

The Woman Citizen

Formerly the Woman's Journal
Founded 1870

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DECEMBER 3, 1921



PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER A. JULEY

PASTEL BY LYDIA FIELD EMMET

Future Citizens' Number

Fairies vs. Charts	-	-	-	-	-	Mildred Adams
A Triumph for Women	-	-	-	-	-	Maud Wood Park
The Convertible Schoolhouse	-	-	-	-	-	Martha Bayard
This New Generation	-	-	-	-	-	M. Carey Thomas



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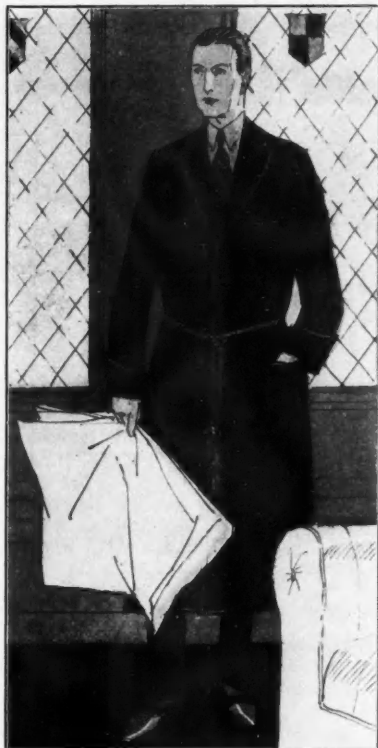
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The Woman Citizen

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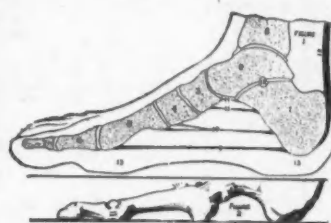
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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VI New Style

No. 14



Nature made the foot to walk upon the flat ground without shoes. The reason is apparent from the above cut. The rear end of the little toe (the central abutment of the arch) must rest upon the same unyielding surface as the heel and ball.



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The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

DECEMBER 3, 1921

Number 14

News Notes of the Fortnight

Another League?

IS there to be an association of world powers as well as a League of Nations? Instead of a League? The report that President Harding is about to suggest a yearly meeting of the powers for conference on world problems has started a buzz of speculation. Unofficial expressions of approval for the Harding suggestion have come from the representatives of other powers. M. Viviani, arriving to head the French delegation in the place of Premier Briand, has informally endorsed it, and so have Senator Shanzer of Italy and Vice Foreign Minister Hanihara of Japan. Not so Senator Borah, who would disesteem the proposed association just as warmly as he does the League of Nations.

Another theme for stormy debate is the possible inclusion of Germany, along with other nations, in the present conference before its close.

A Postscript—from Harvard

IN the last issue of the *Citizen* we mentioned that Cleveland has adopted proportional representation. Lewis Jerome Johnson, professor of Civil Engineering in the Harvard Engineering School, saw the item (yes, men do read the *Citizen*), and wrote in to say:

"I believe that your readers will be interested to be informed further that proportional representation ensures that no important group of like-minded voters will be without direct representation in the council, and that each group will have representation of its own choice proportional in number to the size of the group. Such is the Council which will appoint the City Manager and direct the policies of Cleveland—a very different thing from the plan of cities like Dayton, where every member of the council may be unacceptable to nearly fifty per cent of the voters. By the Dayton plan the city is divided, it may be about equally, into the Ins and the Outs. In Cleveland eighty to ninety per cent will constantly be the Ins. In its election Cleveland followed the example not of Dayton, but of its nearer



Lydia Field Emmet, whose portrait of a child is shown on this, our "Future Citizens" number, has many other charming portraits of children among her paintings. But this artist does not "do" children only—she prefers to portray all sorts of types and ages and works on miniatures and in pastels and oils, the last medium being her favorite one at the moment.

Beginning as an illustrator and designer, Miss Emmet wanted more than anything to paint portraits and concentrated all her efforts toward that end for many years. She studied in Paris under such artists as Fleury and MacMonnies; in New York under William Chase, Kenyon Cox, Robert Reid and Siddons Mowbray. Her first medal was gained at the Chicago Exposition in 1893 and since that time there have been but few years in which her work has not won recognition of one sort or another.

neighbor, Ashtabula, and of Kalamazoo, Boulder and Sacramento.

"Proportional representation has long been advocated by sincere well-wishers of popular representative government. The fear that, in spite of the actual simplicity of the voters' part in it, it would look too complicated to be acceptable to American voters has stood

in its path. Sacramento and Cleveland show that this fear is groundless."

A future number of the *Citizen* will carry a general article on "P. R.," by Charles H. Porter.

New Hope for the Deported

DR. WILLIAM WHELOCK PEET, who since 1881 has been one of the chief representatives of American missionary interests in Turkey, has been appointed League of Nations Commissioner at Constantinople, according to information just received from Geneva by the League of Nations News Bureau. His principal task will be to reclaim deported Christian women and children in Constantinople and Asia Minor. In this capacity he will act as president of a mixed committee composed of the High Commissioners of Great Britain, France and Italy at Constantinople, and including the representatives of other interested nations at times. He will also be in charge of the "Neutral House" established at Constantinople under the auspices of the League for the care of reclaimed Christian orphans.

The vastness and difficulty of the task confronting Dr. Peet may be judged from some figures contained in a report submitted to the second Assembly by Dr. W. A. Kennedy, Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry, which shows that nearly 100,000 Armenian orphans have been reclaimed so far, while conservative estimates put the number of those still remaining unreclaimed at nearly 75,000.

The Newberry Election Scandal

THE first item on the program of the regular session of Congress, which convenes on December 5, is likely to be the Ford-Newberry election decision, which had to give way to the tax bill at the conclusion of the special session. As the issue is more than three years old, it may need reviewing.

Truman H. Newberry and Henry Ford were senatorial candidates from Michigan in the primary election of 1918. Mr. Newberry won. Mr. Ford

charged that his election was the result of fraud and the expenditure of a campaign fund running over a quarter of a million dollars. The evidence was presented before a Senate investigating committee, and no counter evidence was put in by Mr. Newberry. He let his case rest on a general denial.

The majority report whitewashed Mr. Newberry thoroughly, concluding with the claim that he had no part in the solicitation of the campaign fund or its expenditure, and that none of the money was spent improperly, anyhow. The minority report, in a detailed analysis of the evidence, claims the exact opposite very strongly and convincingly. This report, concluding with the recommendation that Mr. Newberry's seat be declared vacant, was signed by Senators Pomerene, King and Ashurst. It is now—and has been too long—up to the Senate.

If placed end to end, the national debts would reach the conclusion that war is unprofitable.—*Colorado Springs Gazette*.

Those Eleven Billions

WHAT to do about the eleven billion dollars war debt which is owed the United States by the Allies is a question which is troubling the minds of many men. The payment of such huge sums as even the yearly interest involved can only be made in goods which no tariff would be able to keep out, and could not help but be disastrous to the business of the country.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and recently President of the National City Bank of New York, has made a proposal of far-reaching altruism based on hard business sense. He is opposed to the cancelling of the debts, not only because they are straight obligations, but because the effect of this cancellation would be to stop entirely the flow of American capital to Europe at a time when it is bitterly needed.

Mr. Vanderlip proposes that payments must be made, but that the United States shall take the stand that the money shall be expended in Europe in helping to put European civilization back on its feet. He takes the Chinese Boxer Indemnity as a model, and would have the same principle applied to the Allied debt. After five months' study of conditions in fifteen countries abroad Mr. Vanderlip sees Europe far down on the slippery road of complete bankruptcy and resulting barbarism. With the help of this money, administered under the control of an American Commission, he sees a rehabilitation which would make possible the complete payment not only of the interest, but in time of the principal, and would add enormously to the prosperity of the United States.

In a coming issue of the *Woman Citizen* Mr. Vanderlip will himself present his plan.

Congress

THE extra session of Congress called by President Harding on April 12 adjourned on November 23 sine die. Just before its conclusion the President signed the following bills:

The Sheppard-Towner bill, known as the Maternity bill. This bill passed the Senate July 22, lingered in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce until November 7, passing the House on November 19 in amended form. It provides for cooperation between the Federal Government and the states in caring for mothers and newborn babies where help is needed. The Government's contribution is \$1,480,000 for this fiscal year, and \$1,240,000 annually for five years, the five-year limitation having been added after the measure passed the Senate. This is the measure for which all the progressive women's organizations have been working. You will find on page 14 an editorial about it by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, President of the National League of Women Voters.

The Willis-Campbell bill, known as the Anti-Medicinal Beer bill, which prohibits the sale of beer as medicine and limits the amount of liquor physicians may prescribe. Passed the House in August; the Senate not until November. It was delayed by a hard fight for an amendment that would have prohibited search of property without a warrant, and was the occasion of a filibuster just before the recess. Recently action on it was speeded up as a result of the Treasury Department having issued regulations for the prescribing of beer as medicine under the Attorney General's ruling of last spring. These regulations now become inoperative.

The Tax bill—to provide national revenue. The bill passed the House in August. It was in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee during recess and was considerably changed before its introduction into the Senate on September 21. Further changed, it passed the Senate November 7, went into joint conference, and as there revised was returned to the House November 21 and passed by the Senate in time for the President to sign it at the last moment of the session.

The bill provides a revenue of \$3,325,000,000. It repeals the excess profits tax. It fixes a maximum surtax of 50 per cent, on incomes exceeding \$66,000 a year. The present maximum is 62 per cent, and the maximum called for in the House bill was 32 per cent. The President recommended a compromise of 40 per cent, but the Senate agricultural bloc won out. The exemption on the normal incomes of married persons is increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500 and on dependents from \$200 to \$400. The measure retains the existing rates on estate taxes, repeals the so-called nuisance taxes, and increases the corporation income

tax from 10 to 12½ per cent. It repeals the 8 per cent transportation tax and the 3 per cent freight tax, both of which were adopted early in 1918—the repeal to go into effect January 1, 1922. The income tax changes will be felt when the first payment of the tax on 1921 incomes becomes due March 15, 1922.

Home From the Rhine

THEY are coming home at last—the American soldiers from the Rhine, concerning whose return such a variety of reports has been in circulation. Four hundred are at sea, homeward bound, and fifteen hundred more are to sail during December.

The Five-Line Book Shelf

Mostly for children this time, and with an eye on Christmas.

The Chinese Fairy Book, translated by Frederick H. Martens (Stokes). Fairy tales and folk lore of Chinese children. Age old, and new to us. A book full of charm, color and interest.

Youngsters, by Burges Johnson (E. P. Dutton).

Poems for and about really alive boys and girls. Full of Rollin Crampton's line drawings and life sketches.

Boy Scouts Year Book, edited by Franklin K. Mathews, Scout Librarian (Appleton).

Collection of stories, articles, poems, pictures—all by well-known people. Distinctly for boys of scout age.

Fabre's Book of Insects, retold from Alexander Teixeira de Mattos' translation of Fabre's "Souvenirs Entomologiques" by Mrs. Rodolph Stawell (Dodd, Mead & Co.).

Simple, clear, enthusiastic and fascinating life stories of familiar insects. A beautiful book, full of vivid interest. Ranks with Howard Pyle's *Book of Pirates* as the finest children's book of the year.

Conquest of Invention, by Mary R. Parkman (Century Co.).

Dramatic tales of great inventors and the problems they conquered in making the now common articles, rubber, cotton cloth, electricity, etc. True and stimulating.

Here and Now Story Book, for two to seven year olds, by Lucy Sprague Mitchell (Dutton).

Interesting group of experiments in story-telling. Written to accord with the psychology of the child and illustrated child fashion.

Armenian Poems, rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell, and sold for the benefit of the Armenian Relief Fund, at \$1.00.

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Fairies vs. Charts



By
Mildred
Adams

DO you remember when you were a "future citizen," how they taught health in the schools? They called it Physiology and Hygiene, didn't they? And you studied a thin, garbled book sprinkled with neat line diagrams of the circulatory system, cross-sections of bones, hearts at different angles, with vein or artery (you've probably forgotten which) handles to pick them up by. If you were lucky your room had a complicated wall chart showing a life-size man done in violent reds and blues, and so divided that half the man could be modestly clothed in bilious pink skin while the other half was laid back to show bean-like kidneys, lungs, etc. As a dreadful warning you saw pictures of healthy tissue contrasted with tissue that was thoroughly alcoholized; and statistics proving that only 1,005 men died from drowning while 1,009 men died from tobacco poisoning. This was (and still is in many places) the sum total of the school's training for health. When you finished it you were supposed to know enough to keep yourself a healthy child so that when you were old enough to be a citizen you needn't bother any more with such details.

In 1917 the United States put into operation the selective draft, under which the men of this country were examined as to their mental and physical fitness. The appalling percentage which had to be rejected on account of defects is sadly familiar. It pointed to failure somewhere in the lives of these men. They had become citizens, and they were not healthy. Where was the mistake, and how could it be avoided in the future? Was it possible that they hadn't learned what they should do? That way back in the grades when they were children they had been ungrateful little wretches and had refused to take to heart the lessons of the colored charts and the fat statistics?

The Child Health Organization of America says, "Yes, exactly;" only it doesn't call them ungrateful little wretches. It claims that the physiology lessons were in the main so stupid and so impersonal that the children either paid no attention to them, or learned them parrot fashion, and in either case it made no difference with the child's life. It believes that it is great fun to be well, and that keeping well is a joy-

ous game which all children love once they know.

As a first step, the Organization sends the neat line diagrams back to the laboratories, and gives the subdivided red and blue gentleman to the grown-up medical students to play with. Then, in wise accord with the well-known wishes of children, it summons all the forces of fairyland to play the game with them. A gauzy-winged Health Fairy tells them fascinating secrets; Cho-Cho, the Health Clown, makes them laugh while they promise enthusiastically to obey his rules; and talking vegetables, dancing eggs, and rivers of magic milk make the otherwise prosaic and rather stupid matter of being just a healthy child into rapturously exciting sport.

As a measure of skill in playing the game the Organization recommends scales and the standard tables of weight for height. These tables as a means for keeping track of the proper development of children are universally approved. Thus each child has a number, that is the number of pounds he should weigh for his height, and it becomes a game to reach his number, and to watch it change. No one who has stood on a station platform or in a country grocery store doubts the fascination of scales, even for folk who can scarcely be called children.

The rules of the game are so simple

that any child can play it. Here they are in the form in which Cho-Cho gives them:

A full bath more than once a week.
Brushing the teeth at least once every day.

Sleeping long hours with windows open.

Drinking as much milk as possible but no coffee or tea.

Eating some vegetables or fruit every day.

Drinking at least four glasses of water a day.

Playing part of every day out of doors.

A bowel movement every day.

The Organization has prepared several valuable pamphlets for the Federal Bureau of Education, and is in close co-operation with it and with state and city boards of education, individual schools, child welfare departments, libraries, social service agencies, women's clubs, parent-teachers' organizations, etc. Their stated purpose is "to raise the health standard of the American school child." They advocate:

1. A scale in every school.
2. Every child's weight record sent home on the monthly report card.
3. Time allowed in every school day for interesting children in the establishment of health habits.
4. A hot lunch available for every child.
5. Teachers trained in normal schools to teach health habits.

Miss Sally Lucas Jean, the gray-haired, clear-eyed director, who combines a refreshing idealism with practical organizing ability of a high order, says that their big message is to women, for women have always been interested in and immediately concerned with the health of children. The message is this: that in order to have healthy citizens in the future the children themselves must carry on an interest in and a desire for health; that in order to do this their imaginations must be stimulated and their love of competition employed. She would have every woman set a high standard of health in her own mind and then set an equally high standard in the mind of her child, or in the minds of the children over whom she has influence.

Miss Jean's eyes shone as she talked of the beginning and the amazing



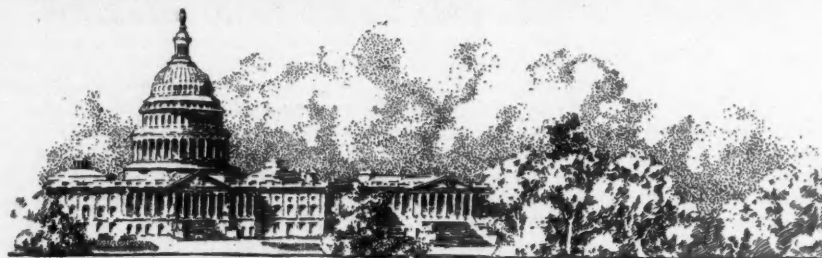
growth of the Organization. The Pediatric Section, that is the section dealing with children's diseases, of the New York Academy of Medicine, noted the steady stream through their clinics and wards of children suffering from malnutrition, rickets, anaemia and other ills due to wrong food, lack of fresh air and other simple needs of children. The largest proportion of such illnesses occurred among children five years of

age and older, and while this was a testimony to the increasing influence and efficiency of baby clinics, it was a sad commentary on the intelligence of a public which takes good care of its babies, and then expects them to shift for themselves when they begin to go to school.

The Pediatric Section determined something must be done, and named a committee to consider ways and means.

Out of this came the Child Health Organization of America.

It began in 1918. So real was the need for it, so prompt its response, so excellent its approach and so appealing its propaganda that now, only three years later, its material and its methods are known wherever groups are interested in children's problems. We asked Miss Jean how they had spread the
(Continued on page 21)



High Spots of the Armament Conference

From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent

November 25, 1921.

WITHIN a short time a political conference such as has been going on at Washington develops complexities which obscure the trend and enshroud the important events. Five years from now the world will want to remember only the significant steps in the discussion which nearly everybody here agrees will result in some measure of world disarmament. And, again, five years from now it will seem more epochal than it does today, so near at hand. For it is history. Statesmen, the greatest of their time, stand up in the historical forum in Memorial Continental Hall and acknowledge their participation in an event that affects the whole world.

For the most part there has been general optimism as to the final outcome. At Paris there never was a unanimity of opinion conceding the ultimate success of the involved negotiations. At Washington the ways of international conference seem to have been smoothed by experience, and the general feeling was well stated by Mr. Balfour when he said with a great deal of sincerity:

"I cannot help thinking that in the broad outline, whatever may happen in the course of these discussions during the next few weeks, that structure [the American proposal] will remain as it was presented by its original architects for the admiration and for the use of mankind."

This was considerable for Mr. Balfour to say. He is not given to extravagant statements. He is frank, but he is conservative. He stood there at the head of the British delegation on the left of Secretary Hughes, looking as immobile as granite, yet the spirit of

this international gathering moved him.

It would have been a great thing if every person in the United States could have been seated in that limited space and heard the declaration of the basis of the first definite plan for the limitation of arms; could have heard it presented in the American way, straight from the shoulder; displaying the "brass tacks" at the very outset; calling a spade a spade; proposing actual figures for the armament rating of nations—a most delicate matter—and ripping off any preconceived mask from the conference by the sudden publicity of the whole thing.

America's Proposal

It was not surprising after such a keynote had been given by Mr. Hughes that the spirit thus imbued should have been taken up by first one and then another of the visiting delegations, until at this writing there have been declarations from all agreeing with the American proposals "in principle," and leaving the details to be adjusted in committees and conferences among technical experts.

This, then, was the first step in the history of the conference, and, as it has proved, one of the two most important.

Every seat on the floor was filled, the galleries were crowded to the railing, and the aisles held those who could persuade states officials to pass them through with their personal cards. For once in a long experience of studying the psychology of public gatherings, your correspondent felt that the drawing card at the meeting had not been curiosity as to the scene, but rather interest and personal concern in the subject under discussion. What was being said the immense throng wanted to

hear; it was the germination of the idea, the prospect that the conference might hold for limitation of wars, that drew them. Tickets were so sought after that officials were distraught with requests. But the familiar antics of a social gathering were noticeably absent.

After all these weeks of discussion the breadth and comprehensiveness of the American plan has become increasingly appreciated. That the American experts spent many weeks of preparation is now evident, and there is sufficient to bear out the statement of Mr. Hughes when he told correspondents some time ago that the country need not worry about the amount of publicity that would be given to the conference plan; that there would be surprises, and plenty of them, openly disclosed.

The details of the proposal are too well known to need more than the briefest summing up: a naval holiday for not less than ten years, with no construction of capital ships; the reduction of the three great world navies to eighteen capital ships for the United States, twenty-two for Great Britain, ten for Japan; a replacement program in similar proportion.

As for submarines, the bugaboo, they were to be restricted to a total tonnage of 90,000 for the United States and for Great Britain, and 54,000 for Japan. These were the main features. Actual working details were specified, even to a program for limited airplane tonnage.

Of course, the first interest of the conference was the British reaction to this. Great Britain's story, as presented by Mr. Balfour a few days later, was the natural one of the Empire's isolation and dependence upon sea communication for life and trade. But after a citation of the difficulties of geograph-

ical distribution and extensive borders, notwithstanding all this, Great Britain accepted in these historic words:

"We have considered the great scheme laid before you by our Chairman. We agree with it in spirit and in principle.

"We think that the proportion between these various countries is acceptable; we think the limitation of amount is reasonable; we think it should be accepted; we firmly believe that it will be accepted."

Mr. Balfour did raise a question as to whether it might not be well to forbid altogether the construction of submarines of great size which are not intended for defense, and this point is still under discussion. On the whole, the British attitude has been thought magnanimous and wholly in keeping with the spirit of the conference.

Japan's Acceptance

Now Japan. One would think to see Washington these days, and the conference hall particularly, that Nippon had been bereft of her politicians, statesmen and writers and that they were all here. As I write I can see the new "Nippon Club" on an imposing corner on Sixteenth Street; and Japanese going by with important looking brief cases and hurried steps. The Japanese declarations have been few; but there has been an effervescent flow in the inner circles of the Japanese delegation itself. In the early days of the conference, when there appeared to be some serious criticism of the American plan on the part of the Japanese delegates, the large corps of Japanese journalists got together and waited upon their delegates, urging them to accept the American plan as a basis for discussion without reservations. The Japanese correspondents, representative and influential, are a liberal and forward-looking group. Japan, through Admiral Baron Kato, did accept the American proposal, as follows:

"Gladly accepting, therefore, the proposal in principle, Japan is ready to proceed with determination to a sweeping reduction in her naval armament." But Admiral Kato also announced a Japanese reservation when he said:

"Because of her geographical position, Japan deems it only fair at the present time that the other interested countries should agree that she maintain a proportion in general tonnage slightly greater than 60 per cent, and, in a type of vessel of strictly defensive character, she might desire even to approximate that of the great navies."

But no one expected Japan to approach this conference in an unperturbed state of mind. She came at a time when there were many and sundry issues of race and politics dangling with the question of disarmament, and

the Japanese delegation has been beset by continual outcropping of Far Eastern and Pacific questions. One day's press reported the California situation as about to emerge; another day that our Philippine situation had forcibly interposed itself in Japanese considerations. The inclusion of the Far Eastern problem in this conference doubled the work for Japan and all the more sent her delegates into a brown study when the second important event of the conference took place with the declaration by Elihu Root of the four points for China.

The Root resolution, so-called, was in response to the ten points enumerated by the Chinese Minister for adoption by the Conference. These ten points recalled the difficulties and entanglements of Versailles, and the same old questions of Shantung, of spheres of influence, and the "open door" policy. In the ten points China wanted her political and economic affairs straightened out. "China is anxious to play her part," said Dr. Sze, "not only in maintaining peace, but in promoting the material advancements and the cultural developments of all the nations. She wishes to make her vast natural resources available to all peoples who need them, and in return to receive the benefits of free and equal intercourse with them.

"China is now contending with certain difficult problems which necessarily arise when any country makes a radical change in her form of government," he asserted.

The Chinese delegation at the conference represents the north China government, in distinction from the faction in the south, with its capital at Canton.

Considering China

The Conference now had been organized into committees, and this statement from the Chinese delegation went to the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions from which Mr. Root issued his resolution which was signed by the eight nations—the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal. One of the most important acts of the conference, far-reaching in its effect, the Root resolution provides for respecting the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China; for the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself effective and stable government. The signatory powers agree to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China; and to refrain from taking advantage of the present conditions in order to seek special rights or privileges which would

abridge the rights of the subjects of citizens of friendly states, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states.

So far China has not accepted this as fully satisfying her own ten points.

These are the high peaks of progress—with the exception of the position of France.

The French delegation from the very outset has been concerned primarily, as would have been expected, with land disarmament rather than with a naval holiday. France is still enmeshed in the fear of the Teuton, and Premier Briand told the story of the German menace just over the border so earnestly and so eloquently that he awoke renewed sympathies and a deeper measure of understanding of geographical embarrassments in Europe. But he stated his case with such poor sequence, such absence of climax that he failed to get due credit for the French position. He stressed the military needs of France to maintain herself against a possible German outbreak, and only incidentally mentioned the considerable reduction already made and in prospect in the French land forces—a program of no mean proportions.

The Position of France

Moreover, he spoke in a tone that did not convince his audience that he had wholly entered into the spirit of the conference. Whether this was because of domestic pressure from home, or because he felt that in the protected borders of the United States it was hardly possible to visualize the jeopardy of France, was not clear. Aristide Briand was the liberal of the Liberals in France. His policies always have been those of conciliation and constructive peace. On the whole, the French position was logical yet somewhat disappointing.

The emphasis upon the land armament topic in the agenda of the conference brought that phase to the front and the subject was referred to committee for consideration. Even the prominence given to it by Briand's speech failed to place it in any definite light in the discussion, because of the general feeling at the outset that to attempt to solve the whole question of land disarmament would be to fail in the primary purpose, the naval holiday.

There is no doubt that Premier Briand had a land disarmament plan, but it did not progress. The conference swept past him with a speed and accomplishment that left him somewhat bewildered as he sailed for home. The history of the development of the whole meeting, at least in its foundational weeks, will be one of speed and dispatch, with efficient machinery and skilled administration.

(See page six for news of Congress)

The Convertible Schoolhouse

By Martha Bayard

This is the story of North District, Vermont, and the amazing things it did to its schoolhouse. It is to this school that Dorothy Canfield Fisher sends her children and she was actively instrumental in the working out of the plan. As a member of the Vermont state Board of Education, she is deeply interested in spreading the idea.

Why not try it in your community?

THE function of a District School would scarcely seem to be elastic. Yet down in a rock-ribbed corner of the Vermont mountains an experiment in the matter of a country school has lately been conceived and carried through to prove the contrary. And to prove also that the cooperation and efficiency of their forebears is not lacking in the farmer folk of this little community. As their great-great-grandfathers (for they are all of pure American stock) stood shoulder to shoulder with Ethan Allen to the north at Ticonderoga, and with John Stark to the south at Bennington, these men of today, by their willingness to see and then to do, have worked a magical transformation in the whole environment of their little district school. And we all concede that to the rural schools we must look for our children's welfare in a rural state, and to our own future good in the country.

This "North District" at Arlington, lying along Red Mountain, just below the grim bulk of Equinox, is a scattered one, and one of most modest circumstances compared with the great teeming agricultural communities of the Middle or North West. Its entire census toll is eighty, including the babies! But if financial resources and actual



The way the North District school looked for a hundred years—the dreary box-car type

numbers are meager in the North District, it has that inestimable asset of every Vermont farmer—springing from generations of use and necessity—that of being a Jack-at-all-trades!

The little schoolhouse to which the children went day after day and year after year was dreary beyond description: a building of the box-car type, standing forlorn in an unkempt and stony field. Windows on three sides let in a glaring light on the old wooden blackboards, high above the reach of the little children, cracked and marred to a degree—and here for a hundred years children had squinted and strained their eyes; the shabby desks were screwed to a worn, pine floor whose splintered surface made it impossible to clean; water, when used at all, was carried by the bigger boys or the teacher in a pail from a spring; and the children brought their cold lunches of sandwiches or doughnuts to freeze even colder in the entry-way during school hours.

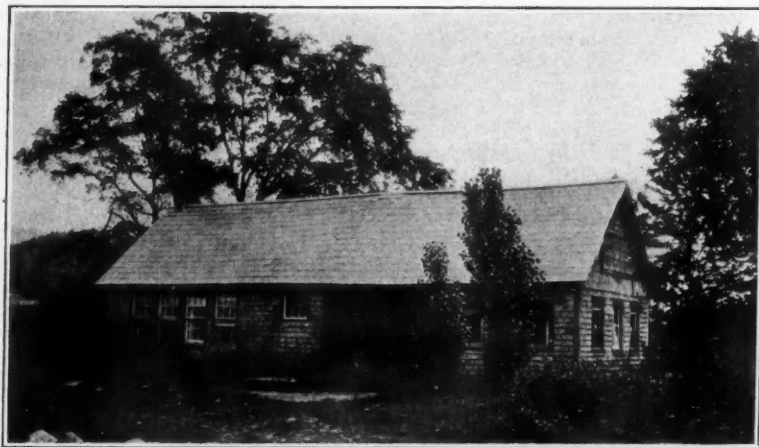
Today, as a result of the cooperation

of this Vermont community, the school not only presents an attractive appearance, but is benefiting the children—and their parents—to the greatest extent. And volunteer carpenters, busy, deft-handed housewives did it all! They were not able to put their hands in their pockets—not a penny was ever given outright; but they willingly contributed all the time and equipment possible from their own supply, and the first money was raised by a successful entertainment, which they planned and carried out themselves.

After that contributions of various things came in speedily—boards, nails, uprights, beams. One man gave the lumber in his dismantled saw-mill, volunteer hands taking it to pieces and hauling it away; windows were donated; a door and the lock for it. A big "neighborhood bee" on a bright September day brought the entire district there. Women inside were painting woodwork and kalsomining the walls; the men outside roofed the new porch; shingled the whole exterior; while others cut brush, removed trash and dug up the stones over which three generations of children had stumbled and fallen.

Inside the resultant changes are remarkable. The lighting was first considered and the position of the windows altered by closing all the windows on one side and cutting additional ones, so that the light should be adequate and come from the back and left of the children. The old floor was taken up and replaced by a hardwood one; the desks were then unscrewed and put on runners, to be moved easily when the room is used for social purposes. The walls were painted a sunny cream color, with green trim; and to the equipment were added lamps, dishes, furniture, a suspended globe, a microscope, a victrola, with records; adjustable window-shades, and finally white curtains. A woodshed was built at this time, and chemical closets were installed. The entry-way was transformed into a convenient kitchenette, with oil stoves and cooking utensils and cupboards, where the hot lunches are today prepared. But perhaps more important for the benefit and pleasure of the children, a new room was added for the younger pupils, and a play porch, with a tight roof and curtained sides, where even in the stormiest weather the children can have their fun in the pure, fresh mountain air, with swings and horizontals, bean bags and sand-box, trapeze and quoits.

The beauty of planting cannot be created in a day, or even a year, but excellent beginnings have been made. The stones have been removed from the grounds and two sturdy walls constructed therewith; a few flower-beds appropriately set out and some tall Lombardy poplars planted, so that with



The same schoolhouse after the neighborhood took it in hand

the fresh paint and bright window-boxes the exterior is delightful.

People motoring down the lovely valley began to notice the pretty, attractive building, and with amazement would exclaim, "What—a district school! It might be a summer cottage." I doubt if these remarks ever swept through the dust clouds to the busy men on the hillsides or the busy women in their kitchens; but if a Vermonter sees slowly, he also sees squarely and deeply, and with his inherent tradition he uses what he sees to practical ends. So as the spring days lengthened and appeals from relatives and friends in the crowded cities, for invitations here or "room and board" there, thickened, it dawned upon the community, as a whole, that here at hand was a summer cottage which need not stand idle and deserted during vacation days. Their own city kith and kin sounded desperate enough to be willing to sleep on the desks and eat from the blackboards; but after a few humorous remarks of this type, even the men lined up with their women folk on this question.

The housewives duly held a meeting at the school on a May Saturday, looking with their critical, trained eyes on what was needed, while their inward thoughts lingered behind in each little farm-house, on what could best be spared from its simple equipment. They figured and reckoned—and many of them just did without themselves. The desks were taken away (that wise provision of rollers!) and stored in a near-by barn. And on an appointed day motorists were amazed, and frequently annoyed, to be blocked by a huge hay-wagon slowly wandering along the highway, stopping at every door for a load of odd furniture. "Is it an auction?" they'd usually call out, with the city's keen scent after old mahogany. "But everybody can't be holding one!"

The furniture once assembled—and during these days the door stood open, with the key hanging in the lock, for after all the landlord was the whole community—the women took odd hours from their work-filled days to settle it; and to give the place a look the English call "homely." These Vermont women know its deepest significance. There were beds, good beds too—desks and cabinets and rugs and many deep-hollowed Yankee rocking-chairs, and china and kitchen ware; and no matter what the aesthetic value, the friendly value of a picture or a vase was not overlooked. Absolute consternation reigned when it was discovered that there wasn't a mirror on the premises—and a tired woman trudged gallantly home to rob her "best room." But this was nothing to the frozen horror that pervaded them when, the very night before the tenant's arrival, the lack of a tea-pot was heralded; this time, the panting and gener-

ous donor admitted it was her only one, but they'd get along with the little sauce-pan.

The family from the city came. After their first night by the Battenkill, which seemed even in their dreams to babble of green fields, they were properly amazed by their first visitor, a farmer and a Ford, which they soon learned to regard as one and indivisible. The farmer seemed unduly excited, waving a mysterious object in the air—one could almost believe under this primeval mountainside that "the French are in the valley!" But the Ford, even more noisy than his master, dispelled so fleeting an illusion, and the mysterious object became a mere frying pan—"Have you got one?" He and

his wife had worried all night, and she had started him "first thing this morning." So it went on for days, each one trying to think of the last thing needful for his tenant's comfort; and the summer experiment was a great success, the rent going toward further improvements and the hot lunches of another winter.

It is never so much fun to pack up as to fix up. But the "landlord" of the North District didn't shirk when September came, and the home of a summer's fun and frolic had to be changed back into a school. One woman, as she drove off in the dusk, sighed happily as she clasped her recovered treasure. "My—but I'm glad to get my bean-pot back again!"

A Civic West Point

By Talcott Williams Powell



The Horton Studio

Recreation is mixed in with study in pleasant doses

ON the hills above Tarrytown, New York, housed in a medieval-looking "castle," there is a girls' school with the highly modern ideal of being a civic West Point for women. The woman who is its principal, Miss Cassity E. Mason, has been working out this ideal through the thirty years of building up the school. Just now it is announcing an expanding program and a new development.

Within a short time a conference is to be held in New York, under Miss Mason's leadership, at which the whole subject of training women for citizenship—the necessity and the means—will be discussed in the hope of starting new impulses toward preparing women for civic leadership. The sympathetic cooperation of various distinguished people has been won for this conference; Vice-President Coolidge is expected to

open it, and other promised speakers are Senator Coleman DuPont, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland and Bishop Manning. Then, following along the lines of the conference, Miss Mason's school—The Castle—plans to hold a summer session, which women of all ages will be eligible to attend, for a deeper study of the responsibility of women to the nation.

Another new phase of the Castle School's special program is the project to award two free scholarships in each state, by competitive examination, to girls representing Christian families that have been in the United States for many years. Under these scholarships the girls would emphasize, besides the conventional curriculum, the study of community life, social service and other

(Continued on page 22)

Editorially Speaking

The Disappointing Extra Session

THE extra session of Congress has adjourned, leaving in its wake disappointment, if not disapproval, even among the most partisan Republicans. Called together by President Harding shortly after his inauguration, for the immediate task of lifting the great burden on the business of the country by revising the war-tax measures, Congress has passed a new tax law the net reduction of which, for the first year, is estimated to be only \$70,000,000. A few years ago seventy millions would have seemed a considerable sum to save taxpayers, but it is a disappointing total after the promises of retrenchment and relief made by the Republican party. Very little will be felt of the reductions made for a year, but it is estimated that by 1923 the bill will make a reduction of \$835,000,000.

The provisions of the measure seem to please no one. Senator Smoot denounced it as discriminatory and said that in some respects it was worse than the present law. Senator Calder admitted that the country would be disappointed, and even Senator Penrose calls it a "temporary makeshift." Republican newspapers unite with Democratic papers in condemning the measure as failing to carry out the pledges made by the party in power. Both Senators Penrose and Smoot predict a revision of the measure next year, on more successful lines, although why the same Congress could succeed better next year than now is difficult to see.

The bill is estimated to raise three and a quarter billions of dollars. The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1921 were \$4,168,000,000.

The one constructive measure to the credit of the session just ended is the Sheppard-Towner bill. Aside from this the most creditable part of its record is its failure to pass the soldiers' bonus—although this was due largely to President Harding, and the Fordney tariff bill with its vicious American valuation plan. The refusal of the Senate to act on the report of its own committee on the Ford-Newberry contest over the senatorial seat, which has been three years before it, is on the other side of the ledger.

The record of the extraordinary session does not give promise of broad-minded constructive work for the regular session opening in December.

The Taxation Muddle

A FAIR and equitable system of taxation, which adjusts the burden of the expense of government in proportion to the benefit which people receive from it, is admittedly one of the most difficult problems for law-makers to solve. Senator Penrose, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, voices the sentiment of the country when he advocates a tax system "on a stable and scientific basis." A revision which its supporters call temporary, which shifts the burden from one class of citizens to another and which exempts one kind of business and places the tax on another one without reason, will not act as a relief to the economic depression of the country nor give encouragement to business revival.

The present tax laws are confused and complicated beyond belief. They are full of unfair, contradictory and illogical discriminations. They are enormously expensive to enforce and irritating to the taxpayer. The income-tax laws are so involved that it requires an army of government officials to interpret them and another army of unofficial experts to show the public how to make out their returns in order to comply with the law, while another set help those who want to evade the law, and all of them hopelessly disagree as to what the law really means. Meanwhile the taxpayer has to

pay the expense of this huge army of interpreters in addition to his tax bill.

That the income-tax law as it exists at present is unworkable is proved by the fact that the Federal government is three years behind in the work of adjustments and that there are about two billions of disputed returns before it.

If it is true that our Federal government is our joint concern, run for the benefit of every citizen, then it should be supported by every citizen. If every business transaction is made possible through the protection which the government gives, should it not pay in proportion to the sums involved? Also, if every one is assessed his share of the expense incurred for his benefit, his interest is aroused and his sense of responsibility increased.

An income tax, therefore, is a fair basis of revenue and it seems reasonable that every man and woman should pay some income tax, however small. Senator Smoot, who has given much study to the question of taxation, for some years past has been urging a sales tax to take the place of all other consumption taxes. His plan has aroused much opposition but has gained wide support. A sales tax is new in name only. In the present tax laws there are sales taxes of many different kinds, many hundreds of different items, each with its own rate of taxation.

Senator Smoot claims two advantages for his proposal—that it will be simple to estimate in advance the amount of tax due, and that payments will be made monthly out of current receipts. At present the business man finds it impossible to determine in advance what his tax is going to be. He can only guess at the amount necessary to protect himself, which he must add to the cost of his product. Moreover, he could not pay his tax last year out of the profits he may have been making then, but has to pay it this year on last year's business, when this year he may be losing heavily.

The intelligent public is willing to pay the necessary expenses of an economically administered government, but it wants a simple tax law, easily understood and inexpensive to enforce. It wants each class, each business, each section of the country treated fairly, without discrimination. It wants to know in advance what the tax is going to be so as to be able to meet it. These are all conditions which the present laws constantly violate. Is it too much to hope that Congress will find some way to meet them?

Senator Calder has announced that he will introduce a resolution in the coming session providing for a tax-investigating committee consisting of three Senators, three Representatives and three members to be appointed by the President, to study the entire question and make recommendations. Meanwhile the sales tax is gaining ground and is worth careful study.

Our National Illiteracy

WE are so accustomed to thinking of this country as the land of free education along with other precious blessings that the idea of extensive illiteracy here seems incongruous and improbable. The draft figures first brought home with a shock the realization of our national illiteracy, for about a fourth of the young men called to the colors were practically illiterate. And the situation has been getting worse, as teachers have become more and more scarce with the increased cost of living and the failure of the schools to meet it. Today thousands of schools are closed for lack of teachers; over a hundred thousand of our teachers are less than twenty years old; thirty thousand have no education beyond the eighth grade; two hundred thousand have less than a high-school education, and three hundred thousand

have no professional training at all. There are 4,931,905 people in this land of free education who actually cannot read or write.

Think of the significance of that fact, for a minute, on the one matter of voting and citizenship. You have only to let your mind run over the outcome of recent elections in New York and other large cities to see what the ignorant vote does to the government. So far, indeed, as the adult generation goes, there is small change to be hoped for. But the children—there is the hope and there is the reason to bestir ourselves; to face the facts that there are not enough schools, not enough teachers, not enough good teachers, not enough legislation for compulsory education; and that there are far too many children kept out of school to work at home on the farms. This is the reason why Education Week is to be observed throughout the country December 4-10, to rouse the country to the great need and to promote a nation-wide program of education.

A Citizens' Pledge

IT is a wholesome thing to renew one's pledge every once in a while—to sharpen one's sense of obligation and strengthen one's resolution. Here is a "Citizen's Creed and Pledge" which has particular pertinence in this Future Citizens' issue. It was drawn up by Arthur S. Hoffman.

"I believe that, being one of the American people, I am one of those responsible for their ideals, conduct and conditions, one of those upon whom depends the future of the American people, of our children and of our children's children . . .

"I believe in the United States of America. But I believe that its future depends upon the quality of the individual American citizen. You can not build a good house out of bad bricks, nor a good nation or government out of bad citizens. Whatever the style of architecture chosen, good bricks are needed. I believe that hitherto we have not given sufficient attention to making good bricks, to making good citizens with clear and strong understanding of their responsibilities as citizens.

"Therefore, I will not only make myself a better brick in the national house, but will, so far as able, give my support to all and any movements that, in my own judgment, tend to make better bricks of Americans in general."

In Place of Bones

ONE of the things we most surely owe to the oncoming generation of our citizens is a training in citizenship in the public schools. Most of us can remember when those words would have been meaningless. "Civil government" we had—dull, dusty text-books on the structure of government; necessary bones, but bones only, with nothing human or living about them. But gradually a great change has spread over the country; practical citizenship is being taught; children are started from the point of view that government is not an abstraction, but the way the people function in looking after their common affairs; they are taught the obligations of citizenship.

And for the extension of public school training in citizenship, organized women must have much of the credit.

But the movement is still too slow, the sense of civic morality is not planted early enough nor carefully enough nurtured. In school and home, we teach our children to observe individual morality, and point out the penalties of defiance. Civic morality should be taught as systematically and as generally. Our young people should be trained to the thought that "citizenship is a bargain between each citizen and all citizens, and the fate of a nation depends upon the manner in which this bargain is kept by the individuals." He must feel that neglect of his own share in government, however small, is not a mere negative matter but a positive offence. He must look on a public official as the people's

agent, whose crime if he sacrifices anything of the people's interest for party or class, is if anything worse than a private transgression. Without the strengthening of such training our future citizens will be no better than our present.

A Fine Idea

ON page ten of this number you will find an inspiring little story of a Vermont community that gave a lift to the housing problem and to its own "future citizens" at one and the same time. It is the story of the Vermont district school to which Dorothy Canfield Fisher sends her own children, and she had a big share in the project. In a personal letter she says:

"I don't think we ever hit on a more practical, feasible plan; and as a member of the State Board of Education, I want to induce other districts to try it. With summer board so terribly high and the housing problem what it is, I don't see why those hundreds of little buildings should stand moldering, mousy and empty all through the best months of the year. And oh, how much good the rent-money does to the school."

There's no reason that we can see why the idea should stop with Vermont. The housing problem and the school problem aren't confined to any one state, and this plan is beautifully practical—any community could adopt it if it had enough real community feeling.

For the Students of Europe

A STUDENT movement of grave importance is the Student Friendship Fund, which is being administered through the World's Student Christian Federation, 129 East 52d Street, New York. The students in the colleges and universities of the United States are being asked to contribute a minimum fund of \$500,000 for the relief of students in Central and Eastern Europe. Last year the \$380,000 which they gave to the American Relief Association was administered through the World's Student Christian Federation, for the relief of 70,000 students in 120 European colleges in eleven countries. This relief is administered "impartially without regard to race, nationality or creed, or any other criterion than proven need," and is expended for food, clothing, shelter, books. All through the stricken countries thousands of students are refugees, thousands are struggling along trying to support themselves and to finish their educations. Of the women alone, an Englishwoman writes: "I have managed to get to only eight universities, and while there may be some women who have enough money to live on, I have not met them yet. . . . Health is far below par. Heart trouble, tuberculosis, anemia, nervousness and fainting are prevalent."

Even more than the physical well-being of individuals is at stake. If the students of Europe fail, education fails and the economic future of Europe is menaced anew. Associated with the movement are such names as President Angell, of Yale; President Burton, of Michigan; John H. Finley, Herbert Hoover, President M. Carey Thomas, and Mrs. Robert E. Speer. "If the American students," says Dr. Bernard J. Bell, President of St. Stephens College, "can visualize thousands of students underfed, housed scarcely better than beasts, calling for help in the name of common learning and common religion, they will contribute the amount needed for the Student Friendship Fund."

DON'T overlook the Red Cross Christmas seals in your Christmas preparations. They are no small factor in the fight against tuberculosis—a fight that is always harder when there is marked unemployment. Generally speaking, it is a winning fight, though it is estimated that there are still about 132,000 deaths a year from tuberculosis in the United States. We can stamp it out.

What the American Woman Thinks

A Triumph for Women

BY MAUD WOOD PARK

THE Sheppard-Towner Bill for the protection of maternity and infancy has become a Federal law. Ten million voters, representing the most influential women's national organizations which have been supporting this measure, are rejoicing in this notable Thanksgiving gift to the women and



children of America. It is not alone a great victory for forward-looking legislation, it is a recognition of the wishes, not of women as women, but of the great new electorate who have sprung, full-fledged, into the responsibilities of citizenship.

The National League of Women Voters is delighted over the large majority by which the Congress passed this bill. Selecting this as the one measure to which they would devote their energy, the League has steadily worked to this end, co-operating with other women's organizations in every way possible. On July 22 the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 63 to 7; on November 19 it passed the House by a vote of 279 to 39; on November 23—Thanksgiving Eve—with the President's signature, it became an act.

Thus is fulfilled the prophecy which the League of Women Voters has constantly made that, if the bill were once permitted to come before the House, it would carry by a substantial majority. The reason for this prediction has been our knowledge of the great demand for the passage of the bill throughout the whole country and the enormous interest that women have taken in it.

The unanimous report of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, made in the House on November 14, proposed to strike out all except the enacting clause of the Senate bill and substitute a new bill. This sounded more revolutionary than it really was, for many of the changes were merely verbal, and a rearrangement of clauses; greater definiteness was given in certain

provisions and others were made more general. Thus the title of the bill was changed so that its purpose was described as "The promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy"—it had been described by the original bill as for "the public protection of maternity and infancy."

The most important changes are the following:

(1) *Appropriation.* The appropriation authorized for the present fiscal year was not changed except that the original amount, 5 per cent of \$50,000 provided for administration by the Children's Bureau, was restored. It had been reduced to 3 per cent of \$30,000 by the Senate. The committee bill authorizes an expenditure after the present fiscal year of not to exceed \$1,240,000 for a period of five years. Of this amount \$240,000 is to be given outright to the states, \$5,000 additional is to be given to each state if matched by the state, and \$710,000 is to be divided among the states on the basis of population if matched dollar for dollar. The most important change made by the House Committee was the fixing of a five-year limit on the authorized appropriation. The advocates of the bill made no objections because it is believed that the period is long enough to demonstrate the value of the measure.

(2) *The Board of Maternity and Hygiene.* In the Senate the board which the original bill set up was reduced to a committee advisory to the Children's Bureau. This change was made because of the general feeling that a board would prove ineffective and costly. As amended by the House Committee, the board is to be composed of the Chief of the Children's Bureau, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service and the Commissioner of Education, and is to elect its own chairman. It has authority to approve or disapprove the plans submitted by the states.

(3) The amended bill cuts out the state advisory committees and the provision for co-operation with the state universities. The stipulation that the money is to be spent for "provision for instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy through health nurses, consultation centers and other suitable means," has also been omitted and the states have been given complete authority to initiate plans, subject to approval by the Federal Board.

(4) A provision that no part of the Federal money is to be spent for any maternity or infancy pension, stipend or gratuity has been added. It will be seen that none of these changes affects the original purpose of the bill. It

still provides a method of co-operation between the states and the Federal Government for the reduction of maternal and infant mortality and is to be administered by the Children's Bureau.

Meantime, six states which held legislative sessions last spring, anticipating the passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill by Congress, passed legislation to enable them to begin state welfare work under Federal control as soon as the bill became an act. Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Delaware, whose Congressman so bitterly fought the bill—all these states are ready to begin. Pennsylvania, whose annual appropriation for its Child Welfare Department totals about \$6,000,000, telegraphed immediate readiness to begin co-operation with the Children's Bureau.

Women—millions of them—wanted the preventable deaths of mothers and babies stopped. And they "made their wants felt." So, as Judge Towner said of the men of Congress, women may also say: "We have done something at least to make this country a little better and safer place in which to live."

Freedom of Speech

BY CORNELIA JAMES CANNON

THE entirely unjustified and unwarranted closing of the public mass-meeting on Birth Control in New York City, Sunday, November 13, before the meeting had even begun, in response to a request from the representative of the Roman Catholic archbishop



of the diocese, is an infringement of the fundamental rights of American citizens to freedom of assembly and of speech that should rouse every thinking American to the danger to our liberties such an encroachment implies.

Our country has been a refuge for the oppressed from other lands because it has recognized as basic the right of a new idea to full consideration by all the people and its acceptance or rejection on its merits. An attempt like this

to prevent the consideration of a subject by one part of the population, which has prejudged the matter adversely, is a blow at the very foundation of the republic. Any group which takes such action is assailing its own freedom no less than that of other groups, for a country without free speech is a country where no one is free. An attitude of mind which could lead to such an act displays either a complete failure to understand the principles upon which this country has been built, or an equally complete disloyalty to those principles.

The reaction of the men and women of our democracy to this attempt to decide what we shall and what we shall not be allowed to discuss will be symptomatic of how abiding our faith is in the ideals of the founders of the Republic and how complete our devotion to the maintaining of the principles upon which it was founded shall be. If we accept such an assault upon our liberties supinely, if our spirits do not flame at such an attempt to tyrannize over us, we are betraying those who through the ages have testified by their suffering and martyrdom to the right of man to think with the mind God gave him independent of human prohibitions.

Our only hope of growth in wisdom lies in the free expression of opinion. If the idea is false, time and the cool judgment of a critical world will prove it so. If the idea is true, the whole of humanity is enriched by its discovery.

Our liberties are neither possessed nor preserved for the asking. It is incumbent upon every citizen, man or woman, to be unceasingly watchful in his or her community that freedom of speech and assembly on any subject, no matter how distasteful to the individual the subject may be, shall be absolute. If we fail in this responsibility, we accept the yoke and become slaves in spirit, perhaps in time in the flesh, instead of inheritors and defenders of the noble traditions of freedom.

This New Generation*

By M. Carey Thomas

PROBLEMS of teaching have always been many, but never have they been so complex and appallingly difficult as to-day. One reason for this is that the material on which we operate—the boys and girls in the schools and the students in our colleges—is being transformed under our hands into something entirely new and strange. The students now in Bryn Mawr College are totally different from the students I taught from 1885 to 1893, and they seem to me to grow more different every year. Our old methods of teaching fail to get under their skins. Most of our inherited ap-

paratus of teaching—lectures, recitations, text books—really belongs to the scrap heap, especially our text books. Our point of approach in history, economics and science, must, it seems to me, be reconstructed from the ground up in order to get hold of our present-day students. Not only our text books but we, teachers, and we, college executives, are no longer vital in the eyes of our students. The profound interests to which they vibrate, their currents of passionate thought, sweep by in secret channels wholly unknown to us.

Wells's *Outline of History* furnishes an illustration of what I mean. It is history of a wholly new kind and makes a world-wide appeal to the younger generation. Its inaccuracies (and there must be many that are unavoidable in so vast an undertaking) do not impair its value as an illustration of what I mean, nor do its gripping qualities de-



pend on such inaccuracies. It is history of a wholly new sort. Yet how few teachers to-day are making use of it! One courageous professor told me that he had used it and that to his amazement his habitually indifferent men students turned into famished kittens and lapped it up like new milk. Our colleges, it seems to me, must be reconstructed from the bottom up if they are to become again living temples of learning and inspiration. Otherwise, this bewildering new generation cannot be held loyal to the eternal things of the mind.

And yet, with all its shortcomings, education, even imparted as it is to our not very eager students, is the very best thing we know. This, as we are all aware, was given a world-wide demonstration in the great war. College men and women in the United States and Great Britain and the Ecole Normale men in France carried everything before them. It is the wide-spread realization of this that is now crowding our high schools and colleges with young men, and especially with young women, who never thought of going to college before. It is this that has made our college drives so wonderfully successful. People with money to give now think that education has been proved worth while and seem willing to support it. For a woman's college to beg

even one million dollars for salaries before the war would have seemed almost impossible.

Workers' education also has taken on a new significance. Everywhere, manual workers and peasants, in Russia and in other disorganized European countries, are said to be demanding at the point of the bayonet university extension courses and making incredible sacrifices to attend them. Great Britain still leads in this kind of education, but America will soon be a close second.

The Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry opened at Bryn Mawr College for the first time in the summer of 1921, and, attended by eighty-three women factory workers, was a revelation to the professors who taught in it. I am told that they found it a wonderful and unique experience to teach college subjects to students wild to learn who thought lectures so infinitely precious that they would almost mob lecturers who missed one. The teachers in our Labor School found it both terrifying and infinitely moving to hold in their hands such creative power over their students and to see each day the spirit of their intellectual life moving on the face of the waters. It showed them what teaching might be. It was a demonstration to all of us that if we could adapt our college work as perfectly to the needs of our college students it would receive the same rapturous response from them as from these ardent women in industry.

But this new and almost universal appreciation of the value and power of education has brought upon us what I regard as a terrible menace to American schools and colleges and to free and liberal thought in the United States. It is the greatest danger to the American people that has come in my life time.

Boards of Education, Americanization societies, American Legion posts and so-called patriotic organizations of every kind are now demanding that school children and college students should be taught patriotism, concrete citizenship and "100 per cent Americanism." This means that school teachers and college professors (at first in public schools and state universities, but soon in private schools and colleges and everywhere else) will be required to teach not *how* to make things as they should be, but that *things as they are are right*; that the United States Constitution, as written one hundred and thirty-four years ago, must not be changed; that our highly unsatisfactory national and state governments must not be criticized; that the United States flag (which as we all know now flies over many cruel injustices which we hope to right) must be revered as a sacred symbol of unchanging social order, of political death in life.

The Lusk Law, passed in New York State, is a hideous example of what may

* Founder's Address, Mount Holyoke College.



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happen any day in any and every state. It is impossible to teach concrete political or religious opinion without creating conflicting parties, one faction of which will surely rise up and rend the other. All the conservative forces now in control of the world are insisting on this propagandist teaching in order to standardize the younger generation, and so to save for themselves their ancient privileges. What this perversion of education did for Germany it may easily do for the United States. We need at the present time, as never before, progressive leadership of the most liberal kind if the world is to be saved from revolution. This can come only from the younger generation now in school and college. In our generation there is no such light or leading. "100 per cent Americanism" such as this will strangle free thought in its cradle. Cut-and-dried majority opinions on practical matters are almost sure to be wrong. Agreement on contemporary questions is impossible. . . .

If our young people are to be instructed *what* to think on such controversial subjects of contemporary politics, their teachers and professors must teach the majority opinion held by boards of trustees, boards of education and the communities in which they live. There is no other way out. Otherwise their official heads will surely roll into the basket. An inevitable result will be that only timorous souls utterly unfit to train our children will consent to become teachers in future.

Now is the time above all others to affirm as never before freedom of teaching and freedom of thinking. We must refuse utterly to teach what we do not believe. We must claim as our highest right the liberty to teach our students to think for themselves and to work out for themselves after they leave school and college whatever practical applications they may find necessary. Unless the youth of the world now in school and college can develop leadership there will be none in the next generation. Without vision our civilization will surely perish.

During the summer I have been thinking a great deal about the mistakes that we have made in education, and I have wondered very often how we can persuade the young men and women in our colleges to make the great intellectual effort required to develop through study their native capacity and power. As Dr. Flexner said in his address at the Bryn Mawr commencement last June, any great discovery in science, any great piece of constructive thinking, must have behind it a laboriously constructed background of knowledge of what has been done by previous workers in the same field, and without this background important advances in knowledge or statesmanship are impossible. This is the reason why women as a sex have made so few scientific

discoveries and have as yet contributed so little to original thought. *They have not had the foundation on which to build.*

A flood of light has been thrown on this whole subject by the intelligence tests of the United States army. These tests selected almost infallibly the men who later became corporals, sergeants and captains and sifted out the feeble-minded and morons. Such tests, modified and improved as they have been since the war, give us the best method we have ever known for selecting super-children to educate for leadership. Now, for the first time, we can find out and specially educate those A and A-

plus children who combine high intellectual ability with character and industry. So educated, they may be depended upon to advance the human race by scientific discoveries, scholarship, genius of all kinds, and, above all, by their broad comprehension of intellectual and social problems.

This is not Utopian. It has now for the first time become really feasible. Let us break up our soul-devastating lock-step education. Let us separate our A and A-plus boys and girls and give them the highest and most expert knowledge just as fast as they can assimilate it. At present they are mark-

(Continued on page 18)



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Women Citizens at Work

The Pan-American Conference

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES are to be the feature of the Pan-American Conference of Women, which is to be held during the annual convention of the National League of Women Voters in Baltimore, April 20 to 29. Each of these conferences—with one exception—is to be presided over by a woman in the service of the United States Government in work of the character taken up in the conference. The exception is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Honorary Chairman of the National League, who is to have charge of the conference on the Political Status of Women.

Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, heads the conference on Child Welfare; Julia Abbott, Chief of the Kindergarten Division of the Bureau of Education, that on Education. Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, will preside over the conference on Women in Industry, and Dr. Valeria Parker, Executive Secretary of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, over that of Prevention of Traffic in Women. The newly appointed United States Assistant Attorney General, Mrs. Mabel M. Willebrandt, is to open the conference on the Civil Status of Women.

Following the three-day conferences is to be a big mass-meeting at which the Pan-American delegates will speak, taking for their subject "Leaders Among Women" in their own countries. The second evening a large semi-public dinner will be given, at which Maryland public officials and National League officers will carry on the spirit of cordial cooperation and friendship. "International Friendliness" is the general subject upon which all will speak.

Boston Lines Up

ON December 13 Boston is to elect its mayor. Like the New York City League, which endorsed Henry H. Curran, the Boston League of Women Voters has endorsed a candidate—John R. Murphy, who has also the endorsement of the Good Government Association. The League believes that in the present campaign the issue is clearly between good government and machine

politics, and the Municipal Election Committee of the League has been carrying on an active campaign. Before the vote on endorsement was taken a questionnaire was sent to all the men most prominently mentioned for the mayoralty, and they also appeared at a meeting of women to explain their platforms. Mr. Murphy, who is at present Fire Commissioner, paid the League the compliment of announcing his candidacy at a meeting of the League's Election Committee. In addition to working directly for its candidate, the League has worked to secure increased facilities for registration near the end of the registration period. It has also urged upon the Election Commissioners the appointment of women as registration and election officers.

Maryland's Book for Voters

THE Maryland League of Women Voters has announced the publication of a book on the "Government of Maryland." During the past year the need of an accurate and concise discussion of the powers and functions of the various departments of the state government has become clear to the new women voters. The State League accordingly requested Dr. Ella Lonn, Professor of History at Goucher College, to prepare a text suitable for the needs of the new voters. Dr. Lonn devoted the summer months to the preparation of the volume, and it is now on the market. The book is being sold by the League at cost, that it may be available to every woman in the state.

Tennessee's New President

AT the recent convention of the Tennessee League of Women Voters the Tennessee women showed their appreciation of the work of suffrage ratification by electing the woman who served as Ratification Chairman for the league as their new president. She is Mrs. John M. Kenny, of Nashville, who was prominent in suffrage work for many years. The outgoing president, Mrs. George Fort Milton, was made Honorary President, and crowned with a victory wreath by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, the National President, in appreciation of Tennessee's service to the

women of the nation in completing their enfranchisement. Mrs. Kenny writes that the State League will concentrate next year on organization, as the legislature does not meet until 1923.

Nebraska's Souvenir

WILLA CATHER, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, John G. Neihardt, Rollin Kirby, Herbert Johnson, Thurlow Lieurance, Anna Steese Richardson and Clare A. Briggs, are to be among the celebrities who contribute to a souvenir calendar which the Nebraska League of Women Voters is soon to issue. The calendar will be entirely the work of present or former Nebraskans, and will be elaborately illustrated. Cartoons have already been promised by Herbert Johnson, of the *Saturday Evening Post*, by Clare A. Briggs, that delightful creator of "When a Feller Needs a Friend" and "Oh Skin-nay," and by Rollin Kirby, of the *New York World*, all three prominent cartoonists who received their early education in Nebraska. Paintings will be furnished by Grant Reynard and Robert Gilder, and famous authors will contribute verse and prose.

This New Generation

(Continued from page 17)

ing time in our school and college classes, working not at all and yet leading their classes and dissipating their unused energy in petty school and college activities. Let us put the honor system into all of our colleges for the benefit of such super-students and reward by the most precious gifts in our possession superior excellence. This will also be educationally better for the B's and C's and D's, who will then be given the best education they can take by teachers who will no longer neglect them for the A's. It will make it possible for our super-men and super-women, educated by themselves for knowledge and power, to bring salvation to the body politic and in time to administer our schools and colleges as they have never been administered before. Our universities will then no longer be "the homes of lost causes." We shall then no longer lag behind as we are said to do now. We shall stride on before, along the pathway to the sunrise . . .

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World News About Women

THE first woman in the South to be appointed on a city commission is Mrs. Mary Echols, and the city is Birmingham, Alabama.

ON November 2 the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland called to the Bar the Misses Frances Christian Kyle and Katherine Slatter Deverill, the first two women in that country to become barristers. Both are graduates of Dublin University.

CHILDREN in the Colorado sugar-beet fields work nine hours a day or more, according to a statement just issued by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, while seventy per cent. of the 1,000 children examined by a physician of the Bureau showed the harmful effects of the work in postural deformities and malpositions.

Another handicap suffered by these beet-working children is the loss of edu-

cation, the report of the Bureau showing that over forty per cent. of children between the ages of nine and sixteen were from one to seven years behind in their grades. Many of the children are taken from school in March, not to return until November.

NORWAY'S first woman to enter the Storting is Karen Platen, of Christiania, elected in October. This seems rather slow work, as Norwegian women have had the vote since 1907.

ON November 24 Mrs. William Brown Meloney received the Cross of the Legion of Honor "for war service." The Cross was presented by Premier Briand at the home of the French Consul General. Mrs. Meloney, editor of the *Delineator*, was responsible for the initiation and the successful carrying out of the gift of radium to Madame Curie by American women.

MRS. Florence Seymour Bell, who is a graduate of McGill University and the wife of a Montreal lawyer, has been refused admission to the bar of the Province of Quebec. The bar of Nova Scotia proved to be more broad-minded and admitted Mrs. Bell. She is the first woman lawyer in that province.

MRS. Bessie Parker Brueggeman, of St. Louis, has been appointed a member of the United States Employees Compensation Commission, in place of Mrs. Axtell, whose term has expired. Mrs. Brueggeman is an old suffrage worker.

HERE is the rest of the news about the general election of Members of Parliament in Sweden, which took place this fall—an election in which for the first time the Swedish women took part. In addition to the election of Kerstin Hesselgren, Liberal, to the First Chamber, four women were elected as members of the Second Chamber—one Conservative, one Liberal, two Socialists.

SIXTY-ONE women justices; according to the *Vote*, published in England, have been appointed in New South Wales—which is the third state in the Commonwealth to appoint women, South Australia being the first and West Australia second.

THE sketch of the Rev. Antoinette Stone Blackwell, which was announced for this issue, has been postponed until the next number for lack of proper space.

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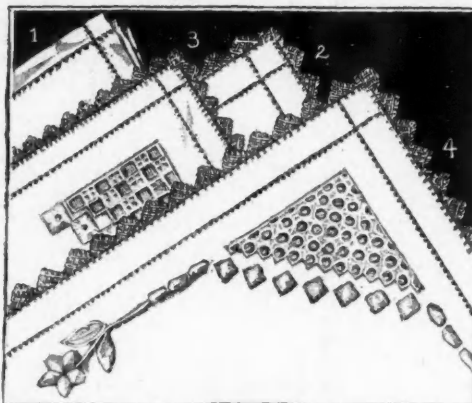
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3. What are the principal qualifications of a voter in your state?

4. What is meant by a secret ballot? When you vote how can any one tell for whom you voted?

5. Who is a citizen? Are all voters citizens? How can a person not born in the United States become a citizen?

6. Tell the duties of the principal officers in your native village or city; also of your county, such as mayor, sheriff, etc.

7. What officer in your community would you go to for help in case of a helpless man without money or friends, a person with scarlet fever, a child who is not in school, a break in the water main in the street?

8. What are the duties of the governor of your state?

9. Who makes the laws in your state? How would you go to work to get a new law passed?

10. What are the duties of the President and each of his Cabinet?

11. Describe how Congress is composed. How are your representatives in Congress chosen?

12. How do laws made by Congress differ from laws made by your state?

13. What political party would you choose to belong to and why would you choose it?

Fairies vs. Charts

(Continued from page 8)

idea, and to what she herself attributed its amazing growth. Her reply came quick and decisive.

"Group action. Our organization is composed of individuals each one of whom has a personal interest in it. For instance, Annie, who works in the shipping-room, came to me one day rather down-hearted. I asked her how she liked her work. She said it was all right, only she didn't seem to be doing much to help the Organization. Then I explained what it meant to receive a perfect package; that it didn't matter how good the material was, how much care had been taken in writing it, and illustrating it, and publishing it, if the outside wrapping was careless and it looked messy when it arrived, people would get a bad first impression, would think we were slovenly, no-account workers. Since then she is the most eager, painstaking person, and often she calls me in proudly to see her per-

fect packages before they are mailed. Spirit like that is the most contagious thing in the world."

Some day your child may burst in from school and shout breathlessly, "Mother, the Health Fairy was in our room today, and I made a play, and we acted it, and I was a carrot!" Take time to hear him out, and to find out what this is that has engaged his imagination, his dramatic instinct, and, by way of the carrot, his stomach. It is possible that something has happened in that schoolroom which will have important effects on both brain and body. If he is of different temperament he may climb up to the luncheon table

with a thoughtful "Mother, did you know milk was magic, and helped build children's houses? Can I have some?" The request may overwhelm you, after your long fight to make him drink milk, but you won't berate him about that. Rather give thanks silently that at last he's going to like it, and that you can find out whys and hows and whens from his teacher. She will be as enthusiastic over the game as he is, and there may be undreamed of ways in which you can play it with him, and add to the sturdy, happy crowd of citizens of the future who are learning the simple rules of health through the Child Health Organization of America.



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A Civic West Point

(Continued from page 11)

subjects that will make for a broad and sympathetic understanding of present-day problems. Naturally, there have been conflicting opinions on the plan; does it tend to stress class feeling? does it undemocratically appeal to pride of blood and race? or is it only a fine way to preserve and develop our Anglo-Saxon heritage and traditions?

At any rate, the Americanism of the school has drawn into service on its Advisory Council Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, George E. Roberts of the National City Bank, Senator Kenneth D. McKellar and other public-spirited men. Dr. Lyman P. Powell, educator and author, heads the Council. As proof of Miss Mason's own belief in the program of her school, she has recently turned over not only the buildings and property, but her own private fortune, to the Board of Trustees, to serve as the nucleus for a large endowment.

But these developments are—developments; not a change in direction. To make citizens, the school begins with "future citizens." In addition to its conventional quality as a school for girls, the Castle has specialized in teaching citizenship—and teaching it practically. The student government is modeled on the organization of a municipality. It has its departments of health, education, charities, parks and highways—with a member of the faculty as adviser to each department; the school physician, for instance, is adviser to the department of health. Each residence is a borough with its borough president. Discipline is administered in various courts conducted by the students. The girls are trained to "think on their feet"—to speak without notes and to preside at public meetings. Social service and ethics are subjects required for graduation, and practical training is given on municipal budgets and keeping municipal accounts. Much time is devoted to the study of democratic institutions, and class study is supplemented by group visits, under a teacher's guidance, to social institutions, courts, city departments in New York and other neighboring cities. These serve as the Castle girls' laboratory.

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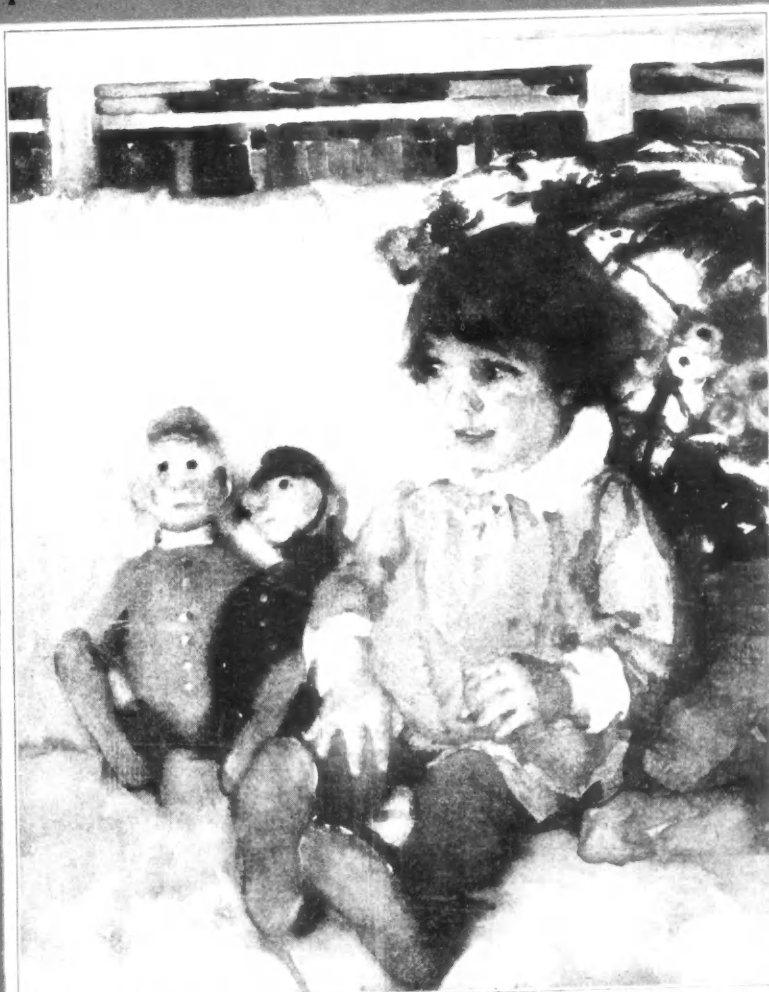
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The Woman Citizen

Formerly the Woman's Journal
Founded 1870

TEN CENTS A COPY

DECEMBER 17, 1921



PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER JULY

NAT. BY HILDA BELCHER

Carrie Chapman Catt
William G. Shepherd
Elizabeth J. Hauser
Kate Manicom
Mildred Adams

Samuel Hopkins Adams
Ruth Sawyer
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The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VI New Style

No. 15



Nature made the foot to walk upon the flat ground without shoes. The reason is apparent from the above cut. The rear end of the little toe (the central abutment of the arch) must rest upon the same unyielding surface as the heel and ball.



But Civilization demands shoes with heels. The result is shown above. The central abutment is lifted from the ground and, unless Arch Preserver Shoes are worn, the foot arch is left without support other than the unstable shank of the ordinary shoe.



This is often the result—fallen and rotated arches and untold misery. The unyielding, flat base of the Arch Preserver Shoe is to the foot shod with heeled shoes, what the floor or ground is to bare feet, and thus prevents the condition pictured above. No other shoe does this.

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The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

DECEMBER 17, 1921

Number 15

News Notes of the Fortnight

The Four-Power Treaty

THE agreement on the four-power Pacific treaty referred to at the conclusion of "Your Business in Washington" has been announced in full session of the Armament Conference. This treaty pledges Great Britain, Japan, France and the United States to respect each other's rights in relation to their insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific, to resort to mediation in case of disputes concerning these possessions, and in the event of aggressive action by any other power, to confer on joint action. This means the end of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which has stood for twenty years—and the accomplishment of another purpose of the Conference. The new treaty is to run for ten years from the date of ratification, and to continue in force after that time subject to the right of any nation to end it on twelve months' notice.

What will happen to it in the United States remains to be seen, but the first estimate is that more than the necessary three-fourths majority will be in favor.

The Irish Free State

AFTER seven hundred years it is in sight at last—a settlement of the Irish problem. Two obstacles have stood in the way of the present negotiations: Sinn Fein's unwillingness to yield allegiance to the British crown; Ulster's determination not to surrender representation in England for a place in an all-Irish Parliament. The first has been overcome, or compromised in a new form of loyalty oath, and the second has been respected.

On December 6 the Irish representatives and the British Government signed an agreement which, if accepted, will give Ireland—to be known as the Irish Free State—the same status in relation to the British Parliament as Canada, with a representative of the Crown in Ireland appointed in the same way as the Governor General of Canada, and her own Parliament. Ulster has her choice—numerous safe-



An interesting item about Hilda Belcher's work, of which "Nat" on our cover is a happy specimen, is that in spite of not wanting to specialize she has done so, watercolor being her best medium so far, and a particularly delightful one for the children she usually portrays.

During her five years' study at the old Chase School in New York, under William Chase, Robert Henri and Hayes-Miller, Miss Belcher worked in oils. Two years later, after "feeling around" as she herself expresses it, she suddenly started off in water-color and was at once successful. Almost every year since 1908 has gained her new honors in that field, although her one recent portrait in oils was bought last spring by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Born in Pittsford, Vermont, she exhibited this fall, for the first time, in her native state, forty of her paintings being shown in Rutland—at the invitation of the Rutland Woman's Club—and later in Pittsford and Burlington.

guards are provided for her, and no pressure will be brought to bear to make her remain in the new form of government. If she doesn't like it, she may pull out at the end of a month after it becomes effective. But in that case the boundaries between Northern and Southern Ireland must be determined "in accordance with the wishes

of the inhabitants" by a carefully chosen commission.

The British Cabinet approves, the King approves, hosts of Ireland's friends approve. But De Valera, head of the Sinn Fein Government, does not; he considers that Sinn Fein would be surrendering her claim to independence. The Dail's vote has not yet been taken, and opinions differ as to De Valera's power in the Dail and as to the motive of his opposition. And besides the Dail votes, there is the English Parliament—especially the House of Lords—to be reckoned with. So there is still considerable rough water to be crossed.

One Gold Franc

A SINGLE gold franc, octagonal, with the initials S. D. N. engraved on one side, has been minted in Geneva for the League of Nations. It is the basis of all the monetary transactions of the League—an expression of values, not metal currency. It weighs .03225805 of a gram and is worth about two cents in American money.

If a four-power agreement will keep the peace of the Pacific, why will not the fifty-one-power agreement of the League of Nations keep the peace of the world?—*Philadelphia Record*.

No Immigrants?

THE Emergency Immigration Act—"the three per cent. law"—has only six and a half months to run, and the question of its extension is about to come up at hearings before the House Immigration Committee. A number of amendments to the existing law will also be considered—among them one for counting the immigrant quotas when they get on instead of when they get off.

Meantime Chairman Johnson of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee has introduced a bill for practically complete suspension of immigration for three years. The only persons he would allow to enter would be husbands, wives and minor children of naturalized citizens or of aliens who

have been living here for three years and have made formal declaration of intention to become citizens. Mr. Johnson hasn't liked the operation of the three per cent. law, which permitted too many kinds of fraud.

A Helium Flight

FIRE and explosion, the two great menaces of flying craft, lost their terrors on December 2 when a successful flight was made by the naval dirigible C-7, using helium. For helium is non-explosive. This new gas is an American military product—made from oil obtainable only from certain wells in Texas and Oklahoma. It will probably be used in the *Roma*, the world's largest semi-rigid dirigible, recently arrived here from Italy.

Healing Forests

YOUNG American trees are fast healing the war-scarred areas of Europe, according to a report made to the American Forestry Association, which furnished the seedlings. It is a surprise that Great Britain actually lost more forest cover than any other country—through war demands for materials. So in England and Ireland, as well as in France and Belgium, where enemy ravages are to be repaired, the American Douglas fir and the Sitka spruce are already covering denuded regions. The French Ministry has directed that the seedlings shall be placed, as far as possible, near well-known sites, "that such future forests shall remain as a monument to the partnership of France and America in the great war."

And then, a tariff wall keeps our American goods from being seized upon by cheap foreign money.—*Birmingham News*.

Canada's Election

IN Canada's general election, December 7, for the first time women voted on terms of equality with men. The Liberals, with a low tariff program, captured the government, carrying 121 seats in Parliament, the Progressives following with 62, while the Conservatives, having but 51, dropped from first place to third. Among the sixty-two Progressives is Miss Agnes MacPhail, the first woman member of the House of Commons. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, will become Prime Minister in place of Premier Meighen. He is well known in the United States—he took post-graduate degrees at Harvard and the University of Chicago, and spent three years in the study of industrial relations under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

This is the first time in ten years that Canada has elected a Parliament with a majority favoring reciprocity with this country.



AMONG the women who came to the Washington Conference is a frail, blue-eyed wisp of a girl, only twenty-seven years old, spokesman for the working-women of forty-eight countries. She is Kate Manicom, organizer for the Workers Union in England, whom the International Federation of Working Women sent from its recent meeting in Geneva. But let Miss Manicom explain her mission herself, as she did for the *Citizen*:

"The subject which raised perhaps more interest than any other at the Congress was disarmament. At this conference were many women representing many nations and speaking many languages, and all had suffered as a result of the terrible conflict. We conferred together as women, understanding one another as only women can who have suffered. It was interesting to watch the faces of the delegates; in some the hard lines of long continued pain; in some the look of blank despair; in some eyes, tears glistening—and each woman told a tale only too familiar, all more terrible because of their tragic similarity.

"Then we discussed the Washington Disarmament Conference and on every face shone the light of hope. Enthusiasm was unrestrained, and we passed a unanimous resolution in favor of disarmament. But the delegates thought this was not sufficient to convey to the conference all that they felt, so they decided to send that resolution by special messenger in order that it might command more attention. They chose me as their humble messenger and I have traveled three thousand miles to deliver it."

One paragraph of the resolution she brought is especially fine:

"Believing that peace can only rest on justice between nations and that justice can only be brought about by creating understanding between peoples, we urge the Powers at Washington to abolish those conditions which make for hatred and fear."

To Study Unemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT, and what should be done about it, is the leading subject to be discussed at the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation. Recent important developments in workmen's compensation will also be discussed by leading authorities. This meeting will be held December 28 and 29 at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Senator Lodge, the League of Nations foe, made the announcement of the four-power alliance in the Conference, and Senator Stanley called him "the proud father of a baby League of Nations."

Fingerprints, Please

WHEN we deposit our money in postal savings hereafter we will leave our fingerprints as well. But this has nothing to do with crimes and detectives; it is for protection—a means of identification far superior to personal description. Fingerprints will be taken not only when an account is opened but whenever interest or principal is paid, for comparison of impressions. This is the first conspicuous use of the fingerprint system for identification outside of criminology.

The Douglas Bank

ON January 2 the first national bank to be chartered for Negroes will be opened in Chicago—the Douglas National Bank. All the officers and directors except one are Negroes.

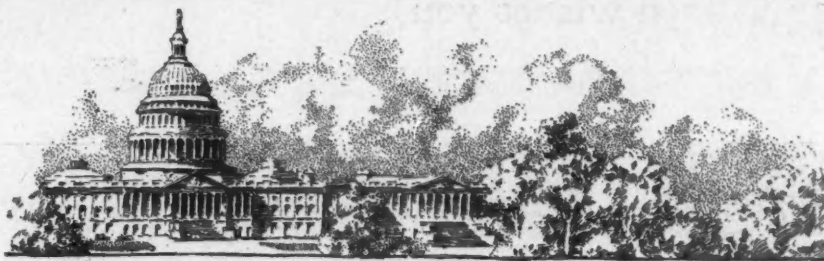
Railway Troubles

THE Association of Railway Executives has announced an immediate ten per cent cut in freight rates on all farm products. The reduction is to be effective for six months, with the implication that if wages are cut further during that time it may be continued.

Fifty-two Eastern railroads are seeking wage reductions, which they claim are necessary to meet the demands for reduced freight rates. A cut of about ten per cent in the wages of train service employees has been proposed, which means putting these wages back to what they were before May, 1920. Other classes of employees are also on the list for reduction—a list totalling about 750,000.

This decision follows by a few days the issuance by the Railroad Labor Board of new working rules for the shop crafts. The Board's experts believe that as much as fifty million a year may be saved by changes in such rules as forbid a man engaged in one specialized type of work to touch another. These restrictions often mean heaped-up costs and lessened efficiency.

The revised rules have not been definitely accepted, and as for wage cuts there is no possibility that they will be accepted without strenuous opposition.



Your Business in Washington

From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent

December 9, 1921

WHEN President Harding announced to a group of correspondents that the International Conference on Limitation of Armament might grow into an Association of Nations, that he saw no reason why this Association, or group, should not meet every year and discuss international conciliation, he spoke in a casual manner, as if this should have been a logical supposition from the first. Why not? Was not the Association of Nations idea evolved and announced by him before his election? Had he not assembled in the Washington Conference the elements of an Association? What could be more natural and simple than a perpetuation of the Conference as an Association, or what more sensible than an enlargement of its scope so that it could deal with other international problems?

Was the President Surprised?

It was a great moment there in the office of the President, at the end of the White House. Correspondents who heard him restrained their surprise at the casual manner of the announcement as best they could. That they should drift into the weekly conference with the President with the expectation of routine discussions and hear the unfolding of his plan as if it were a program for a few more pension bills, will never cease to be incidental history. The President spoke slowly and informally, as if the subject had been in his mind for so long that he missed its sensational purport. The group of correspondents, some of them foreigners, scattered to telegraph offices probably with more alacrity than at any time since the advent of the new Administration. The news of the projected Association was carried in streaming headlines throughout the country.

It seems impossible to suppose that the President was surprised when he saw the importance attached to his announcement. However, after this incident he suddenly decided that in future he would answer only written questions submitted by correspondents at his con-

ferences; and no comment would be made upon those he consigned to the waste-basket. In this way, he explained, he would be relieved of the embarrassment of having to "decline to answer" some of the questions. In the latter case, there had been opportunity for certain impressions to be given when he was reported to have "declined to answer" a query, impressions which might have been wholly unjustified, as shown by the answer when it came in due season. But there still lingers here a feeling that the President awoke to find the country in a flare regarding his conception of a perpetuation of the Arms Conference idea, and that it somewhat startled him.

So there has been increased comment upon the fact that the United States has drawn nearer to membership in a League of Nations; and that the League situation presently may become involved because the very questions confronting an Association would be those properly within the scope of the League. Senator Borah, of course, has again warned against entangling the United States in what would be a League of Nations in effect, if not in name. And those who have interpreted some of the moves of the Secretary of State as based upon his conviction of the desirability of the ultimate association of the United States with the other world powers, point out that progress in this direction has been advanced immeasurably. But the situation is in most indefinite shape and the events of the conference negotiation are so concrete and immediate as temporarily to crowd out the future.

Washington today is a maze of cross-currents and diplomatic problems which give the American capital the semblance of a second Versailles. Republicans attribute the success of the direct methods of international diplomacy here in progress to the mastery of the Republican Party. Democrats assert that the heart and mind of the world were ready for business, and in a mood to clean up the unfinished labors of Paris; that the world had enough of the economic chaos of an incomplete settlement of in-

ternational difficulties and welcomed this opportunity for profiting by the inexperience of Versailles. Moreover, they believe that public opinion at last is aroused in behalf of permanent peace and that the country has been wholeheartedly behind the Conference.

Whatever the reason—and the likelihood is that both contributed to the success of the Washington scene—the week finds the Japanese and Chinese delegates in direct negotiation here over the Shantung settlement, left in so unsatisfactory a condition at Paris. These conferences between the two nations intimately affected have been held outside of the Conference and without its official auspices. Merely by accomplishing such a meeting, the Conference won distinction. Every effort was made to keep the Shantung problem out of the Conference itself. Direct negotiation was disapproved by some experts, including Chinese themselves, as not likely to produce satisfactory results; many prophesying that China would come out with few concessions, although Japan outwardly took a conciliatory attitude.

Reviewing the Shantung Problem

The old Shantung problem, in a few words, was the fact that Japan controlled the important Chinese territory around the port of Kiao-chao, originally held by the Germans under a lease from China, Japan having claimed that reward by participation in the World War. She policed and held the controlling Tsing-Tao railway and claimed that her interest was purely the economic one of keeping her markets open and securing for Japan access to raw materials. The Chinese claim, of course, is one of violation of territorial integrity and intrusion upon the heart of Chinese culture and tradition in her most sacred precincts.

Japan in the early stages of the direct negotiation offered to concede to China more autonomy in the disputed territory, release of some of the special economic privileges held by Germany, and a measure of control in the railway. So

(Continued on page 20)

The Woman Citizen wishes you



Photo by Paul Thompson



Assisted by the Children of a few



CHRISTMAS time means first of all children, of course, and friendliness and good-will. So for its Christmas greeting the *Citizen* has chosen the faces of children—children whose mothers have all shown their good-will to the *Citizen* by actual service during the year. But these pages insist on saying something besides friendliness; they insist on making a point. For every one of these children has a mother who “does things” in civic and professional life; and the children—well, in the first place, there *are* children; and in the second place, if any equal group of children whose mothers’ place is purely in the home can show a higher average of health and attractiveness, we’d like to see *their* photographs.

Most of these women are among the Contributing Editors who have so generously given their time, their ideas, their names to the magazine. No. 2 is Dorothy Canfield Fisher, with Jimmy; neither he nor his sister Sally (No. 11) gives evidence of suffering from having a distinguished novelist, with half a dozen civic irons in the fire, for a mother. No. 5 are David and Margaret Durand, whose mother’s novels and short stories are signed Ruth Sawyer; while

A Merry Christmas



Photo by Brown Bros.



Contributing Editors and Friends

Felicia and Richard Willsie (Nos. 6 and 8) are good witnesses for another novelist mother, Honoré Willsie. No. 9 is Louise Burton Laidlaw, daughter of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who is known all over the country for her civic interests. The three tremendously vital young persons in No. 4 belong to Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff, who can combine editing or writing with taking perfectly good care of them, and the boys in No. 12 have for a mother, Florence Guertin Tuttle, chairman of the Pro-League Council. Above, in No. 7, that large collection of healthy young people speak well for Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the New York League of Women Voters. We have been saving the grandmother for specially honorable mention. No. 7 is Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, who has not allowed her presidency of the Juvenile Protective Association and the Women's City Club of Chicago, plus twin grandchildren, to prevent her from lending a helpful hand to the *Citizen*.

Civic spirit such as women like these exemplify, is back of the community Christmas movement of recent years. Pictures Nos. 1 and 10 show the Christmas trees of Cincinnati and Los Angeles.



Through a Window of Japan

By William G. Shepherd

TODDLING around the world, skipping from peace conference to war and from war to peace conference, like Alpine goats, there is a flock of war-peace correspondents in the journalism of the world who never know whether they'll find each other, at their next encounter, dressed in campaign breeches or afternoon garb.

Of all nationalities, any one of us can find some of his mates in every capital of the world; we campaigned together in the war and guessed together in our various tongues during the peace conference of Paris; most of us are males but some of the best of us are Eleanor Franklin Egan, Mary Roberts Rinehart, and several other lady war-and-peace reporters.

Very well. We all met in Washington, the whole worldwide flock of us, last November—Frenchmen, Englishmen, Italians, Japanese, women—all of us. What a "helloing" and "hoddy-doing"! We all know our statesmen of the world—all the big fellows—and we know how humanly glad they are to see each other whenever they encounter in these world conferences, and so we think nothing of being glad to see each other when one of the world-peace efforts or one of the little wars or revolutions in Europe brings us to the scene. We talk over old times—about what happened at our last meeting, about some banquet we remember or some big story on which we worked together or some practical joke on some unhappy fellow toiler.

Wherever I go I see Seigo Watanabe, Tokio correspondent for one of the

largest newspaper agencies of Japan. When I meet Watanabe he's not a Japanese and I'm not an American; we're just a couple of correspondents, with nothing to talk but shop.

When we talk shop or business—as two little correspondents together—we are nearer alike than I am like some American business man or he some Japanese statesman. We meet on the common ground of profession.

Very well. This time in Washington we had a fine talk. It was the day Hughes had delivered his shock proposal on scrapping ships.

"Did you cable the whole Hughes proposal?" I asked Watanabe.

"I should say we did," he answered. "We sent it urgent."

"Urgent" means triple cable rates. "How much to Tokio?" I asked.

"Three dollars and twenty-four cents a word," groaned Watanabe.

"Three thousand dollars for that message!" I said.

"Yes, and it was worth it," said Watanabe. "It'll knock Japan silly."

When Watanabe says "Japan," he means the millions of Japanese newspaper readers; it's journalese talk. He means folks in their homes reading the day's news.

"Is it as good a story as that?" I asked.

"One of the biggest stories I ever wrote," he answered. "The men and women will be delighted with it. They're all talking about it now."

Pretty soon we got off of shop on to ourselves.

"Which do you like best?" I asked:



Photo from Y. W. O. A.

She's not churning butter
she's grinding rice

"Japan or the United States?"

"Oh, I'm more comfortable in the United States," he answered with a frown of annoyance. "Japan is my home but I'm more comfortable here."

"Forgetting the old Samurai life," I suggested tauntingly.

"No, no! That isn't it. I can go back to my mattress on the floor and a wooden pillow, straight from a bed at the Ritz, and sleep like a baby. And I like Japanese food better than I do American, or French or English. But I'm never happy in Japan when I see how the women have to work—my mother, my sisters, all the fine women.

"You see," he explained, "when I come to America I find it so easy to keep clean. There are springs of hot and cold water in American homes. Turn the tap and you have whichever you need. All you want of it. Your women have great white tubs for washing. Your homes are solidly built and the dust does not blow in. Our houses are filled with dust so that a woman must fight it, all the time.

"All the women I know, in their homes, are always heating water with which to keep their homes clean. They cannot have much hot water, never as much as they want or need. There is the family washing to be done; our clothes, you know, have to be washed more frequently than yours; they are light colored and they must be kept clean. Then there is the scrubbing of the mats in the house and the cleaning of the floors. Some mats and some floors must be washed every day, of course.

"Then there are the dishes to be washed and the children to be scrubbed. All of these things must be done every



Photo from Y. W. O. A.

Nothing in the woman's world is being Occidentalized

day. And all the water for these purposes must be heated on our little stoves. I've watched our women in their homes and I don't see how they keep up. They are mad about having everything clean around them and they fight all their lives against dirt. Their weapons are only tiny pots of hot water. It seems to me they work all the time with these little dabbles of hot water.

"It tires me to watch them. They carry the water from distant wells, very often. They spend nine-tenths of their time getting ready to make things clean, and how, in the tenth tenth, they really do the job, I never can understand. But they do."

"A lot of American women do their own housekeeping," I suggested. "They're fighting dirt all the time, too. Seems to be a woman's job."

"Nothing! Nothing!" said Watanabe. "An American woman has got a snap. Her implements are perfect, compared with those of the Japanese women. If she hasn't got running hot water in her house she has a great big gas range or a great big iron stove on which she can heat a great pan of water. Everything is on a big scale with her. Why, a big iron stove like you have in American homes—in the poorest homes—would be a luxury to a Japanese woman. It would give her more hot water than she ever saw at one time in her life, I think. She would sing all day with that much hot water, ready to use any time she needed it."

I said, "Funny! I never thought that hot water could mean so much."

"There's something funnier still in Japan," said Watanabe. "We're Occidentalizing everything in the man's world and nothing in the woman's. Of course it makes it easier for a woman when the men in her family begin to wear European clothes that don't have to be washed. But a Japanese woman thinks European clothes, which are never washed, are filthy. She hates to have them brought into her house. They must get dirty, too, huh? The women say they smell badly. I had a friend whose wife tried to wash his evening clothes. What a sight he made!"

Well, that's about all we said—just a couple of men chatting about their women folks.

I sent all my suits out to be dry-cleaned that night and I told the hotel valet that I wanted 'em clean. And I complained down at the hotel desk that I wanted my room swept within an inch of its life. But it wasn't. And my clothes were still dusty when they were returned.

Watanabe's picture of his dirt-fighting sisters makes me feel sort of cooty-ish, every time I see him. And a hot tub means something, now.

What Women Want in Norway

By Nancy M. Schoonmaker

"THERE is no haste; if we do not come today, we will get there tomorrow," is the way the old adage runs in Norway. "But Fru Altern, she is like the Americans. She is always in a hurry."

It is not hard to understand why she should have to step quickly, this gay little woman who sits in the editor's chair of *Norges Kvinder*, the Norwegian paper which is owned and edited by and for women.

It has been in existence less than a year, and in the first six months its subscription roll climbed up to 12,000; not so bad for Norway, in the whole kingdom of which there are only a little more than half as many people as in New York City. Twice a week on the news stands, in the bags of the carriers, off by train and stage to women in the far-away towns and valleys, the little paper faithfully carries the news of what the women of Norway and of other countries are doing.

"No room for recipes or fashions or beauty culture," laughs Fru Altern. "We have set ourselves to other things."

This is the program to which *Norges*

ter lightly. It was to laugh. What need of a woman's paper when their own publications carried a special page for the sex? Let it alone and in due time it would go down. Others of the established journals took a more active attitude of opposition.

"A great deal of noise, but it didn't hurt us. It made us stronger. We didn't go in to fail, you see—" and the laughing eyes of the editor grew steady. "We know our Norwegian women. They are interested in the great public questions and in the things that concern women and children, especially, of course, the housing problem, as serious here as anywhere and with the government unable to find money to help; better property laws for women; new election laws that will make it easier for women to be nominated for and elected to the Storting. These are things with which our women are vitally concerned—and with an organ of our own, it is easier to work for them."

One counts over the blessings which Norway already enjoys as enumerated by Elise Sein, Hoiesterets advokat (practicing before the Supreme Court), and alternate and technical expert to the League of Nations, and Betsy Kjelsberg, perhaps Norway's most widely known woman, connected with the woman's movement almost from its beginning, factory inspector for the whole country, with a corps of assistants working under her, and now appointed delegate to the League of Nations—and it is a fine list: the full and equal franchise; a divorce law that asks no proof of vice or sin, with the airing of hideous details in the courts and the papers, but only mutual consent; a co-guardianship law that dates back past the memories of those now living; prohibition; women admitted to all professions except the commissioned offices of the army and the navy, the ministry and the diplomatic service; an illegitimacy law which goes further than that of any other country. And, counting all this, one might feel little need of a journal devoted especially to the interests of women. But there is the program of the *Norges Kvinder* still to work for—a higher morale, a more rigorous judicial interpretation, an unswerving youth.

I was interested to know, too, from this spokesman of the women of Norway, just how things stood between the woman and the party, and here it seems, I put my finger on a weak spot.

For the women of Norway, not unlike the women of a certain other country we know, are not satisfied with any of the present parties. "They want a new party, not just for women but made

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Fru Altern—their spokesman

Kvinder has pledged itself and which is pinned up over the editor's desk:

To work—

1. For more influence for women in state and community;
2. Against the growing materialism and debased morale;
3. For purer, higher social conditions and a more rigorous judicial interpretation concerning questions of morality;
4. For the education of an unswerving youth.

When the paper was started, the editors and owners of its manly contemporaries in Kristiania took the mat-

IF Lady Astor represents feminine charm, quick wits, and practical idealism in the British House of Commons, Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, the second woman to take her place in Parliament, stands for the solid British housewife virtues, the slow deliberate woman-power which has brought women to their present position in English politics.

Through no desire to be original or to test the strength of her personal popularity, Mrs. Wintringham consented to become a candidate for the seat made empty by the death of her husband last June. She exacted one condition—that she was not to make a single speech, that she was not to see a single reporter or write a single article for election purposes. On election night she appeared, dressed in deep mourning, on the platform, and she wrote an election address which consisted of a bald statement of her program and a categorical list of the measures she would push if she were elected. The longest paragraph was a verbatim copy of her husband's election address delivered a little over a year ago.

Her reasons for this reticence, so unusual on the part of a candidate, were that she was well known in the constituency, that the electors had all the facts regarding her life and aims already in their possession, that being in mourning for her husband she could not put her mind to gain personal popularity at such a moment.

So the Liberal Party managers who ran her campaign just gave out little slips printed on both sides with this list of Mrs. Wintringham's record of public service:

Member of Grimsby Education Committee.

President of Dr. Bernardo's, Grimsby.

Prominent worker on Local Committee for entertaining Belgian Refugees.

Member of Grimsby Committee for administering Prince of Wales Fund.

Organized Girls' Club, Grimsby.

Vice-President of Lincolnshire Total Abstinence Association.

Formed the Louth Women Citizens' Association.

V. A. D. during the war at the Louth Auxiliary Hospital.

Began and carried on organization of camp for 200 homeless people after Louth Flood, 1920.

Justice of the Peace for the Parts of Lindsey.

Voluntary organizer and Hon. Sec. of Lindsey County Federation of Women's Institutes.

Vice-President of Grimsby Women's Liberal Association.

Vice-President of National Union Women's Suffrage Society, Grimsby.

President of Louth Women's Liberal Association.

Chairman of Louth Rural District



Mrs. Margaret Wintringham of Louth

England's Housewife M. P.

By Margaret Walter

Women's War Agricultural Committee.

Member of Executive of Lindsey Agricultural Committee.

Co-opted member of the County Agricultural Committee.

Member of the Rural Industries Development Committee under the County Council.

On Sub-Committee for Agriculture and Horticulture under the English-Speaking Union.

Member of the Louth Rural District Housing Committee.

There is no man in Parliament today with a record like this for practical citizenship. Armed with one of these slips, and any personal impressions they might have of the candidate, the speakers and her own personal friends started out on their canvassing—to find that there was not a farmhouse in the district, however remote, where Mrs. Wintringham was not a remembered visitor, there was not a cottage hospital where she had not been, not a fisherman's hut along the coast where she was unknown. For twenty years this Yorkshire woman, who was a school-teacher when she was married to her husband, then a struggling young lumber dealer in Grimsby, has identified herself with every movement connected with good citizenship, with the advancement of women, the betterment of farm life in Lincolnshire, the improvement of the conditions under which the coast fishermen live.

Mrs. Wintringham is a very hand-

some woman with big dark brown eyes which can kindle into unexpected anger upon occasion but are usually steady and benevolent. She is a large woman, with a fine dignified carriage; she dresses in black, but not in widow's veil and weeds. She has all the North countrywoman's independence of action. When she came to London to take her seat in Parliament she stopped at an out-of-the-way "commercial hotel" much frequented by Yorkshire business men. It never occurred to her that her new position entitled her to instant recognition in the social world of London if she cared to avail herself of it. On the contrary she received without apology the constant stream of prominent women politicians, party organizers and personal friends, who poured in upon her from the hour of her arrival, in a dingy coffee-room looking out on the unsightly pile of Victoria Station through grimy cheap lace curtains, looped back in the fashion of the eighties.

This modesty abroad is a strong characteristic of North country people. Their homes are filled with every comfort ingenuity can devise, their carpets are thick, their curtains are of velvet and silk, their napery of the finest, and their grounds and parks superb, but when they come to London they put up with the most obscure and humble lodging, devoid of the comfort they demand at home.

I found the new member sitting on a hard sofa in the public room of the little hotel, with a breakfast tray before her and a bushel of correspondence and piles of telegrams at her side.

She looked a little worried as we sat down and a whimsical twinkle stole into her rather somber brown eyes. I didn't get on to the worried twinkle at first. I plunged right in.

"Now Mrs. Wintringham," I began, "what are you going to stand for?"

Her reply gave me a very definite feeling that this was the first time she had faced an interview. The twinkle was extinguished; she hedged. There was something quite simple and American in the way she did it. That made me feel warm toward her. I let up asking questions. We chatted about the country. She advised me to plant a cedar hedge to shut off our country neighbors; she was interested in our baby nut trees; at her home in Lincolnshire, Little Grimsby House, a country seat built in the eighteenth century for the Beauclercs, descendants of Nell Gwynne, there is an ancient nuttree far famed for its two centuries' yield. Little by little we moved down to the moment and finally I dared again. "Have you decided upon your maiden speech yet?"

"I have not decided yet. I took my seat today and I shall spend all my time studying Parliament, which I look upon as a big household in which every mem-

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A \$50,000 Idea in Silk

By Mildred Adams

HAVE you ever walked down Main Street and wished that ugly clothes could be legislated out of existence? Have you ever felt that one of your duties as a woman citizen was to dress so suitably and becomingly as to rest the eyes of your fellow citizens and thereby make the world a more peaceful and happy place?

While you were thinking thus, and shuddering at the cost of garments which would do those things, you may have passed a woman walking with a sure, free step, clad in the simplest of clothes, which were obviously made just for her and which made her and them a refreshing figure of quiet beauty in the crowded street. Suppose you knew that she had been working for years to help fulfill those dreams of yours, that her invention had been accepted by one of the big commercial silk printing companies, and that she was on her way home after signing a contract which guaranteed her huge royalties. Wouldn't you want to stop her and ask her who she was and what she did and how she did it? You wouldn't do it, though, because "one doesn't." So we found out for you.

Her name is E. Varain Cockcroft. She is a landscape and figure artist of rare ability, a member of the Automne Salon in Paris and a Medalist. A student of art, rather than an "art student," she roamed around the artistic centers of the world, never a pupil of one school exclusively, but taking from each that which rang true to her own artistic individuality.

As a figure painter, she was interested in the draping and adornment of the human figure, and she worked out her theories upon herself. She began making her own clothes, and it was a short step from making clothes which were becoming because they "looked right," or "belonged that way," to theorizing about them, and making them becoming because they followed the best lines of the figure, and embodied certain well-established artistic principles. She became famous in the capitals of Europe for the quality of her clothes, which is to say that she dressed with due consideration of her own personality, the length, breadth, thickness, curves, lines, and angles of her body, and the characteristics of the fabric she was using to clothe it.

Then came the war. It was suddenly necessary for Miss Cockcroft, who had never touched the fringes of commerce, to earn money, and to earn it quickly and in quantity. People who regard everything with an economic bias say that all events of whatever nature can

be traced to the economic urge. That is a fearsomely broad statement, but in this particular matter there was undoubtedly an economic urge, and it has been productive of astonishing results.

Miss Cockcroft proceeded to capitalize her ability to design clothes which should adorn women instead of merely covering them, and sometimes doing that barely and badly. She became a consulting expert on dress. Women who have bodily ills take them to physicians; women whose financial affairs are tangled or crippled take them to financial experts; women who have legal difficulties consult lawyers, and it seemed quite as logical that women whose clothes were unsatisfactory, who were conscious of illness of taste resulting in much money spent without satisfaction, would be glad to consult an expert and to follow her advice.

The truth of this supposition was instantly apparent. Miss Cockcroft became expert consultant in clothes to a very interesting list of prominent New York women. Some of them were too fat and sought to conceal it, some were

and colors. The same genius which had accomplished the first evolved the second, and dubbed them "illuminated fabrics." That term covers materials of all kinds, chiffons, silks, linens, velvets, woollens, which are decorated with paint, dye, embroidery, so as to conform to the lines of the figure and the garment. It is a tenet of Miss Cockcroft's artistic creed that a fabric should not be merely decorated with perhaps an "all-over" (the scorn she put into that word!) design, but that any decoration should be applied to do definite things, to bring out or to subdue an angle, a hollow or a curve, and always to be in perfect accord with the line and color of the garment itself.

She searched the world for designs and decorations which she could apply to her use. She is inclined to agree that the best things have been done long ago, but (and it is a large but) she believes that it is the work of genius to adapt them, perfect them, and improve methods of making them. Among other forms of ancient art she found batik, which is claimed by the Egyptians, the Japanese, the East Indians, and which, whoever originated it, is certainly five thousand years old and perhaps more. The art of batik was known in this country only as a form of decoration for household draperies, table covers, curtains, etc. Miss Cockcroft saw its possibilities, and adapted it to the decoration of garments, and it is trade history how the use of it spread swiftly over the whole country.

That was four years ago. Her time and her materials were expensive, and it was only the woman of considerable means who could afford to take advantage of them. She became more and more eager that her designs and her "illuminated fabrics" should in some way be made available for a larger group of women. She believed that American women were becoming increasingly proficient in the art of dress, and she wished to add what impetus and encouragement she could to the movement.

It has been the history of manufacturing that an article made by hand, slowly, carefully, and with great expense, could be turned out faster, more accurately, and with less cost if it was adaptable for machine production. Miss Cockcroft set herself to invent a machine-process whereby some of her "illuminated fabrics" might be made available for more buyers.

It took her two years, and she is now seeing the result. She has invented,
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Photo by Tornello

Miss Cockcroft wearing one of her "illuminated fabric" blouses

too long and wanted a bite of Alice's cracker, some didn't know what the trouble was, but "just couldn't seem to look right."

It was a very short step from designing artistic garments to designing fabrics which would carry out needed lines



Photo from Y. W. C. A.

The New Hotel For Women at Washington

WITHIN a stone's throw of the Capitol in Washington, a new means of enabling women to keep an eye on their government has recently been provided. It is the Grace Dodge Hotel, equipped with a staff of women and designed especially for women. The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, which is back of the venture, had in mind the needs not only of the individual woman—and more and more of her are visiting Washington every year—but of conventions and conferences. There is a lounge forty feet by a hundred, which ought to hold almost any gathering, and an information clerk is constantly on duty to tell what senator or representative is speaking at the moment, and the status of bills.

Naturally, the hotel is not restricted to the use of women on politics bent. It takes definite account of the fact that the New Woman hasn't ceased to be the Old Woman as well, and includes certain features of marked femininity. For example, there are a number of mothers' suites, each fitted with a crib, an electric heater for the baby's milk and all the other nursery conveniences. A nurse may be hired when the mother wants to go out. Every bedroom floor has a valeting room where for a small sum the guest can wash her tumbled blouses and lingerie, and iron them with an electric iron. And there is a shampoo basin also at the service of guests, as well as regular vanity parlors—a tea shop, a gift shop, and a woman's outfitting shop.

The hotel stands at North Capitol and E Streets, just across from the Union Station, and accommodates four hundred guests. The management intends it to be cosmopolitan in atmosphere and up to the standards of the best men's hotels.

Men, Women and Shadows

A Letter from

Samuel Hopkins Adams

IT is profoundly regrettable that no date-line is appended to Mr. J. George Frederick's able and logical article, "The Man Problem in the Woman Movement," in an August issue of the *Woman Citizen*. One is left to guess at the really important question of when it was written. My own surmise would be for the late eighties, and I picture to myself the writer, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing, as a benign, direct, forceful and prophetic mind, appropriately set in a professorship at some sound and conservative institution such as Haverford or Bowdoin.

There is something so nobly archaic, so finely Catonic in the courage with which he compels himself to look forward from his academic seclusion upon a race whose main purpose of self-perpetuation is to be thwarted by this formidable woman movement, should it be permitted to continue, unguided by superior man. If I rightly interpret his alarms, child-birth is likely to cease unless we sedulously watch woman's next step. The Birth-Control Committee may now disband!

Allowing Mr. Frederick's major premise, which is implicit throughout his discussion, that man is the substance and woman the shadow ("woman's character long has been simply a reflex of man's images and illusions about her, making it in a high degree volatile and artificial"), his conclusion is logical, yes, inevitable that any improvement in woman's condition and character must be in the direction of increased "virility," with an implied corresponding decrease in femininity.

But a few obstinate minds will refuse to accept this premise; will believe that woman's character has and always has had potentialities of development along lines diverse from, though in a sense parallel to, man's. I am myself emboldened to confess a belief that what Mr. Frederick comprehensively and shrewdly terms the "athletic ideals for woman" implies "certain psychic changes of deep significance," not in the direction of virility, but rather of increased mulierity. (A deplorable word, but Mr. Frederick has driven me to it by his insistence upon virility.) Is it fair to assume, because a woman broadens her conceptions of life, sharpens her ambitions, seeks wider outlets for her surplus energies, adjusts her pace to the upward procession of all existence toward the goal "to which the whole creation moves," that thereby she becomes less of a woman and more like a man? Fair enough, certainly, if she be but the dim reflex of man, striving

toward substance. But if she is herself something more than the shadow of a man's dream, is it not conceivable that the struggle will fulfill, not subvert, her womanhood?

I quote from Mr. Frederick's paragraph regarding man's alarm over woman's self-assertion. "He fears the possible deadening of joy and inspiration through the lessening of emotional zest; he fears that after fulfillment of the woman ambition, life will be emptier because of less obvious and less stimulative differences between the sexes—He fears that she will be less stimulative to him—less spontaneously emotional." Perhaps Mr. Frederick's diagnosis of a male sex shaken by dismal forebodings is accurate. Yet there are reassuring considerations.

Take for example a calling wherein woman has long been self-assertive, the stage. I have heard many charges, mostly shallow and false, brought against women of the stage, but never yet have I heard it urged that men have felt toward them any lessening of emotional zest, or lack of sentimental stimulus. And in the profession of writing, also long practiced by women, there is, turning to one of the great names, George Sand. Was she less "spontaneously emotional" than the average of her time? If so, it must have been a lively period!

With Mr. Frederick's plea for a sympathetic attitude on the part of men toward the woman movement, one may wholly concur, without agreeing that "a sane woman movement" must become "at least half a man movement." That "at least" seems a bit naive. It suggests that we men will, upon suitable proof that the woman movement is really worth while and free from too dire a threat against our comfortable superiority, take over command of it in due time and carry it to success. There is another masculine creed, possibly not so highly inspired of virility as the foregoing, which may be worth consideration; that we men stand to one side and let the women work out their own plans and purposes under their own leadership, aiding where aid is asked, but guarding ourselves against obstructive interference.

Whatever the process or the outcome, some of us will, amidst the thunder of controversy, maintain a serene confidence in the composite virility and mulierity of Nature, and a philosophic belief that, in any and every event

"Man will be man, and woman woman still."

School, Preferred

By Harriet A. Marsh

TIME—December 25, 1920. Place—Comfortable dining-room of well-furnished American home; dining table set for dinner. Scene discloses sturdy boy of fourteen seated at the telephone, one hand on the receiver, arguing desperately with scandalized lady.

Boy speaks: "But Mother, I've got to call him up. Please don't forbid me. He knew I wanted a tool chest, and this one's such a peach I have to tell him about it. He'd want to know, Mother. He wouldn't think it was what you said, intruding. Please."

Lady: "Bob, this is Christmas day, and you're to let Professor Hadly rest. He's probably away anyhow."

Bob: "But Mother, he said he'd be home. That is, unless he's gone over to the school. I tell you, I'll just take a run out to school, and see if he's there, and try my carving tools on my cabinet. Maybe I can get that last bit of inlay done." He starts toward the door. Curtain, as Scandalized Lady, speechless, grasps her son firmly by one shoulder, and sets him, still arguing, in front of the huge turkey steaming on the crowded table.

No, that is not the product of an overheated imagination. It is a bit of truthful reporting. The scene took place in at least a dozen Dayton, Ohio, homes last Christmas, and it is very probable that it will be repeated this coming Christmas. Incredible as it sounds, it is perfectly true that several lads had to be prevented by force from leaving their homes for school on Christmas day. It is an amazing reversal of action and tradition, and like all revolutions, it had a reason. The reason is the Moraine Park School.

Give a child a mechanical toy and he will run it till its spring breaks or he tires. Give him a game which calls for some skill combined with luck, and he will play it longer, and perhaps go back to it once in a while. Allow him in on the most fascinating game in the world, which is life, let him make the rules and keep them, play it any number of ways, develop the kind of skill that appeals most to him, see countless new visions, and provide him with companions of all ages who are as interested as he is, then see if he will want to leave it at all, even for meals and Christmases.

You are wondering what they do in this amazing school. A student would answer "Everything." The report sheet which each child takes home shows grades in four main subdivisions—Health, Personal Traits, Initiative, Studies. Each child is judged two ways, in his capacity as an individual,

and in his relation to the whole group, that is, as an entity and as a member of a social order.

Those who built the school, Mr. Arthur Morgan, of the Morgan Engineering Company, Mr. Frank Schlutz, its present head master, and other Dayton men of wide experience, realized that many factors entered into the making of an able citizen, and that therefore the school must make room for many things not usually included in a curriculum. There are as few required subjects as possible, and each child is encouraged to pursue as his own particular project that activity—be it birds, bugs, automobiles, airplanes, cabinets, drawing, machine shop, gardening, or modeling—which most appeals to him.

One of the first things the boys did was to divide themselves into gangs and remodel the school building. This was a large greenhouse, outside of Dayton, offered to them for use until the war should cease and they could build for themselves. There is none of the traditional schoolhouse look about it, nor about the junior school, which is in town. No rows of desks and seats nailed down are to be found in either building; the junior school looks like a large-sized doll house, where any child would love to play—open, airy, cozy; and the study hall in the greenhouse is a particularly fine expression of personal liberty; it is divided into "rooms" three or four feet square, partitioned off by walls maybe three feet high, and each boy has a cubicle of his very own to furnish and decorate as he pleases.

Just as the individual child decides for himself what his school project

shall be, so the whole group of children decide the questions which come up in their community life. They handle the problems of a miniature city, and have a government like that of Dayton, which was the first American city to adopt the city manager plan. The children elect from among themselves commissioners, who represent the various departments of government, health, finance, welfare, etc., and these commissioners appoint their city manager. A health commissioner who is responsible for the "janitor detail" of the school will probably be vitally interested in all the details of sanitation of the larger city he is growing to understand. A "police officer" who quells a disturbance in study hall, and hales the offender before the "judge" for reprimand and punishment is apt to be an orderly citizen of a larger community, and may very likely go farther and put his interest and experience to work for its benefit. As the group is small, and self-government is a continuing factor from entrance to graduation, each child is able to serve in a number of capacities and to gain invaluable familiarity with the machinery of municipal government.

It is only five years since the school was started, for a small group of boys. Girls were soon admitted on equal terms, and the school is expanding as fast as is possible without injuring those qualities which make it so valuable. They are best expressed by the motto on the report sheet, "Education is the control of conduct." Not a multiplicity of information, not "culture," not riotous and ill-chosen "self-expression," not an ism or an ology, but the "control of conduct."



The Junior School looks like a large-sized doll house

Editorially Speaking

Advice Wanted

A FEW days ago the press throughout the country carried the announcement that the Advisory Committee of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, upon which it will be remembered four distinguished women were appointed, had passed a resolution to the effect that the committee found "public opinion opposed to the abolition of submarines or to the limitation of their size to any drastic degree."

One wondered where the Advisory Committee got its information concerning the attitude of public opinion upon this question. Had the many Limitation of Armament meetings been passing resolutions endorsing submarines? Had some of the petitions, which it is reported have been blocking the mails in Washington, requested the retention of submarines among the armament to be approved? Had some of the clergy preached sermons setting forth the Christian qualification of submarines for endorsement by civilized people? Had some of the prayers poured heavenward on Armistice Day pled that submarines might be saved from the threatened scrapping of armament? One might well believe that all these astonishing things had happened to warrant such a recommendation.

Now it is announced by the National Council on the Limitation of Armament that Colonel William Bryce Thompson, New Navy Building No. 6, Washington, Chairman of the Committee on Public Opinion for the Advisory Committee, is anxious to learn what the people of our country do think.

You, reader of the *Citizen*, your family, your relatives, your friends are a part of public opinion. What do you think? What do they think? Let Mr. Thompson know.

This is what we think: Submarines, poison gas and bomb-dropping airplanes are three of a kind. All are "hell born"; satanic, diabolic, infernal.

Public opinion of all nations should speak with one voice and declare that all three of these fiendish inventions should be outlawed among men. Any nation which upholds them should be outlawed from the society of nations. Any man who votes for them should be outlawed from the society of men. To be sure, each nation is afraid of some other nation and each nation is afraid of all nations, and all nations are afraid of each nation. Very well, then, ask the nations of the world, each and everyone, to enter into solemn compact not to buy, sell, manufacture or use anyone of them. What ought to be done can be done. This is what we think. Where we stand today, the world will stand tomorrow. Why not now? When you think of submarines and their infamous partners let your "wishbone be backbone." Put it up to Mr. Thompson.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

A Kettle of Fish

ICELAND and Norway, two small, very intelligent and very democratic peoples, have been making a long, hard fight against intemperance. Iceland, after thirty years of temperance agitation, adopted by referendum a prohibitory law which came into force January 1, 1915.

Norway approved prohibition by referendum in October, 1919, by a vote of 489,987 for, and 394,773 against. The Parliament is about to enact the final law.

These two countries lie far to the north and, possessing limited resources, are poor. About 80 per cent. of their exports are fish.

Far away at the South lies Spain. Her exports are largely agricultural in character, and she too is poor. A large part of her export is wine, and distilled liquors. Ships have been plying between North and South bringing to Spain fully half the fish exported from Iceland and large quantities from Norway; and in return the cargoes have carried wine and liquors. Now the North countries have made wine and liquors contraband, and Spain threatens a prohibitive tariff against the fish of these two countries.

In other words, Spain proposes to veto the referendum vote of two free peoples if she can.

Here is indeed a "pretty kettle of fish." Norway and Iceland must take back their action on prohibition or find a new market for their fish. Spain must compel the Scandinavians to retract or find a new market for her wine. Nowadays there are markets aplenty; but there is neither money to pay nor goods to exchange, and the problem of finding new markets is not so simple as once it was.

Here is an "entangling alliance" George Washington never dreamed of. The International Temperance Federation is pleading with Spain to drop her threatened reprisals. Good, it should succeed.

But who will drink the Spanish wine? It is taboo here and it is not good for "the stomach's sake" of half-starved Europe, nor has Europe money to pay even had it the demand. It is clear that Spain must pay the cost of being behind the times. She should have replanted her vineyards with olives and oranges before now. Let Norway and Iceland teach her the lesson.—C. C. C.

"Inasmuch—"

WE may not approach Christmas with our minds turned only on our own children, or even our own country's children. There is enough here to sadden us and to make imperative demands for aid and sympathy. But a clear look at Eastern Europe makes America seem radiantly happy and prosperous. Above all there is Russia, the horror spot of the world, where a million at least are doomed to die, fifteen million are starving, forty million are affected—and hosts of these millions are children. The time has long since passed for doubting reports from Russia—our own people are there and sending out full accounts; and all of them say there is no way to exaggerate the conditions—no words could do it. They bid us try to picture the scene if every man, woman and child in New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia were actually dying by slow degrees of starvation or cholera—and then to remember that even more than this number are dying in Russia today.

In his message to Congress President Harding made a fine appeal for Russia, recommending the appropriation necessary to supply the American Relief Administration with 10,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,000,000 bushels of seed grains—for immediate food and for spring planting. "We do not recognize the government of Russia, nor tolerate the propaganda which emanates therefrom, but . . . the big thing is the call of the suffering and dying. . . . It seems to me we should be indifferent to our own heart promptings and out of accord with the spirit which acclaim the Christmastide if we do not give out of our national abundance to lighten this burden of woe."

Presumably Congress will make the appropriation, but the time to act is now, and all that can be gained from all sources will not be too much. So far the American Relief Administration has had resources for only one meal a day

for 1,200,000 children, and this mass feeding, which does not reach even half the starving children, is a charity supported by the American public. Contributions may be sent to 42 Broadway, New York. For those who want to specify persons in the famine area the A. R. A. has arranged for the sale of food remittances, similar to those used in aiding Central Europe in 1919-1920. By this system one pays the money here for food to be delivered to the person addressed, from the warehouse in Russia nearest him. Ten dollars will buy 112 pounds of selected foodstuffs, and of course the same price applies whether one sends to a known or an unknown sufferer.

Husband and Job

THERE has been for several years in the Post Office Department a regulation very discouraging to a single woman holding the office of postmaster who might wish to marry. Because when she married she had to secure a new appointment, execute a new bond, or pass the required civil service examination in competition with other candidates seeking the office, if she had not previously taken such an examination. Occasionally the lady would come out of the ordeal with a husband but no job. Of course nothing like this happened to a man when he wedded; and there was no law about it; and no sense in it, and there was a lot of extra work for the Post Office besides. But there it was—it was "done." Until one day the examination papers in this kind of a case came before Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, a member of the Civil Service Commission, and Mrs. Gardener used words like "archaic" and proceeded to do something. She wrote:

"I deem it exceedingly important, both in the interest of the service and in the interest of the development of women, not to mention the interest of the Post Office Department, to work out some ruling which will correct this obviously unjust condition."

The subject was referred to the Solicitor of the Post Office Department, who wrote a long and satisfying opinion which referred to the injustice wrought by the regulation, the useless multiplication of work and the restriction on marriage. In short, he said there was nothing in it. And Postmaster General Hays, reading and agreeing, has cancelled the regulation.

Will school boards and other organizations please follow suit?—V. R.

Young Liberals

ONE of the encouraging signs of the times is the Inter-collegiate Liberal League. It was organized last April at Harvard by students, and its purpose is "a fair and open-minded consideration of social, industrial, political and international questions by groups of college students." The method of working is to foster the development of similar groups in other colleges and universities; to furnish them with speakers through a central Speakers' Bureau, and to hold student conferences from time to time. An organization of young people bent on the discussion of the great questions of the day, espousing no principle other than that of complete freedom of assembly and discussion in the colleges, may be a mighty force indeed. It has already shown its alertness and earnestness by devoting the month of November to the consideration in its various study groups of disarmament and the purposes of the Washington Conference, arranging a comprehensive and stimulating program. The movement is genuinely a student movement—the president and vice-presidents are under-graduates; the executive secretary and foreign secretary are only out of college a few months; and two-thirds of the executive committee are students. Membership is offered on a basis to include "all who are concerned that the educated youth of our country feel their obligations as citizens." It is an idea and an organization that deserves encouragement.

What Would This Do to War?

AN amazing proposal along the lines of international agreement about war munitions was laid before General Pershing's Committee on Land Armament on the first day it was in session, November 29. It is understood to have met with no particular opposition, and merely to have been laid aside for later consideration. Not very much was said about it in the papers at the time; but on December 11 the New York *World* published the story, and the National Council for the Limitation of Armament is sending it out to thousands of papers, asking people to "read this and tell William Boyce Thompson what you think about it."

The proposal is not at all spectacular or dramatic on the face of it—just a terse, businesslike statement that "the private manufacture of munitions of war is extravagant, inefficient, improper and acts as an incentive to war." But it happens that the business man who wrote it is himself a private manufacturer of munitions of war—Mr. Edgar Park, former president and organizer of the Marlin-Rockwell Arms Corporation, one of the biggest makers of machine guns and other deadly weapons during the recent war.

From denouncing his own business, Mr. Park goes on to suggest that the "cause of peace, economy and efficiency could be furthered by the concentration of the manufacture, invention and development of all devices or agencies—explosive, aerial, mechanical, chemical or otherwise—for use in war, under an international agreement." In brief outline—there aren't three hundred words in the whole thing—Mr. Park explains: every government that thinks it might sometime want to fight, is to be represented, in proportion to its population, on an International Committee, to whose expenses of operation it makes an appropriation. Each government agrees to make the "private or secret invention, development or manufacture of munitions of war", punishable by the maximum penalty of its criminal code.

This would put the offenders, as Mr. Park points out in the *World's* interview with him, on the same footing as a counterfeiter of money.

Then, "in the event of war, munitions would be distributed by the International Committee to the nations involved in proportion to their percentage of interest in the International plan." That is, two nations wishing to indulge in war, report their desire to the Committee and request the where-withal. The Committee looks them up in the records, determines the number of guns and other munitions of war allowable to each, and sends back businesslike information as to the date on which the war weapons may be delivered and the war begun. Which, of course, gives the enemies a chance to think it over, cool off, and maybe to laugh at themselves.

We should like to be assured that this plan—which, though it falls short of the ideal set by Mrs. Catt in another column, is surely concrete and definite—is to be discussed at the Conference.

There may be a long list of objections to it, but if the deduction is sound that it would greatly discourage war, would the objections very much matter?—V. R.

A Christmas Hint

THERE is a rumor that the President may free the political prisoners at Christmas. In all the European countries the political prisoners have long since been released, yet, more than three years after the actual close of the war, America, supposed to be tolerant and democratic, still keeps the doors locked on 197 of hers. Surely it is high time that persons imprisoned, not for crimes, but for violation of laws necessary only for the country's protection in war, and no longer operative, should be pardoned. To keep these people imprisoned is hardly more than legalized vengeance. It will contribute much to the "goodwill to men" spirit if Mr. Harding sets the prison doors open at Christmas.

What the American Woman Thinks

The Well-Balanced Ration

BY RUTH SAWYER



I PRESUME I am stating an obvious platitude when I say that nowadays the foot that rocks the cradle steps briskly out to invest that part of the family income which shall be spent for amusement. The term amusement—as I use it here—is a broad one; it includes books, magazines, music, theatres, movies, club membership—in short, everything in the family budget that spells pleasure and recreation.

The average man of the family spends his day making decisions and choices for his business or professional work; when he comes home he is tired of that particular mental process which we call making up one's mind. He is more than glad to pick up the magazines his wife has subscribed to, read the books she has bought or brought home from the subscription library; or go out to whatever form of entertainment she has bought tickets for. So it is largely the woman of the family who puts the personal stamp on the family amusements.

The average woman of today has made a pretty extensive study of what is known as the well-balanced ration. She has a calory chart which she knows nearly by heart; she knows the proportion of proteid, fats, sugar and starches that should make up the meals for her growing family and keep herself and her husband in good physical form. She prides herself on this quite as much as she does on an attractive house and a clean refrigerator.

Now it strikes me that the same principles of diet should furnish forth the amusement fare. It strikes me that it should be of a nature for the family to grow on and keep sound. But is it? I have noticed in so many households that amusement seems to be something the family drifts into without much thought of what they are putting their

money into and what they are getting out of the investment; for amusement is just as much of an investment as food, clothes and real estate. How often you will hear a man or woman say: "Oh, yes, we went to the movies last night. We didn't know what it was and got awfully stung." Or, "Yes, we saw that play—awfully poor. If we'd known what it was like we shouldn't have gone." And again, "I picked that up on a book stand. If I'd known what it was about I shouldn't have thrown away my money."

Now why should not a woman keep better posted on the best fiction and the theatres? She does not lack sources for information. Why should she not put as much thought and a quarter as much time on what she feeds her family in mental and moral stimulus as on what she feeds their stomachs? Nine cases out of ten, in those very households where the family drift idly into their amusements you will hear protests against what the poor public is having to endure in the way of vicious screen pictures, poor fiction and mediocre plays. Who sets the standard for these? Who, but that same poor public? In the long run the public gets what it demands; or perhaps it is putting it more honestly to say what it will accept. The great mark of standard is the dollar. Every dollar paid out for amusement of any sort goes to rank that book, movie or play as what the public wants.

Last winter when that feeble drive was on for better motion pictures I asked the manager of one of our popular local movie houses why their methods of advertising were so abominable. Why did they feature a fairly decent picture as something most suggestive and vicious? His answer was simple in the extreme:

"Because it draws the crowds."

My next question was, "Who buys the most tickets?"

And his answer was what I anticipated, "Women." Then he elaborated: "It's the women that make the movies pay. When you don't want to read any longer the kind of signboards that make your back hair stand on end and take the padding off your shock absorber, then we'll quit advertising that way. It's money that talks loudest in our business."

They were not all as frank as this; but the one main fact I drew out of the local conference was that nothing a few of us could say would convince either manager or producer that the class of motion pictures they were running was not what the women

wanted as long as they continued to flock into their houses and pay down their money to be amused.

Ask any of your local booksellers who buys most of the fiction and they will tell you, "Women." Ask the canvassing agents who places most of the subscriptions to the magazines, and they will tell you "Women." Ask the men at the theatre box-offices whether the men or women are in the majority who buy, and the answer will be the same.

While the women are going ably and constructively into all civic movements; while they are lining up strongly and admirably for the political campaigns and reform bills, it seems to me there is still a lot left undone in the matter of standardizing amusements. And it makes me woefully ill when I hear the old cry raised to "Pity the Poor Public."

What kind of meals would your family get if you left the choice to your butcher, your grocer and your baker? It would be perfectly natural for them to load their surplus of pork chops, sauerkraut, frankfurters and cocoanut pies on your table, or yesterday's greens—on the edge of spoiling today. Why should you, therefore, leave the choice of your family amusement to your local bookseller and your popular movie-house manager? If you are not getting of the kind and substance you wish, then why not organize in your communities and make a demand—create a demand—for the well balanced ration your family can grow on?

Concerning Christmas

BY MARGUERITE WILKINSON



IF Christ were born again today in the hearts of all men, what Christmas gift would they offer Him? What would they give the world in His name? Would they abandon their corruption at once and forever and offer cleanliness and honor, a new citizenship never

to be purchased with gold? Would they lay aside their violence and cruelty immediately and drink the myrrh of the world's sorrow with humility and compassion? Would they absolutely forget the bitter speech of their cynicism, pessimism, and unrest, and learn thoughts and language as fragrant as frankincense? Would the millennium be with us suddenly and assuredly? Perhaps not. Growth must always follow birth and our maturity is not quickly won. Saints are not made in a day and the millennium can come only to a world of saints.

But if Christ were born again today in the hearts of all men, some miracles would be wrought. Blind intellects would receive their vision and would begin to see the world as it is and as it should be. Lame souls would begin to find the strength to stand upright because they would not have to stand alone in the councils of the city, the state, the nation, the world. Lepers would come out of their dark dives into healing sunlight and be cleansed, *little by little*, because mankind would look upon their ills with gentleness, not with scorn. The deaf, stunned and wearied by the clamor and crying of the world, would hear a challenge and a song. The noble dead would live again in the lives of the peoples whose lands they loved. And for the poor, the world over, would be good news!

If Christ were born again today in the hearts of mankind, it would not be necessary for Frank Tannenbaum to tell such a tale of the anguish in our great penitentiaries as he has told in the November number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Or, if he did tell such a tale, men would say, "This must stop!" They would not seek an individual victim to blame and punish. They would seek a remedy to be applied everywhere, so that, after the period of bondage, prisoners might come out of prison stronger, wiser, better, more fully equipped for life. If Christ were born again for us, surely mothers on one side of the ocean would not watch their little ones starve while mothers on the other side burned maize in their stoves after a too plentiful harvest. If Christ were born for us here and now, the nations whose representatives are assembled at Washington would lay down the arms of war at his feet and take up the sword of the spirit to fight the subtle and difficult battles of peace, still calling youth to danger and to valor, but bidding youth serve the ancient lost causes that are always the real causes of God and man.

If Christ were born indeed, smug, thoughtless, insincere orthodoxy would be less respected and the feast of the Pharisees would not be mistaken for the communion of saints. More of us would make ready for the hardy adventures of faith. The rubbed copper coin of our religion would be changed to

new-minted silver. On the street that is called "Main Street" children would carry flowers and men and women would sing clear and beautiful songs out of their strong sorrows and deep joys.

Slowly the great tree of life would waken from the sloth of our chilly winter and would draw fresh sap from eternal springs. Buds and blossoms would come and the race would look forward to the luxuriant harvest of loving-kindness. To live would be a proud thing and to die would be no less lovely.

For in the house of Christmas, as Chesterton wisely says, "all men are at home."

Power

BY EVELYN CAMERON McDOWELL



PERHAPS to other women this will seem out of all proportion; perhaps men will ridicule it; but the writer keeps thinking and thinking that she knows a simple way to secure eternal world peace. A federation of women of the world! There is no power this side of heaven that could withstand a federation of the women of the world.

There is one great cause to which all women would rally—to save the children they bear and love from the disgusting and mutilating horrors of war. War! Shell-smashed bodies! Your child of whom you are so tender now, whose little hurts you kiss: to save him, would you not join with all the other women of the world and say, "We prohibit war"? We have the passion to protect our children; it is an instinct, and as such it is universal.

Women are rising in power; every moment of life seems to add to our force. If we mobilize to protect, to save, will we not be glorifying our sex?

And the men will not hinder us. Fathers don't like war; they don't want sons killed. If there must be rivalry between nations, we, the Federated Women of the World, could say when a contest arises, "You shall not settle it by slaughtering boys; find some other way . . ." and they would find it!

The First Woman Minister

BY ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

ANTOINETTE L. BROWN was born in a log cabin at Henrietta, New York, May 20, 1825. At nine years of age she joined the Orthodox Congregational church "on profession of faith." Her words in the prayer meeting while she was still a little girl caused the older members to quote, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings."

She grew up a beautiful and very studious girl. Before she was sixteen she began to teach school at a dollar a week. She was ready at twenty to enter the junior class at Oberlin, Ohio, then the only college that admitted women. On her way to Oberlin she was warned against another student there, a young woman of strange and dangerous opinions, named Lucy Stone. Despite the warning the two girls formed a freindship which was further cemented by their marrying brothers.

When the young men of the class held debates the young women were required to attend as audience, without debating; but Lucy and Antoinette petitioned to be allowed to debate and consent was given. Tradition says that the debate was a brilliant one; but the college authorities forbade any repetition. Had not Saint Paul said, "Let your women keep silence in the churches"?

With a few friends the girls then persuaded an old colored woman to give them the occasional use of her parlor, where they would gather for debate, coming by ones and twos so as not to attract attention. This was the first debating society ever formed among college girls.

When, after graduation, Antoinette announced her intention of entering the theological school, there was general dismay. But the founders of Oberlin had put into its charter a clause declaring that all its opportunities should be open to women, and Antoinette had her way. Her father refused to help, so the assistant lady principal got up a class in drawing for her to teach. It included Professor (afterward President) Fairchild and a number of the theological students, and enabled her to meet all her expenses.

After her graduation Antoinette was engaged to work for a social purity society in New York City. But the managers of this organization were scandalized by her attending the First National Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., in 1850, and she resigned. After that she worked as a free lance, lecturing and preaching where she could. With Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, she

(Continued on page 27)

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Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 7)

far the Japanese offer has not been acceptable; in fact, so discouraged was the Secretary of the Chinese delegation, regarding the general attitude toward China's grievances, that he asked to be relieved of his post. Other resignations in the Chinese delegation followed. Washington is a battleground of brief cases. The Japanese and Chinese are engaged to the hilt with the numbers on each side so great that they color the city.

The quibble about the proportion of capital ships of the Japanese Navy to those of the United States and Great Britain, which Japan has been trying to fix at 10-10-7, has been going on, with a lull while the Japanese delegation awaited word from the Government at Tokio. At this writing it is understood that Japan's reply constitutes virtual acceptance and that the three nations are on the verge of complete accord on the ship-scraping program.

In the fortnight, too, the subject of the Anglo-Japanese alliance has been raised, the discussion being directed to the possibility of the inclusion of the United States and France in such an alliance, thereby creating a four-power entente, as a solution of the Far Eastern problems.

When Washington first began to fill

up with foreigners, the question was raised as to whether so much prominence given to foreign affairs would not obscure and deflect attention from national issues. Adjournment of Congress tided over that difficulty, and the opening on December 6 of the regular session reclaimed the public interest in domestic problems. President Harding in his first annual message, delivered in person before the Senate and House of Representatives in joint session, happily combined the international background and affairs at home. Enumerating the pressing needs of the nation, he made analogies and comparisons which showed that in the back of his mind constantly was the relation of the country to the world, but his keynote was our own house in order first.

Thus the President carried out the theme of domestic economic happiness which permeated the Republican presidential campaign. Re-establish business, revise the tariff, adjust taxation, rehabilitate foreign trade—the President's message dealt with these matters in a tone which implied that he was not content with the accomplishment so far.

He hoped for tax legislation more satisfactory than that passed by the last Congress. He wanted changes in the tariff more advantageous to American business. He intimated that he would send to Congress soon a message having to do with a plan for ship subsidy in

an effort to build up the American merchant marine. He asked Congress to wait for this with tolerance and allow the Executive to defer the denunciation of existing commercial treaties as required under our new shipping law. Labor's right to organize and better marketing facilities for farmers received his boost, and Russian relief his recommendation.

The message was well received. A Republican Administration builds upon such material. President Harding's pronouncement fulfilled the Republican tenets and added a note of idealism. His plea for less sectionalism in the country was interpreted here as directed to the growing disturbance caused by a bloc in the Senate in which agricultural Republicans have been told off and the liberals, led by Borah, have been asserting themselves. The wonder here is that Senator Borah and the forces he is able to rally have been as quiescent and submissive to party dictates as they have. Lately Senator Borah has been causing the President some concern by marshalling votes for unseating Senator Newberry, of Michigan, whose contest will be voted upon in the Senate some time in January. Congressional elections make some Senators wary of voting for Senator Newberry when such an act might be construed as an indorsement of the expenditure of a vast sum of money for election purposes. There-

fore, the principle, not the popularity of Henry Ford, the contest, has grown, and votes are piling up.

Congress began with the new national budget of estimated expenditures for carrying on the nation's business for the next fiscal year, after years of discussion and argument as to the kind of budget best suited for the purpose. At last the actual budget appeared and Congress is now struggling with items of millions of dollars shown in their logical relation in the different departments. A coordinated budget for the nation, as business-like as the budget of any going business, has taken the Director of the Budget nearly one year to assemble.

What particularly interested Washington in the budget as laid before Congress were informal estimates as to how much of the stated amounts could be eliminated by successful world disarmament. "Two billion dollars would be saved in 1923," was one statement in the corridors of the Senate. The total estimate for the fiscal year of 1923 was three and a half billion, showing the proportion of civil and war expenditures. But revenues for the fiscal year ending in June, 1922, will not equal the expenditures. This year's national housekeeping will cost nearly four billion, which is twenty-four million more than the national income.

When the disarmament conference concludes its proposition, Congress will have before it the budget showing more bills than bank balance and a disarmament plan whereby something can be saved. The argument, therefore, for engaging with the powers for less expenditure for war materials will be clear, and the Senate, many think, will be put to it to show better reasons for objection and criticism.

That the Senate will concern itself with the results of the armament discussion is expected. Informal talk about the inclusion of the United States in a Far Eastern entente with Great Britain, Japan and France will probably cause an outbreak on the floor of the Upper House before long. But the attack has been staved off so far and the evidence in behalf of disarmament is daily increasing in documented form.

The Five-Line Bookshelf

Samuel Hopkins Adams—"Success" (Houghton Mifflin Co.): A powerful study of the evolution of a brilliant journalist of the yellow school—keen and convincing; including a charming romance of the best whimsical S. H. A. brand.

Edna Ferber—"The Girls" (Doubleday, Page): A heroless novel, of pleasingly direct style, showing the evolution of woman since the early nineteenth century, in the story of three spinsters, of assorted ages.

Will Levington Comfort—"This Man's World" (Doubleday, Page): Ad-

venture in a South Sea island, with a fine-spirited girl standing out against white exploitation of the natives for treasure. At once blurred and vivid.

Rose Macaulay—"Dangerous Ages" (Boni & Liveright): A penetrating study of modern women at five different ages, showing that any age is dangerous unless a woman has a real job. Stimulating and entertaining.

E. Temple Thurston—"The Green Bough" (Appleton): Extreme feminism, indicting the laws of property and possession for shaming love and motherhood. A sincere and thoughtful book, with a blind side.

Round Robin, by Abbie Farwell Brown (E. P. Dutton): The American volume in the Little Playmate Series. A pleasant, friendly tale of six girl chums and a new, stiff, rich girl in a summer camp.

The Story of Mankind, by Hendrik Van Loon (Boni & Liveright.) Just what the title says. Told by a college professor of history—that's for the facts; who is also a fiction writer—that's for the fascinating method of telling; and also an artist—and that's for the "animated maps" and whimsical illustrations. Intended for children of say, twelve or over, and a temptation to grown-ups.

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Women Citizens at Work

Eight Months' War Against War

By ELIZABETH J. HAUSER

WHEN the National League of Women Voters met in Convention in Cleveland last April, partisan passions, engendered by the first presidential election in which the women citizens of the United States had participated, were smothered but

still warm. Because of the issues in that election, the influence which stirred the embers into flame was the use, not of such words as Republican and Democrat, North and South, capital and labor, protection and free trade, but America First, Versailles, the League of Nations, our international relations and the like. This condition was felt as a subtle underlying element, capable of exploding and blowing our cohesion, our League, to bits.

Were women going to be so partisan that their differences in a national election would drive them into separate camps and make it impossible for them to come together on a common meeting ground in the interests of some great cause? With such reflections as these, some of us went to the great mass meeting in Masonic Hall, where Florence Allen was to address us on "The Test," Will Irwin on "The Next War" and Mrs. Catt on "The Psychologies of Political Progress."

If an audience is responsible for two-thirds of a speech and the speaker for one-third, as we are told, what are we to conclude from the happenings of that night?

Judge Allen told us very simply, but with tremendous impressiveness, that the test of good citizenship for women will be the measure of their insistence upon righteous dealings by their government with other governments—not merely voting but using their votes to establish a single moral standard among nations. Then came Mr. Irwin with his almost unbelievable forecast of what we must expect of another war, if war comes, based upon his own first-hand observations of the last one. "Now it can be told" that, as he proceeded beyond his allotted time on the program, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, the chairman, fearing Mrs. Catt would have to shorten her address, rose to stop him and had her skirts grasped firmly from behind by Mrs. Catt's strong right hand and was pulled gently, but very firmly, back into her chair. And there she sat and permitted Mr. Irwin to finish, which it would have been a crime against the audience (at least a misdemeanor) not to do. And then Mrs. Catt, knowing that political progress was being made before her very eyes, spoke, not on the psychology of it, but as a climax to the preceding speeches. She spoke for world peace, for Mr. Wilson's League of Nations, for Mr. Harding's association of nations, for any league or any association, for any political party of any name, or any combination of in-

fluences or peoples which should make a beginning, which should give us a tangible starting point, but the starting point she insisted upon.

The audience rose to it as one person. And that underlying element which had made us uneasy was subtle no longer. It had become a rock on which we planted our feet. And we went out of that meeting sure of ourselves, of women once more. We would start something.

All of which is preliminary to recording that the next morning in the Convention there was passed by unanimous vote a resolution calling upon the President and Congress to initiate a movement to secure cooperation with other governments for the reduction of armaments at the earliest possible time. That seems a small thing now, almost insignificant in the face of the great wave of public sentiment that has swept over the country since then. But it was not a small thing when it happened, and that the press should have taken it up as the one outstanding feature of the Convention is the best evidence perhaps that the Masonic Hall audience was a cross section of the people of the country at large, for the press reflects public sentiment rather than creates it.

The Convention authorized the appointment of a special committee to ascertain the sentiment of the country "on this resolution." This committee, known as the Committee for the Reduction of Armament by International Agreement, has been at work since the middle of May, and some of the State Leagues commenced their work previous to that date. No committee of the League has had more spontaneous and general cooperation, and it became evident very early that the sentiment of the country was overwhelmingly with it. To make this sentiment articulate and to transmit it to Washington has been our chief task.

The Committee numbers eighteen members, with Mrs. Park as ex-officio chairman. The states were told off into four divisions, each under a Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Solon Jacobs for the South, Miss Christina Merriman for the East, Mrs. James W. Morrison for the Middle West and Mrs. William Palmer Lucas for the Far West. Every member of the Committee has worked valiantly—some not so hard during the hot summer months—but these brought to the task in the autumn a freshness and vigor much needed when those who had known no holiday in more than six months of intensive effort were inevitably a little tired.

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BY GEORGE MADDEN MARTIN

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The cooperation of all the large national organizations of women was secured early. The General Federation, the W. C. T. U., the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women, the Service Star Legion, the Jewish Council of Women took favorable action and those which have affiliated branches put them to work. It never will be known how many hundreds of endorsements from organizations of various kinds were the direct result of our Committee work.

Our efforts with our United States Senators and Congressmen commenced with the organization of the Committee, and as soon as the Borah amendment had passed the House our appeals to the President to call the Conference were inaugurated. One member of the Committee whose work has been continuous secured in a single week 552 letters to the President. This statement is made so that we shall not be suspected of exaggeration when we say that thousands of such letters were sent. Another member specialized on men's organizations in her own state. Chambers of Commerce, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, Credit Men's Associations, Ad Clubs, Retail Clerks, Knights of Columbus, Granges, Labor Unions—all heard her and without exception passed resolutions and sent them to Washington. No state or national convention of any kind, meeting within the borders of her state, was overlooked. She was always there and she always got results. Another member of the Committee (who later became a member of the Advisory Committee of the Washington Conference) established correspondence with groups of women in foreign countries.

The appropriation for our work has not permitted the purchase of literature for free distribution, but we have kept our State Leagues informed of available material and quantities have been given out at our own meetings, at county and state fairs, from booths in expositions, etc. A two-color poster giving the now familiar figures of the United States Bureau of Standards on how our nation spends its income has been put up in a great variety of places in a majority of the states. Quite recently the Boston & Maine Railroad procured upwards of 200, one for each station on the road, and the postmaster of Boston 300 for the main postoffice and each of its substations. A member of our Committee who had already provided tens of thousands of leaflets for free distribution has reprinted a 50,000 edition of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick's "Shall We End War?" This and General Bliss's *Philadelphia Ledger* speech have been in constant demand. Some of our State Leagues, notably Minnesota and Missouri, have printed a variety of

posters and dodgers which have been extensively used.

We have not provided "canned" headings for petitions, form copies for resolutions or letters, preferring that those interested should frame their own requests. We have recommended petitions or appeals numerously signed, believing numbers to be impressive. At the Ohio State Fair over 450 signatures were secured, and a great deal of educational work done, since this was before the newspapers were publishing so much material; at the Minnesota State fair more than 3,000 signatures were taken, which were conveyed to the President by Senator Kel-

logg. One small town League in Ohio sent in a petition with upwards of 300 names, and one Massachusetts League secured 6,000 signatures in three weeks, without a house-to-house canvass. The Massachusetts League set 100,000 as its goal. A dozen of our Leagues secured as many signatures as one large woman's organization which sent in 100,000, and this is no reflection on that hundred thousand. It is simply indicative of our work and its results.

Not the most thrilling, perhaps, but certainly the most spectacular work was done in St. Louis. Here the League, other organizations cooper-



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ating, conducted a street campaign for signatures to a Scroll of Honor. "You signed up for war," said the recruiting officers who were mobilized in military fashion. "Now sign up for peace." There were four-minute speakers on duty throughout the day and evening at all the busiest corners. Each day a carrier pigeon was released carrying to President Harding a minute of the number of signatures secured that day. The total finally taken to Washington

by a special messenger was 57,000 names. It was a whirlwind campaign such as no other city has put on. Virginia, which has done yeoman service, recommended a signature day and has reported 12,000 with more coming in daily.

The plan for open churches on Armistice Day originated within our Committee. It was warmly seconded by the Federated Churches, and many church organizations not included in this group, notably Roman Catholic and Jewish. To date we have reports showing that fifteen Governors issued Armistice Day proclamations at the direct request of our Leagues.

It was the suggestion of one of our state presidents which led the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association to instruct all of its speakers to devote five minutes of their lectures to disarmament. One of our workers secured from the President of the Motion Picture Exhibitors of Ohio an appeal in his official organ to all motion-picture exhibitors to run slides calling attention to the Washington Conference and urging the people to make their wishes known to the Administration. In one state (Wisconsin) the superintendent of public schools recommended special exercises in all the schools on Armistice Day; in another (Nebraska) the state superintendent is cooperating with the State League in a state-wide essay contest in the schools; in California the school children are taking this pledge (suggested by Mrs. Lucas):

"I pledge to my country my faith in her power to lead all the nations of the earth to lasting peace among men and friendship among all peoples."

Our campaign has been educational. We have placed Will Irwin's book in hundreds of libraries, secured its review in many newspapers, and we are credibly informed that a majority of the author's speaking engagements have come through the League. The Minnesota League is issuing an educational bulletin and has the cooperation of the Extension department of the State University in arranging intensive lecture courses on our international relations in a number of the larger cities of the state. Some of the smaller cities have arranged these courses on their own initiative. We have caused lecture courses to be put on in churches. Educational exhibits have been recommended and in some places carried out with striking success, one of these in that part of California in which the Japanese problem is most acute.

Four times deputations from the League have visited the White House in the interests of this committee work. We requested the appointment of a woman on the American Commission unless the number was too sharply lim-

ited to admit it; in that case for women on the Advisory Committee.

The National League of Women Voters was one of the organizations co-operating to form the National Council for Limitation of Armament, which has headquarters at Washington. A member of our Committee is chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the Council. Another member presided at the international mass meeting held in Washington November 13, at which meeting, as a result of a hurried appeal at the eleventh hour, more than a hundred telegrams from our Leagues were received.

This is not a report. It is not even a fair summary of our work. It gives no news of Armistice Day demonstrations, for which a sizable volume would be required. It will, however, convey to *Citizen* readers a bird's-eye view of the work of the League's special committee. This work is to go on. Taking our cue from the resolution passed by the National Board of the League in session last week in Chicago, we shall continue to press upon our American representatives our earnest belief in the substitution of law for force, and our hope that President Harding's reminder that all thoughtful persons want war outlawed shall serve to make that consummation the ultimate goal of this Conference and be the guiding purpose in those which are sure to follow. This must be, unless we are to fail the world in this most critical hour. We need not fail.

For my committee I bespeak the cooperation of all *Citizen* readers who are not already enlisted in our cause.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ.

"FRIENDLY Cooperation with the Ex-Service Man."

The very sound of it must have had a happy ring to the down-and-out soldier who happened to hear it for the first time. Friendly cooperation! That was what he needed. Not charity; not pity; but a friendly hand stretched out to him, willing to help and to show some one really cared! He had been a whipped man. But with a friendly hand outstretched, he could "come back."

Thousands of such men are coming back in Illinois through efforts of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs' new Committee on Friendly Cooperation with Ex-Service Men. Miss Myrtle L. Carpenter, chairman, is seeing to it that every club in the state forms such a friendly committee ready at all times to serve the former soldier.

The task of the Friendly Cooperative Committee is first of all "to show ex-service men that we still have the same interest in them we had during the

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The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution. Life and Letters of Catherine Breshkovsky. Edited by Alice Stone Blackwell. Price \$1.50.

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war"; the second is to find work immediately for every ex-service man out of employment, and to make this not only a job but "a position which is both honorable and remunerative"; the third task is the untangling of any difficulties met by the ex-soldier in securing insurance, proper compensation and vocational training.

A part of the Committee's work for Armistice Day, following a state-wide check-up of the needs of every man represented on Illinois service flags, was to arrange that a friendly letter should be sent by local clubs to every known disabled or sick ex-soldier. The local clubs based their letters on the following, suggested by Miss Carpenter:

Dear Ex-Service Man:

As Armistice Day approaches our thoughts turn naturally to you and to your comrades and the great debt of gratitude we owe—a debt that compensation or bonus can never repay.

We want you to know we are thinking of you and that we will always be thinking of you at this time as one of our very own honor roll (or service star, or home town) boys and wondering what life is bringing to you and whether there is anything we can do to better express our appreciation. We are especially anxious to be of service during this time of re-adjustment of our wounded men and those unemployed. Do you need assistance in securing compensation, insurance or vocational training? Write us if there is anything we can do either for you or any of your comrades. Every member of the ——— Woman's Club is this precious Honor Day sending you her pledge of friendship, her message of goodwill, her comradeship in loyalty to a great country and a great cause.

With sincere good wishes and appreciation,

Sec'y———Woman's Club.

New Mexico's Clubwomen

TWENTY-SIX women of New Mexico are now serving on important state boards, and of these twenty-one are active club women, who received their training for public service through the medium of the small club and the New Mexico State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The clubwomen of the state this year raised more than \$11,500 toward the purchase of the New Mexico Child Welfare Home, which is also used as headquarters for the state director of Child Welfare on the Board of Public Welfare; has given \$400 to the Salvation Army, \$500 to the Near East Relief and paid \$125 toward the expense of sending the New Mexico art exhibit to the Salt Lake General Federation Council.

The list of women members on state boards, as just announced, is as follows:

New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Mrs. Henry Stoes, Las Cruces. Girls' Welfare Board: Mrs. A. B. Stroup and Mrs. M. Medler of Albuquerque; Mrs. E. M. Otero, Los Lunas; Miss Isabel Eckles, Silver City; Mrs. H. B. Sammon, Farmington. University of New Mexico, Mrs. R. F. Asplund, Santa Fe. New

Mexico Normal School, Silver City, Mrs. Luella E. Clarm, Silver City. New Mexico Spanish-American Normal School, Mrs. Isidoro Armijo, Taos. New Mexico School of Mines, Miss Cora E. Moffett, Socorro. New Mexico Military Institute, Mrs. Charlotte S. De Bremond, Roswell. New Mexico School for Deaf and Dumb, Mrs. R. R. Larkin, Las Vegas; Mrs. Paul A. F. Walters, Santa Fe. New Mexico Institute for the Blind, Mrs. Clark A. Baker, Roswell. New Mexico Normal University, Miss Rumalda Delgado, Las Vegas. New Mexico Reform School, Mrs. G. D. Parrish, Springer. State Board of Education, Mrs. Jose-

phine Lockard, Raton. State Board of Public Welfare, Mrs. R. P. Donohoo, state president of the New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs, Albuquerque; Mrs. Max Nordhaus, Albuquerque; Mrs. A. Otero-Warren, Santa Fe. Museum of New Mexico, Mrs. A. B. McMillen, Albuquerque. New Mexico Insane Asylum, Mrs. Catherine Desmarais, Las Vegas. Miners' Hospital of New Mexico, Mrs. E. R. Manning, Raton; Miss Ruth Squires, Clayton. State Board of Osteopathy, Mrs. C. L. Parsona, Roswell. Commission to Purchase a Bust of Hon. J. Francisco Chavez, Mrs. Lola C. Armijo, Santa Fe.



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Mrs. Boyer has just returned from a trip to the Far East, with the very latest information regarding these countries. She will give these lectures, also talks on Citizenship, anywhere in New England.

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Boston League of Women Voters

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Boston 11, Mass.

A \$50,000 Idea in Silk

(Continued from page 13)

patented, and sold the details of a process which prints a decorative pattern on silk, not in a geometric arrangement, or in a haphazard scattering, but so as to follow the indicated lines of the garment. The first article of clothing produced is a blouse, and gowns are to follow.

Miss Cockcroft has made a contract with one of the big silk houses, the Oriental Silk Printing Company, whereby they are to have the exclusive rights to her process in the United States and are to pay her a royalty on each garment sold. Its worth in their eyes may be estimated by the fact that they have guaranteed her \$50,000 a year, and have assured her that her royalties will amount to much more than that. They are handling all the details of manufacturing, advertising and marketing. They plan to place blouses in all the good retail shops of the country before Christmas, and to offer them for sale at a moderate price.

They showed me one of the blouses, a straight piece of golden brown crêpe silk, its pattern printed in a lighter shade. The outline of the various pieces was traced in the same color, and they explained that it was to be cut out and sewed up at home. This is such a simple matter, and so clearly indicated, that the rankest amateur could not go wrong, and it materially reduces the cost. The color scheme was lovely, the decoration distinctive and artistic, and as one of the girls in the studio phrased it, it was "so wearable and so beautiful."

After all, isn't that the essence of good dressing? Every woman desires that her own clothes shall be wearable, which includes becoming and economical, and that they shall be beautiful. The finest thing about Miss Cockcroft's invention, finer than the cleverness and the artistic ability it shows, finer than the fame and the royalties it will bring her, is the fact that it brings every woman's desire a little nearer realization.

England's Housewife M.P.

(Continued from page 12)

ber has his own duty to perform. To me it was a friendly faring. I saw only smiling faces. I shall wait until a subject comes up upon which I think I can make a valuable contribution; and then I shall speak."

Mrs. Wintringham is an exceedingly good public speaker. She uses the simplest methods. Her voice is low and very sweet. She will address the House of Commons in the same way that she speaks to a kitchen full of farmers' wives, instructing them perhaps in the newest scientific method of canning sur-

plus vegetables. She talks only about what she knows to the last detail. She knows how to put her subject so that it appeals to simple practical folk; and she is accustomed to appealing to narrow, hostile, conservative minds on behalf of an advanced ideal, a scientific method that runs counter to domestic traditions, an altruistic scheme entailing expenditure, self-sacrifice and personal courage.

For twenty years Mrs. Wintringham has led her town, her county, in these innovations; her home has been the model of the neighborhood, her husband always her staunchest supporter. She has worked outward, enlarging her circle from year to year, quietly, without ostentation, as her outlook became broader, her circumstances affluent.

When her husband ran for Parliament she worked for him as wives nearly always do on the hustings, canvassing from house to house.

"There is just one thing that made me consent to enter politics," she said, "at a moment when my own private life lies in ruins about me, when I feel as if the very foundations of my existence were crumbling. I wanted to save my husband's seat for Liberalism, for the ideals we worked for, the ends we have always wanted to achieve. It will mean a complete readjustment of my habits of work and life. I love my home, my house, my garden. I may have to give them all up. I love quiet and seclusion, I have never worked in a crowd. But I am determined to do his work as well as I can, and it is easier to begin because I shall just do as he did at first. When questions came up in Parliament in which I was interested, my husband used to consult me in order to vote as I wished. Now I shall follow his lead in all things in which he was interested."

"But the questions before the House now are new issues, things that are vital to the country, the Empire. How shall you manage them?"

"I shall listen and learn all I can. I shall work with all my might and earn money so that I can employ people who know these subjects to give me the benefit of their knowledge. I shall write and lecture and study."

"But if the new bills come up at once, as they will do within the next few weeks. How shall you vote on them; how shall you vote, for example, on the complexity of Unemployment bills?"

There was a pause. I looked inquiringly into the large brown eyes and then, quietly, politely, came the reply: "I shall not tell you."

And with that I had to content myself, for although we went on sitting before the little table with its remains of breakfast, chatting of various things, the mind of the woman was far away, as if still seeking to consult her husband on the complicated issues she will have to face as an Independent Liberal in the House of Commons.

CHRISTMAS

TOYS

For Girls and Boys

James McCreery & Co.

5th AVENUE 34th STREET

HOLIDAYS

The First Woman Minister

(Continued from page 19)

traveled all through New York State, speaking for a temperance society—which was severely criticised for employing women as speakers. Later she went through the state with Miss Anthony, lecturing for woman's rights.

Horace Greeley of the New York *Tribune*, and another famous New York editor, Charles A. Dana, urged her to settle in that city and preach regularly in Metropolitan Hall. They offered to hire the hall, and to give her a salary of \$1,000 a year and her board. But she felt that she was too inexperienced for a metropolitan pulpit and accepted a call at \$300 from the Congregational Church at South Butler, New York, where she was ordained in 1853.

This was the first instance of a woman's being regularly ordained, and press and pulpit thundered denunciation.

In the same year she was appointed a delegate to the World's Temperance Convention in New York. Her credentials were accepted; but she was not allowed to speak, despite the efforts of Phillips, Garrison, Channing, Higginson, Aaron Powell and others, including the president of the Convention, Neal Dow. One after another the delegates—mostly ministers—rose to frivolous points of order, and kept it up

for a day and a half, to prevent her from being heard.

Antoinette's cheerful disposition was a great help to her in those trying times. Later she went through a period of religious doubt which led her to resign her pastorate. She emerged from this experience a Unitarian.

In 1856 she married Samuel B. Blackwell of Cincinnati, Ohio, a brother of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to take a medical degree. The marriage proved ideally happy.

Amid the cares of housekeeping and of six children, Antoinette continued to preach where she had the opportunity. After her babies grew older she was a close friend and strong coadjutor of Julia Ward Howe in the Association for the Advancement of Women. This was a forerunner of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The prejudice of the early days gradually gave way to general affection and esteem. Oberlin, which for many years had omitted her name from among the graduates of its theological school, became very proud of her. It not only inserted her name in the list, but conferred upon her the honorary degrees of A.M. and D.D.

Her favorite pursuits were philosophy and gardening. At eighty I found her digging potatoes for dinner, and tried to take the work out of her hands. She resisted stoutly, and said, turning

a beaming face upon me, "Any woman who cannot go out into her own garden and dig potatoes does not know what pleasure is!"

In her last years she was blind, but bore it with her usual cheerfulness. She said it was good for her to have to "sit still and take account of stock." On November 4 she seemed as well as usual. On November 5, her daughter, entering her room in the morning, found that she had passed away peacefully in sleep.

Her life covered a complete revolution in the position of women, and was in itself an example of what a woman's life at its best can be.

A Leader in the New South

Sophonisba Preston Breckinridge—"Madeline McDowell Breckinridge: A Leader in the New South" (University of Chicago Press): This book is the record of an exceptionally beautiful life, written by a kindred spirit. It contains not only the picture of an exquisite personality, but a remarkable record of important and various achievements. It gives many extracts from Mrs. Breckinridge's speeches and writings, full of nuggets of wisdom—such as "The happy child can acquire even book-learning twice as fast as the unhappy child"—and it is enriched with many illustrations.—A. S. B.

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In the United States, Great Britain, and many foreign countries, the power, humanity and truth of the book have been generally recognized, and the majority of critics everywhere have said that it places Hall Caine as a world-novelist in the same rank with Dickens, Hugo, Zola and Tolstoy. Price, \$1.75

In an article, "Why I Wrote the Master of Man," the author has written a stinging reply to the criticism that his story is An Apology for Sin. A copy will be mailed to any one who wishes to read it.

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This companion work to the famous "Life" is full of the most intimate revelations of the artist, his friends, and the "times." The many excellent illustrations are a feature that will be prized by collectors. 352 pages; photogravure frontispiece; 162 illustrations; crown octavo uniform with the Pennells' "Life of Whistler." Price, \$8.50

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World News About Women

Mrs. McLendon of Georgia

ANOTHER of the pioneer suffrage leaders is dead. Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, known as the Mother of Suffrage in Georgia and president of the Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association for over thirty years, died at Atlanta on November 21 after a long illness. With her sister, Mrs. W. H. Felton of Cartersville, Georgia, Mrs. McLendon has long been one of the most noted women of the state.

Ohio's Woman Commissioner

EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO, which has the city manager form of government, has just elected a woman as Commissioner. The woman is Mrs. W. A. Siddall and this office of Commissioner has never before been filled by a woman anywhere in Ohio. On a ticket of eight, with four to be elected, Mrs. Siddall ran second.

Salute the New Engineers

ENGINEERING, as a profession for women, seems to be coming to the front. The first American woman to be granted a license as Marine Engineer is Mrs. Carlia S. Westcott of Seattle, Washington, while the first British woman to serve her full apprenticeship in an engineering shop is Miss V. A. Drummond of Dundee. Miss Drummond has also been admitted to membership in the Institute of Marine Engineers.

In this country our national engineering organization, the American Association of Engineers, which was founded in 1914 and has a membership of 24,000, has always been open to

women. One of the affiliated societies—the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers—has a woman, Miss Adelaide Cooper—as its secretary.

Does One Say Alderwomen?

WOMEN as aldermen in America are still exceptional. Macon, Georgia, has just elected one—Mrs. Charles Colton Harrold—on a platform of "Clean Streets".

A Youthful Scholar

A CALIFORNIA woman has just brought fresh honor to her state. She is Mabel Bonney, and she has passed, with honorable mention, an examination which gives her the degree of Doctor at the University of Paris—the fourth woman to hold the degree since the doctorate was established in 1897. Miss Bonney holds the age record; she is still only twenty-six, though she has to her credit a B. A. from the University of California, an M. A. from Harvard, war service as representative of the French High Commission among college students, and as delegate to France from the Association of American Colleges. The academic work in which she has specialized is contemporary French drama. Ten other Americans have taken the Sorbonne degree, among them two women.

Nominated for Governor

MRS. ALICE LORRAINE DALY has been nominated for governor by the Nonpartisan League party of South Dakota—the first woman, so far as we know, ever nominated by a major party in any state for the governorship.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

SEVENTY-SECOND YEAR OPENED SEPTEMBER 28, 1921

Entrance requirements: two years of college work, including certain credits in science and language. Full laboratory and clinical advantages; dispensaries, clinics, bedside instruction, out-patient obstetrical service. Special eight months' course for laboratory technicians. Four months' preliminary didactic and laboratory course for nurses. The Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Department of Preventive Medicine is now being organized.

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House of Lords and Ladies?

BRITISH women are now urging their right to membership in the House of Lords. According to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*,* a delegation representing twenty-one women's organizations recently called on the Government whips and asked that the bill which is being drafted for introduction at the next session of Parliament dealing with reform in the upper house, should be so worded as to render women eligible to that chamber—the last and highest point of attack for women in the British Empire.

Supervising San Francisco

A BUSINESS woman, Miss Margaret Mary Morgan, recently was elected one of the Supervisors of San Francisco on an independent platform.

December Tenth

DECEMBER 10, which was the date on which Wyoming granted equal suffrage to her women fifty-two years ago, has been declared by Governor Carey a state holiday, to be known as Wyoming Day and to be observed by all schools and civic organizations.

Wyoming, as every *Citizen* reader knows, was the first state to establish equal suffrage—therefore December 10 should be a significant date not only to Wyoming but to the country at large.

A HIGH school teacher in Saline, Wash., ran for mayor against her brother, a merchant, and defeated him.

What Women Want in Norway

(Continued from page 11)

up of men and women neither communist, nor socialist, nor conservative—a social party, let us call it, that will serve the needs of humanity."

Fru Altern promises herself to come to America sometime. We shall have much to ask her then about the success of this new social party the need of which is now stirring in the hearts of Norwegian women. For more than anything else one gets the sense that these women are not to be denied, that slowly—"if not today, then tomorrow"—they will accomplish that to which they set themselves.

And a factor in that success will undoubtedly be the *Norges Kvinder* and its editor, Fru Manny Altern. The daughter of an editor, she received her training in journalism in the best school in the world, the newspaper office. From a position on one of the Kristiania papers she accepted the post of editor of the weekly magazine which fourteen years before had been founded by Fru Nanna With, also author and publisher of Norway's "Who's Who." Fru Altern's next step was to her present post.

Meanwhile she keeps a variety of

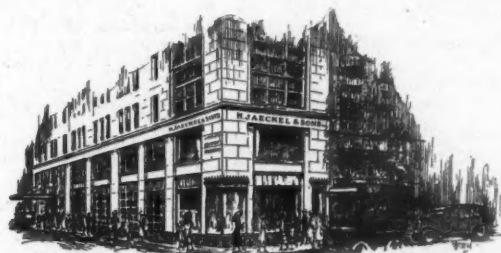
other affairs moving swiftly along—a woman's trade journal, of which she is editor; a house and five very husky young children. When I saw her, she had just come back from the Woman's International Peace Conference at Salzburg. No wonder Fru Manny Altern is like the Americans, always in a hurry.

But all this is in fact nothing to surprise one in Norway, for here, I am told, they ask of girls just as of boys, what will she be, what will she do? And all of them from the prime minister's daughters to the girl born of the poorest peasant have their work and their place in the great business of life.

Wyoming's Protest

AS one of your most appreciative and constant readers, and as one in warm sympathy with many of the expressions of your publication, I ask you to publish a respectful protest against the article of Honoré Willis, entitled "That Will Be News," appearing in the issue of July 2nd, 1921.

Your contributor avers that she spent last winter in Wyoming, eight thousand feet up in the fastnesses of the Rockies, in a cattle country, among a people of straight New England stock. That there in a country of enchanting beauty, the women do the rough, heavy



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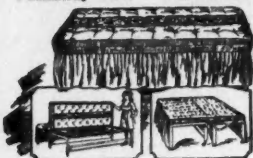
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work of the pioneer wife twelve months out of the twelve, including the cutting of "squaw wood"; that they are highly intelligent and well read; that the women in this country curse as convincingly as the men; that they are of easy morals; and that the men "treat their women rough."

The undersigned has been a resident of the state of Wyoming for more than a quarter of a century, has a wide acquaintance in every section of the state, and has visited all but a few of the counties, but has never seen, neither has she ever heard, in all the years of her residence, of such a situation as is described by your correspondent. I am quite certain that I speak for the whole citizenship of Wyoming—men as well as women—when I ask your correspondent to name that country of "enchanted beauty," that "superb but isolated valley," where such things as she has described obtain.

It is certainly news to most of the people of Wyoming, that if the women referred to by your correspondent are "highly intelligent and well read," and have "easy morals," and do not know that "freedom" is no new thing in Wyoming—but on the contrary is almost as old as settlement itself—they deserve all of "the lickings" they have ever received in the past, or which may be administered to them in the future by the men who "treat their women rough."

Your correspondent's statement that "the men hibernate eight months in the year, creeping forth into the cold only to procure 'squaw wood' for the women to chop," will be news to the vast majority of the masculine gender.

For my own part, and in my own experience, I can truthfully say, I have never seen a man in this state who will voluntarily stay in the house more than a few hours, winter or summer.

We are grieved that so delightful a writer as Honoré Willsie should have received such impressions of the state. We sincerely hope that Honoré Willsie will come again to Wyoming, and visit other parts of the state, which was the first of all the commonwealths, not only to "ignite the torch, to light the race to higher things," but also to write into its law that "new freedom" which her women have always in fact enjoyed, even before its admission as a state.

LUCY A. TALIAFERRO.

"I WISH we might put the *Woman Citizen* in every home in Arkansas, as no other magazine is so wholly devoted to the forward movement of women, which means the advancement of the race." MRS. T. T. COTNAM, Arkansas League of Women Voters.

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The Woman Citizen

Formerly the Woman's Journal
Founded 1870

TEN CENTS A COPY

DECEMBER 31, 1921



THE TURTLE BABY

BY EDITH BARRETTO PARSONS

What Women Must Do Now	-	-	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence
Eve Did It—Again	-	-	Carrie Chapman Catt
Barriers in Women's Minds	-	-	Mary Alden Hopkins
50-50 in New Jersey	-	-	Mrs. Seymour Cromwell
New Women in China	-	-	Mary Roberts Coolidge



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The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

Contributing Editors

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Managing Director

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN

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Contributors in This Issue

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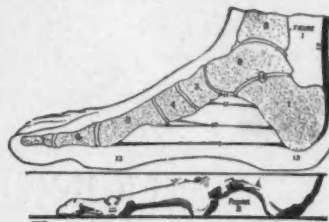
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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VI New Style

No. 16



Nature made the foot to walk upon the flat ground without shoes. The reason is apparent from the above cut. The rear end of the little toe (the central abutment of the arch) must rest upon the same unyielding surface as the heel and ball.



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The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

DECEMBER 31, 1921

Number 16

News Notes of the Fortnight

Healthy New Year

FIVE years have been added to life in America since 1909, and national vitality is increasing, according to Mr. Hoover's Committee on Elimination of Waste in Industry. And a vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company recently said that 1921 will be recorded as the "healthiest ever experienced": there were 153,000 fewer deaths in the United States and Canada in 1921 than in 1920, which augurs well for 1922.

The dark side of the picture is the steadily mounting increase in the number of deaths caused by autos.

The Open Door for Christmas

AS Christmas approached, more than a thousand hapless immigrants were waiting at Ellis Island, held for deportation, and fifty more were detained at Boston. They were from countries whose quota, under the three per cent immigration law, had been filled, and they had sailed without knowledge that they would not be admitted. On December 23 Secretary of Labor Davis ordered their release—because "they sailed from home in good faith and have landed here to face the bitterest hardship at the time of the year when the rest of humanity is given up to good cheer." And so these hundreds of immigrants spent Christmas with the friends and relatives who were waiting to receive them.

Fourteen countries had exhausted their immigration quotas, a fortnight ago, and others were nearing the mark. Of the countries which can send the most immigrants in the next six months—the law expires June 30, 1922—Germany leads, with the United Kingdom next.

Dissatisfaction with the operation of the law continues, and Commissioner General of Immigration, W. W. Husband, complains that many steamship companies are furthering their own interests by bringing immigrants who they know cannot be admitted.

Congress shows signs of acting.



The lovely laughing "Turtle Baby" which offers you our New Year's Greetings, is the work of Edith Barretto Parsons, sculptor. Mrs. Parsons is another of the many women artists of distinction whose productions—whether paintings, sculpture or etchings—have received such enthusiastic welcome from our readers since the commencement, last August, of this series of art covers.

Mrs. Parsons was born in Virginia. Her work is represented all over the United States in the various museums of the country; she is a member of the Painters and Sculptors Society and of the National Sculptors Society; and she studied under Daniel Chester French, George L. Barnard and James Earle Fraser. She has just completed, in memory of John Galloway of Memphis, Tennessee, a marble and bronze fountain which is to be erected in the grounds of the Art Museum of that city.

Useful Movies

STILL another use for the movies: to keep a history of college classes by years, in the interests of later reunions. The class of 1921 at Princeton began it and 1922 will imitate. Pictures of members are taken and also pictures of important events such as football games and graduation exercises, to form a permanent record.

For Uniform Divorce

RECENTLY Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington introduced in the Senate a resolution proposing a new amendment to the Federal Constitution. It provides that Congress shall have the power "to establish and enforce by appropriate legislation uniform laws as to marriage and divorce." The amendment is still in the hands of a subcommittee, which has been holding hearings. Most of the witnesses were prominent clergymen, and the testimony has proved largely favorable to the amendment. It has brought out the lack of uniformity in state laws, which leads readily to scandals; the fact that there is about one divorce in every eight to ten marriages, and that while the population of the country between 1886 and 1906 increased 60 per cent, the divorces increased 160 per cent—a ratio that has continued ever since.

President Haab

WHO knows the name of the President of Switzerland? The new one, just elected by the Federal Assembly for the year 1922, is Robert Haab, succeeding Edmund Schultheiss.

Ferment in India

THE situation in India grows in interest as the tour of the Prince of Wales progresses. In several places the Indian residents have conspicuously absented themselves from processions and public spectacles in his honor, as an expression of the extreme Nationalist protest. Recently a number of Nationalists have been arrested; among them is the son of Mahatma Gandhi, the Nationalist leader, inspiration of the non-coöperation movement, whose method is to refuse all response to a government which it does not want.

Mr. Sastri, one of the British Empire's seven plenipotentiary delegates to the Washington Conference, expresses the point of view of the moderate party. Praising Gandhi as a sincere and high-spirited idealist, he de-

plores the extremist movement but predicts a future of Dominion status for India. The coming meeting of the All-India Congress—a great annual gathering of real influence—is considered a possible crisis in the opposition to British rule.

A Halt in Ireland

MEANTIME, the Irish affair, which has had a vastly stimulating effect on India, remains triangular and unsettled. The Dail and De Valera having failed to agree, and no end to the debate being in sight, the Dail adjourned, December 22, until January 3. This was on the motion of Michael Collins and against the will of De Valera.

"American Valuation"

THAT "American valuation" clause in Mr. Fordney's tariff bill, which is on the Senate program for this session, is getting pretty hard knocks. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States wants all thought of it abandoned. The Fair Tariff League is after it, hammer and tongs. Scores of leading economists, queried by the New York University Bureau of Business Research, voice their hearty condemnation. Retailers' organizations denounce it. And a committee of Women Consumers are carrying on a strenuous campaign against it.

What is the thing? And what its crime?

The Fair Tariff League defines American valuation clearly: "This clause requires that all imported merchandise at whatever prices purchased shall pay duty on whatever is the wholesale price of such merchandise in the United States, including in this price the wholesaler's cost of doing business, profit, etc."

Under the present emergency tariff law—and all preceding tariffs—the valuation is foreign. You find out the cost in England, China, France, Spain of imported articles, and then add to that the amount of tariff which has been fixed. The foreign cost is easily determined from the invoices, and can be authenticated by the American consul. Take as a simple instance any article—say, a scarf—which you have purchased in Paris. At present, you bring back with you your scarf and your Paris bill, and pay a duty which is a certain percentage on the cost shown in that bill. Under "American valuation" the customs officer would have to know the cost of such a scarf *here* and your tariff would be figured on that price.

This illustration shows the outstanding objections to American valuation: *uncertainty* for the importer, and *increased cost* for the consumer, meaning in the end *grave injury to foreign trade*.

An importer, buying his stock months ahead of delivery, would become a

"gambler in futures" because the American valuation would not be fixed until delivery. In the interval between purchase and delivery the price of the corresponding American product might change greatly, and meantime the business man would be playing a guessing game.

Further uncertainty lies in the problem as to who is to fix the valuation. Will different appraisers at different ports fix different prices, and so start up a jockeying in goods bought at one place to ship to another in this country? Puzzle after puzzle would pile up, bewildering and bedeviling.

Of course American valuation means great increase in cost to the consumer. American prices are higher. Many of the rates which, on the face of the Fordney tariff bill, are not high, become extraordinarily high with American valuation. Not only that, but when the application of this clause has its natural effect and foreign goods decline to come, domestic manufacturers can shoot the prices to pretty much any height they wish. "Protection" with a vengeance!

Inevitably, this valuation would diminish our foreign trade—which means less chance for the payment of the foreign debts, and an increase in our already grievous unemployment situation.

The Consumers Committee of Women opposed to the American valuation plan points out in detailed figures the increase in prices of articles used and purchased by women for themselves, their households and their children which would follow the enactment of this plan. Here are a few items:

	Present Fordney	
	Retail Price	Retail Price
Manicure Scissors, pair..	.30	1.20
Cotton Gloves, pair.....	.47	.72
Irish Dress Linen, yard..	1.00	1.25
Chinese Silk, yard.....	1.75	2.45
Hand Made Filet Lace, yard	.18	.35
Veiling, yard	.75	1.10
Decorated China Cups & Saucers, each	.35	.50
Silk Georgette Beaded Blouse, each, France..	17.95	25.50
Beaded Bag, each, France	38.15	55.95
Ladies Hand Emb. Chemise, each, France..	8.85	10.80
Dotted Swiss, yard Switzerland	1.70	2.11
Linen Damask Cloth 70/71, each, England..	4.50	5.36
Ladies French Kid Glove 2 Clasp, pair, France..	3.25	5.50
Ladies French Kid Glove 16 button, pair, France	6.00	10.50

Non-partisan and non-political, this committee includes many distinguished names, e. g., Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Henry S. Coffin, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, Mrs. Jesse Isidor Straus, etc.

In their statement they say: "We, the members of the Women's Consumers Committee of America, have closely and carefully examined the language

and the necessary effects of the Fordney tariff bill. Our examination has satisfied us that this bill is bound to result in greatly increased prices to the consumer on almost every article of common use and purchase. We therefore issue this call to the women of America to join us in a campaign of education so that the real purpose and effects of the American valuation plan may become generally known, and pressure brought upon members of both houses of Congress for the elimination of that plan from the Fordney bill."

Is there a sound "other side"? What do our readers think about it? We shall be glad to publish interesting comment for and against.

Those who claim credit for inaugurating the disarmament movement are a little late. The movement was begun 1921 years ago.—*Fremont Tribune.*

How Many Submarines?

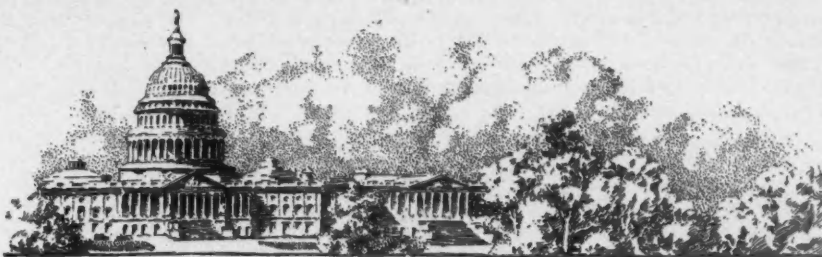
WHEN France consented to accept 1.75 as her ratio for capital ships, she made the condition of a good allotment of "defensive ships." This turned out to include at least 90,000 tons of submarines—the figure proposed by Mr. Hughes as maximum for the United States and Great Britain. Meantime the British delegation in the Conference had made a strong argument for the abolition of the submarine. Not only France, but Japan, Italy and the United States, opposed the proposition to banish it, though all favored a curb on its building and its use. The next step was a compromise offered by the American delegation: it called for a one-third submarine cut for Great Britain and the United States and the status quo to the others: this would allow us and Great Britain 60,000 tons, 31,500 tons to France, 31,500 to Japan and 21,250 tons to Italy. Britain said yes, Japan is willing to come down to 36,000, Italy will accept hers if France will take the same, and as we go to press France has not answered, though it is most likely she will refuse.

It was a keen disappointment that the American Advisory Committee should be content, in its report to the delegation, merely to recommend outlawing "unlimited warfare by submarines on commerce," and that it even disapproved limitation in size of submarines.

Wilson's Birthday

DECEMBER 28 was Woodrow Wilson's birthday. It was remembered by Harvard professors and students with blue books filled with signatures to a letter of congratulation on his "services to America and to the world. Many organizations sent holiday and birthday greetings.

IN the next issue the *Citizen* will publish a summary of the findings of the Washington Conference.



Your Business in Washington

From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent

December 23, 1921.

IT is some indication of the extent to which international politics is ahead of the news to see the famous figures in the Washington Conference one by one pack their grips and go home, as if it were all over, whereas, so far as the public is concerned, the important conclusions are just becoming known and negotiations still seem in a vital stage. There has been an atmosphere of leave-taking for a week or more and the good-bys of the visitors and their uniform pleasantries about the speed, efficiency and hospitality of the capital have been followed by a very real sense of loss, for Washington has become quite accustomed to getting the news from Lord Riddell, the British spokesman, to worrying H. G. Wells about his plain words to the French, to asking embarrassing questions of the Japanese delegates and otherwise carrying out the American tradition of directness.

But what remains after all the delegates depart will last Washington for a year. Whatever Congress does for the entire session will be seen in some relation to the disarmament policy and many of the actual bills will be held up and examined in the light of the new treaty and its environment. Even now, when a few of the delegates have left, the after-effect is beginning to be apparent and its main trend is the fact that a much longer time will be necessary for the interpretation of the treaty and for the application of the disarmament policy adopted than was required to formulate these programs.

Washington is a little puzzled as to the exact meaning of the treaty, and it is possible to approach half a dozen experts during the day on a single point and obtain from each a slightly different understanding. Perhaps the lack of clearness is accentuated here where such a fuss was made over supposed ambiguities in the Versailles pact and the League of Nations. But many experts say that pro rata the Four-power treaty is many times more vague than the documents formulated at Paris,

THE second session of the Sixty-seventh Congress began December 5.

Passed by Both Houses

A bill for the Relief of Distress in Russia: This appropriates \$20,000,000, to be disbursed through the American Relief Administration, for corn and seed grain and condensed milk. It passed the House December 17, 181 to 71; amendments added by the Senate were removed in conference, and the conference report was accepted by the Senate Dec. 22. Signed by the President Dec. 23.

Passed by the Senate

The King resolution for investigation of the dyestuffs industry—alleged to be in the control of a monopoly employing lobbyists to procure favorable legislation. Agreed to, Dec. 8.

Passed by the House

A bill providing twenty-two additional judges for the Federal district courts—passed Dec. 10, 197 to 90. Two amendments designed to prevent Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis from acting as baseball arbitrator as well as judge, were lost.

Before the Senate

A bill for Independent Citizenship for Women providing that the citizenship of women shall not be affected by marriage. Introduced in the Senate Dec. 12. In the House it has been embodied by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in their Naturalization bill.

Known as the Curtis-Rogers bill. (seep. 18).

A resolution declaring Truman H. Newberry to be a duly elected Senator from the state of Michigan. The opposition claims that Mr. Newberry, running against Henry Ford in the primary election of 1918, won by fraud and the expenditure of a huge campaign fund, and is not entitled to his seat.

Before the House

The Federal Anti-lynching bill, providing for the punishment of any one who participates in a lynching mob and making any county in which lynching takes place liable to the victim's family to the sum of \$10,000. It has been the occasion of a filibuster and is opposed as trespassing on state's rights.

The Lehlbach bill, for new classification of the Civil Service employees. This embodies recommendations made by the Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries, reported to Congress in March, 1920. It aims to correct inequalities in salaries and wages for similar posts, to provide a standard in fixing pay and a uniform plan for increases and promotions.

compared upon a basis of size. If the Versailles Treaty were to have contained throughout as many obscure points in proportion to its size and scope, as now seem apparent in the Washington treaty, the Paris conference would have gone to pieces and the work would have had to be done over again.

The capital has had no clearer evidence of the confusion of meaning than the incident at the White House this week when President Harding at the weekly conference first emphatically stated that the home islands of Japan were not included in the application of the treaty and then, later, sent out a statement retracting his previous stand so that he agreed with the interpretations of Secretary Hughes and Senator Lodge. Such an incident loses picturesqueness when it is salted down for the press, but nothing in the actual happening raises more dust in official circles and adds more color to the incidental history of treaty-making. Old hands immediately sat before the club fires trying to recall other incidents of history where high executives had become confused or had taken issue on the opposite side from their own collaborators. Woodrow Wilson and Secretary Lansing did not agree during the Versailles negotiations, but they kept such exterior harmony and restraint that the effect of their disagreement was almost unnoticed until the work was over.

Curiously enough, a good many people here close to the political situation blame the President's secretary for such irregularities. It cannot be assumed that the President knows everything, or that he can take time to find out everything, even pertaining to the business most engaging his time. He cannot read newspapers of every issue, neither can he talk with every official formulating the program. He must depend upon a secretary who is a very exceptional person, to furnish him with the main facts, with the trend of opinion and progress. Inconceivable as it is, some think that President Harding did not know, or did not realize, the defin-

iteness of the stand taken by Secretary Hughes, by Senator Lodge and Senator Underwood regarding the interpretation of the treaty on the Japanese point, otherwise he would not have reiterated and emphasized a statement that immediately raised an issue in the American delegation.

President Harding has a very sincere and simple manner. He never talks as if matters of state were a great mystery. His tendency is directly the opposite. He speaks with such frankness and simplicity as to disarm those who would criticize him. To stand in the group while he answers some written question with his calm manner is to feel the quiver and tense absorption with which his utterances are anticipated, for he can announce a world association or a difference of opinion on a great treaty with the naïveté of weather conversation.

No two men could differ more in this respect than Mr. Harding and Senator Lodge. It took Senator Lodge two or three Burton Holmes travelogues to present the Four-power Treaty to the Conference. Senator Lodge considered this oration the climax of his career as a statesman. He put into it all his forensic grandeur, all his eloquence and a great deal of word painting used so extensively by writers who deal in the atolls and mirrored seas of the Pacific. It would have been very difficult then

for anyone who listened to him on that memorable occasion in the Memorial Continental Hall to summarize the treaty itself and sense what it all meant to the United States, so involved and erudite was its introduction. Let us make a paragraph of the treaty:

The four powers—the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan—agree to respect each other's rights with regard to their insular possessions in the Pacific Ocean and will call an adjustment conference if a controversy over a Pacific question affecting those rights should arise among them which cannot be settled by diplomacy. If an outsider threatens their rights in the Pacific, the four nations agree to get together and consider what shall be done about it. The above understanding shall be in force for ten years, and after that time any one of the four has the right to give twelve months' notice to terminate it; furthermore, it does away with the special agreement between Great Britain and Japan, known as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

This, then, is the treaty which Senator Borah recently characterized as militaristic and undesirable unless the present conference should agree also upon a disarmament program of large scope. The treaty without the other, he vehemently decried. And this has been the drift of the opposition to it. One of the outstanding advantages men-

tioned frequently here is the benefit accruing under it to the political position of the Philippine Islands. It immeasurably helps the cause of the future independence of the Islands, and quiets fears of immediate encroachment upon this insular possession of the United States.

The treaty, however, has sharpened the feeling that France was not cooperating to the fullest extent in the disarmament program because of her succession of suggestions for less restriction in submarine armament and her intimation of intention to press for a larger navy than naval experts considered consistent. But the Washington view on all this correspondence between the French and Mr. Hughes is that it is merely a preliminary to a "trade" or concession by the French of their high-powered naval demands for special armament privileges with which to keep the German menace at bay, or other desideratum.

The direct negotiations between the delegates from Japan and China over the Shantung question have been proceeding slowly and without particular accomplishment. The Japanese accuse the Chinese of not meeting them halfway in numerous concessions and the Chinese claim that the Japanese concessions are superficial. The Japanese frequently consult their government at

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Barriers in Women's Minds

By Mary Alden Hopkins

WHenever a woman starts out on a new business venture, she must first climb over the barriers in her own mind.

We are accustomed to think that other people's prejudices, interferences and prohibitions are what keep a woman out of some trades and professions and prevent her advancement in others. We fail to take into account that all these obstacles exist also in the woman's own mind. Even when she passionately refuses to acknowledge them, they influence her conduct, and she must go around, crawl under or climb over these barriers to success before she can put her whole attention on the subject in hand. The effort each time uses up a part of the energy that should be expended wholly on the enterprise.

The list is a long one: "Women are good at details but they have no grasp of business as a whole." "A woman takes everything personally." "Women have no initiative." "A woman is apt to go crazy when she reaches middle age." "Women jump to conclusions." Even the good old "Woman's place is in the home" continues to function as

a barrier. All these criticisms may be summed up in the statement that women are inferior to men in the qualities necessary for business success.

Inferiority is impressed upon women from the day they are born. Timidity, docility, anxiety and indecision are expected of women and women very largely live up to the reputation which has been given them. Whether or not these qualities are inherent in their nature is of less importance than that they believe them to be. Inferiority can be taught to a child.

Boys who are brought up on "don't's," "mustn't's" and "can't's" react to this negative training in the same way girls do. They grow up with a sense of inferiority to other boys. A boy who is sickly or over-guarded or over-disciplined or pampered or disliked in the family circle is handicapped in dealing with men later on just as he is handicapped in dealing with other youngsters during his unboyish childhood. He enters into competition in the business world with a sense of inadequacy. He is weighed down by the fear of failure. He overestimates others because he un-

derestimates himself. This happens to some men and to almost all women.

Public opinion holds that women are inferior to men in business ability. A woman reacts to this belief in one of three ways: Most women accept it. A constantly growing number rebel against the ancient tradition. A very small number are thoroughly convinced that it is not true.

Women who believe in man's superior executive ability do good work in subordinate positions. They form ladies' auxiliaries and all kinds of helping-hand societies. They work easily and effectively within their limitations. For instance, the parish committee of a church raises money for a new church roof by putting a mortgage on the building. The Ladies' Sewing Circle pays off the mortgage by years of strawberry festivals and church fairs. The men burn the cancelled mortgage at a church ceremony with the happy women looking on. Nobody doubts that men understand finances better than women can.

This same type of woman makes the best possible secretary. When one in-

interviews a Successful Man one usually finds him seated behind a flat, shiny mahogany desk, on the gleaming top of which is not one scrap of paper. Out of sight somewhere are the electric buttons by which Aladdin summons his genii. At some point in the interview he invariably calls in his secretary to supply papers or refresh his mind on details. She is sure to be slender and dressed in black and to address him in a deferential voice that advertises his greatness in her eyes. The experienced woman reporter always tries to get turned over to this sort of secretary, whose business it is to know everything and forget nothing. Such a woman usually gets on more harmoniously with men associates than do her rebellious sisters. She accepts her barriers and uses up no energy trying to climb them.

A very large number of the rebel women who refuse to accept the doctrine of the inequality of women with men are seriously impeded by childish impressions which they think they have outgrown. Their intelligence rejects the ancient tradition, but it lurks in the memory. It is not uncommon for both men and women to believe one thing with the conscious mind and at the same time hold exactly the opposite opinion in the unconscious mind. This is especially true in regard to subjects having a strong emotional value like religion, sex, love, politics and business.

The unconscious mind is made up, roughly speaking, of everything we have forgotten. Every experience, action and thought from the hour of birth is recorded in the memory. Some of it gets crowded to the back. Some is in the forefront. A good deal slips back and forth, remembered at need. The combined mass of thought material exerts a continuous influence on all we do or think or say.

Sigmund Freud, the great Viennese psychologist who founded the school of psycho-analysis, discovered the influence of this unconscious thought stuff on conscious action. No matter how rational and straight-forward an individual may be, if he investigates his unconscious mind under the guidance of a trained analyst, he will find that early mistakes and ignorances are still affecting his judgment, decisions and actions. High-strung or repressed individuals sometimes learn that what they have called clear thinking has been really nothing but a jumble of emotional reactions. This applies to healthy, normal people as well as to nervous ones.

The impressions of childhood are even stronger than we supposed them to be. Stamped over and over into the mind of the girl child is the doctrine of the superiority of boys. She can't forget it when she grows up. The idea, even when denied, repressed and beaten back, is still a factor to be reckoned with.

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The Wee Red School House

By Bernice Griswold



Scene two—the model school—in the New York League's toy theatre

THE New York State League of Women Voters has built and is operating a theatre. It is three feet high, four feet long, weighs sixteen pounds, and is made of heavy paper board and canvas. This is the Little Red School House Theatre, designed and executed by Miss Stella Booth—originator of the Mary Gay Theatre—for use at state and county fairs in a campaign to educate tax-payers on the conditions of rural schools.

With the curtain down, this miniature theatre is apparently just a delightful toy schoolhouse of red brick, with a Colonial doorway and ivy-covered walls, a lawn and shrubbery of cardboard and green paint. But the curtain—that is, the front of the building—rolls up to disclose two earnest scenes enacted by a cardboard cast—a member of the League of Women Voters, a tax-payer known as Mr. Joseph Objector, another by the name of Mr. Ordinary Tax Payer, a teacher and pupils. Miss Booth, or whoever may be operating the theatre, speaks for them, besides shifting the scenes.

The first scene shows conditions in a backward school. The curtain is raised to disclose a dark, dingy school-room with plastering cracked and falling, blackboards too high for the children to reach, poor lighting, double seats too high for some children and too low for others, no cloak-room, a smoking-stove, a common drinking-cup and pail and other conditions such as have been disclosed in many rural schools through the child-health survey

recently directed by the State League. At best, the school is a dreary place.

All of these conditions have been changed in scene two—the improved, consolidated school. The room is light, the walls are tinted a warm, neutral shade. The lighting has been arranged to safeguard the eyes of the pupils. The ventilation is good, the blackboards are low enough for the children to use with comfort, sanitary drinking-cups are provided, the seats and desks are adjustable and can be moved so that the school-room is also a community center.

The school doctor and also the nurse come regularly to examine the children, who are weighed regularly. Warm lunches are provided. The school is a happy place, the pupils diligent and enthusiastic. Classes have been graded so that backward pupils do not retard the entire school, making the brighter pupils lose all interest in their work.

And the taxpayers are saving money! They have found it less expensive to run one well-equipped school than half a dozen poorly equipped ones.

When the curtain drops Mr. Joseph Objector is convinced of the advisability of making the schools in his county as modern as possible, and the spectators are exhorted to return home and arouse community interest in their own schools. Whereupon, the "Little Red School House Theatre" is packed into its box and carried on to its next engagement.

50-50 In New Jersey

By Mrs. Seymour Cromwell

IN every State in the Union there is an immediate problem: What part shall the new woman voter take in the existing political parties?

New Jersey has set an example in its quick, definite, and well-conceived assimilation of the woman voter. This was one of the states in which there had existed for many years an active and widespread suffrage organization. Its members had conducted a vigorous campaign in 1915, and although the campaign had failed, it had developed a number of able leaders, among whom the most conspicuous and capable was Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. In March, 1920, under her adroit leadership, the suffragists persuaded the New Jersey legislature to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment.

In New Jersey as elsewhere, the usual alternatives were offered to the women—to enroll in one of the major parties and work within the group, or to form an independent group of women voters uncommitted as such to any party policy.

It so happened that three-quarters of the central suffrage board were Republican, and these decided to enroll and work in the party of their preference. They announced to the Republican

party leaders that a separate woman's Republican organization would not be considered and in this decision they received the support of the majority of the men. Although many predicted that this acquiescence would prove an empty gesture, and that women would never be permitted to have a real part in important party councils, this plan was adhered to, with the result that a Republican organization composed of men and women achieved the greatest Republican victory in the history of New Jersey politics.

The work of organization was hurried forward. To give the women immediate representation a resolution was passed by the State Committee creating the office of vice-chairman on the State Committee. The County Committees followed the same plan. Mrs. Feickert was made vice-chairman of the State Committee and with twenty-one vice-chairmen on the County Committees the women were organized for action.

Great credit is due to the New Jersey party leaders for this evidence of political sagacity. A strong anti-suffrage sentiment existed in New Jersey and it is significant of this sagacity that the county most violently opposed to giving women the vote was the first fully to assimilate the women voters into the Re-

publican party, including them in every council to the smallest local committee.

1920 being a presidential year, great importance attached to all party platforms. An indication of the position that women had obtained was the substantial part they took in framing the New Jersey Republican platform. Their particular contributions consisted of three planks:

1. "The new women voters should have recognition in the party organizations. The Republican party of this state has already given them co-ordinate and equal power with the men in the party organizations of the state so far as it was possible to do within the interim between the adoption of the 19th Amendment and the present hour. This was a voluntary act, however, on the part of those connected with Republican organizations. We believe this policy should have the sanction of the laws of the state. For the purpose, therefore, of giving women equal representation with the men in the state and county organizations of the party we recommend the passage of the law providing that state and county committees shall be composed of one man and one woman to be selected for each unit of representation."

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IN the midst of brawling children, argumentative wives and coarse-voiced husbands; in the very slums of New York's dingy streets, stands a huge brick house, taking in the square facing on Sullivan, Macdougall, Bleecker and Houston streets. Among its dirty surroundings it stands aloof, with clean façade, cream and green trims, and shiny brass knockers.

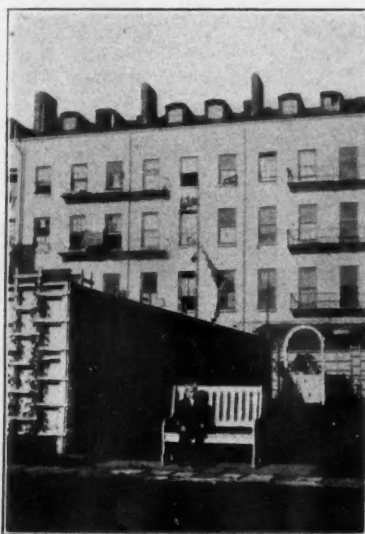
Unique in its appearance, it is unique in its ideal—community life in a big city.

In the twenty houses that make up the one, live people with a desire for neighborliness and co-operation—a spirit instigated by William Sloane Coffin, who conceived the idea. Back yards have been thrown into one big graded plot, with a common playground, where John and Clarence build future cities in the sand and Marcella and Elise wear their clothes to shreds on the slides. Little white benches, shaded by the protective arms of two lovely old trees, listen to the gossip of the housewives by day, or hear the affairs of the nations discussed at night, as one by one the neighbors gather.

But this is not fairyland we have stumbled upon. It is a practical, working organization, boasting of a presi-

Neighbors

By Winifred Rich



dent and committees with rules for everyday existence at a minimum cost. There is the upkeep of the garden to be thought of in summer, furnaces to

be tended in winter and housecleaning always to be done. The Macdougall-Sullivan Neighbors have worked out a plan—and they believe successfully. Each householder pays a minimum yearly sum, and each tenant of the householder pays still less, for the pleasure of that green grass; the furnaces are tended by one man, and the housecleaning done by one woman, who rotates among the homes, reducing the cost of service.

Nor is the neighborliness limited to the square. They have already extended the hours for supervised play on one of the nearby streets, and have installed a hydrant which cooled many a hot urchin last summer. And I am told by Mrs. L. B. Duer, the president, that this is just a beginning of their dreams for the neighborhood. Next summer there will be more play streets and more hydrants and more happy urchins.

This New Year's Eve is to be spent in the good old-fashioned way, when basses will swell and sweet sopranos ring on the clear night air in the carols of olden days; while blazing fires warm the rooms within and the hearts without. And then, when all the houses have been visited, there is to be a fine get-together with waffles and coffee and dancing.

Professor of Flying



By
Betty
Shannon

IF you think that flying ought to be a difficult, dangerous and highly terrifying profession for ladies, do not look to Jane Herveux, formerly of France but now of the United States, to verify your views.

Miss Herveux, or rather Captain Herveux, for she was commissioned captain in the French army and again in the New York police reserve, has been flying since 1910. Before that she drove racing automobiles. She came to this country two years ago because she wanted to teach American women to fly. She does not know what the words *difficult*, *dangerous* and *highly terrifying* mean—not even when translated into French. Flying, to her, is as simple as playing golf. She cannot see why people talk about the dangers of aviation, and speculate about it, and wonder this and that—"They should just fly and not talk about aviation all the time," says Miss Herveux, "just as they ride in their automobiles without wearing themselves out with talking about it. Planes are as safe as automobiles. Oui. They are so simple that a baby himself could pilot one."

You must have a reliable mechanic to see that your plane is in good condition when you start out, and to fly with you if you want him to—just as you must have a chauffeur to see that your car is in condition to stand the traffic of Broadway. (That is, of course, if you do not chauff your own Ford.) And you must "hold your head to you"—you must not let your imagination go wandering off on every breeze. You must tend to your controls—and you must always have your mind on where it is that you will land if your engine should go dead with you several thousand feet above the earth. Nothing could be more simple!

"For Americaine girls it should be nothing to fly," says Miss Herveux. "They are so wonderful. They do not stay at home with their mothers, as the French girls. They are so athletic. They drive their own cars, and their own horses. They make up their own minds about husbands. They are afraid of nothing!"—rolling a pair of ex-

trremely effective French eyes in unconscious imitation of a loop-the-loop.

But even in the face of Miss Herveux's optimism, it would seem from the scarcity of women aviators in this country that the American girl is not quite so brave and willing to take physical risks as Miss Herveux would think. Or, perhaps, not quite so independent. Flying is not an inexpensive undertaking, with even the cheapest "fool-proof" planes, as the Curtiss JN-4s are called, costing \$3,000 and up. (These planes are referred to as "Jennies" by flyers in much the same tone of voice as that in which we, who confine our entertainment to the ground, speak of "Tin Lizzies.") Add to this the cost of lessons. Miss Herveux herself gets \$800 for each pupil she prepares for a pilot's license, the clever pupils learning to handle a plane sometimes as quickly as in a week, the "most stupid" taking occasionally two months.

Then, having plane and lessons, there is the upkeep—the expense of repair materials, the mechanic who gets around \$50 a week, the hangar, the gas. And the majority of young women of what the army designates as "flying age"—between eighteen and twenty-five years, or thirty at the most, when young people are particularly possessed of the spirit of adventure and freedom from heavy responsibilities—are either dependent on a father or husband, or else on their own efforts. Fathers and husbands are not willing, as a rule, to finance any aeronautic adventures of their womenfolks, and the majority of young women supporting themselves could not afford to do so. And later on, they do not want to so much.

The death of Miss Laura Bromwell, an excellent flyer, who with Miss Herveux belonged to the New York Aerial Police Department, has left the French woman the only aviatrix known in the East. Miss Bromwell, it will be recalled, fell to her death in a Canadian plane last spring, shortly after she had established a record by looping the loop 199 times in succession. Ruth Law, of Chicago, still keeps up her flying activi-

ties, and it is said that another young woman from Kansas is coming to the fore in western flying circles. But there have never been more than five or six American women flyers at the most.

According to Miss Herveux, the greatest foe to aviation is the "stunt flyer," especially in America where "zee Americaines" seem to be possessed of a particular brand of "courage" (Miss Herveux puts it gently), which makes them want to do all sorts of spectacular and foolhardy flying stunts the minute they have learned to fly at all. Straight, legitimate flying seems to lose all its charm, once conquered, for the average American.

"But look at me," says our French heroine, who by the way is well worth looking at, either in an aviator's cap and leather coat or in one of those latest things from Paris all trimmed up with priceless monkey fur. "I never do stunts. And I fly for ten years. Nothing has happened to me. Nothing will happen, though I care nothing for life. Nothing can happen to you when you are sensible, and do not do foolish things. In ten years' time, aviation will be settle down. Women will fly just as men—in the postal service, for business purposes. I myself was a flyer from Paris to Brussels in the air mail service. But mostly, flying will be for family pleasure and convenience—just as the automobile is today."

Miss Herveux denies that there are any particular specifications which make for good women flyers. She believes that any woman—just so she is an "Americaine"—can fly.

But Miss Herveux's absolute fearlessness and calm acceptance of everything to do with the air, and her belief that nothing can hurt her, and the feeling that she does not care if it does—according to Constance B. Greenawalt, a young New York girl who learned to fly, but decided to go into banking as a steadier and more stable profession—are in themselves the very qualities that are needed to make an expert flyer. They were the qualities possessed by Laura Bromwell, and by the men who

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Editorially Speaking

The New Year

ON the threshold of 1922 the great hope for the coming year lies in the fact that the United States has joined with a group of nations and has taken a definite step toward putting an end to the deepest cause of all the world's evils—war.

It is true that nothing in the action of the Conference is yet final; it is true that if the whole program were carried out, only a beginning would have been made. But the splendid fact stands that there has been a beginning, that—if you like—the babe of cooperative peace is born. If it is a frail infant, breathing but faintly and in need of the most devoted care, there is women's work ready for them for 1922; and the babe has a better chance for life now than it would have had in past years, because for the first time, women are now responsible equally with men. And this is women's job—this building up of the new idea of disarmament into a sturdy reality.

It is their job, moreover, not for sometime, but for 1922, to be approached with the determination that by a year from this day not only a beginning but progress may be recorded. Always, surely, women have hated this business of killing, of destroying the life which it is their concern to create and conserve; never before in the world's history have they had such an opportunity to make the peace-dream come true. There is no way to exaggerate the greatness of the opportunity that lies before women in 1922.

Eve Did It—Again

WE might as well understand once for all that Adam has no intention of departing from his established habit of proving an alibi whenever the bad folks win in a contest between alleged good and bad government. Not only will he thus excuse himself, but he will point out the guilty ones—the women. In fact the unanimity with which women flock to the polls in their determination to elect the candidate who stands for graft, non-enforcement of prohibition and laws of social morality and general incompetence is quite amazing. One would suppose a few women somewhere would support the good candidate just for variety once in a while—but they never do. Apparently, women singly and collectively come forward with "show me that desperado candidate—I'm for him."

Adam began with the Chicago municipal election, which elected Mayor Thompson. The press said that this candidate was inefficient, unpatriotic, pro-German and little less than a traitor to his country. Those apparently were the traits the women most admired—so they elected him. Adam said so and the news was carried over the world. Then followed various small city contests which didn't count for much but which ran true to the rule, the women unfailingly supporting the bad candidate.

In November, 1921, the women of New York and Philadelphia turned out en masse and successfully defeated the good candidates of those two cities. Adam said they did. At the same election a queer fellow was reported to have been elected mayor in Youngstown, Ohio, on a platform the chief plank of which was pledged approval of "sparking in the park." It was said he had lived there two weeks, but the women recognized him at once as the type they liked best, and so they elected him. Adam said they did. Of course, the reasoning is clear; women approved "sparking in the park" and men did not, and "sparking in the park" in Youngstown is now conducted under municipal chaperonage by special order of the women voters.

Adam, in the form of the Associated Press, found only one thing in the November election worth informing Europe about, and that was Ole's election in Youngstown. The press carried the story of the man's idiosyncrasies from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. The Bolsheviks in Russia and the Turks in Constantinople read about it. England and Ireland paused in their conferences long enough to read the remarkable tale. Ole was a stranger to Youngstown and the world two months ago. All the world now knows his immortal name and how the women rallied to his "sparking in the park" standard. As a publicity agent Adam is great.

On December 12 Boston had an election. A good, competent man of statesmanlike qualities (as alleged by the press) was ignominiously beaten by a machine politician of unsavory record (as alleged by the press) and of course the women did it. Adam said so. The press generally carried the following story with women's responsibility displayed in the headlines:

The exceptionally heavy vote cast by the women, who voted this year for Mayor for the first time, decided the result. They flocked to the polls, outvoting the men 2 to 1 in the early balloting. It was believed that this heavy vote insured Murphy's election, but the returns showed that the women preferred Curley.

The facts are:

1. That 78,000 women registered and 207,000 men.
2. That Curley wasn't as bad as he was painted and stood for a five-cent carfare, which affected thousands of workers.
3. That the so-called good government folks ran an exceedingly poor campaign.
4. That two minor candidates drew off votes from the alleged good candidate, Murphy.
5. That thousands of men and women refused to vote at all because no candidate was to their liking.

In these uninspiring details Boston imitated its predecessors, New York and Philadelphia, as those cities imitated their forerunner, Chicago.

Adam's alibi raises two questions: 1. Why was good government in the big cities not secured and maintained before these interloping women devotees of bad government appeared? 2. How can a minority vote defeat a majority vote?

Women as yet register greatly in the minority. Their numbers are continually increasing, and even in Boston 6,000 more women registered in the municipal than in the presidential election. Just how could one woman voter to two and a half men voters decide the Boston election? Just how could one woman voter to two men voters decide the New York election?

Adam, Eve is studying mathematics!

"Meddling" with Mothers

THE absurdity of the opposition that fought against the Sheppard-Towner bill, which has recently passed Congress, is strikingly shown by the following editorial from the *Knickerbocker Press* of Albany, New York:

MEDDLESOME MATTIE AT WORK

The enactment by Congress of the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, so-called, has been done so skilfully and so silently that not one citizen in a thousand is aware that it has happened.

The Sheppard-Towner maternity bill is, in brief, a measure to appropriate a million dollars, for the first year, for the purpose of hiring experts to superintend the birth of children. It is not in any sense a measure to make childbirth easier for any woman, or to assist her in that painful ordeal. It is only to hire experts to talk and write about the subject and offer their advice. It is, in short, a bill to make new jobs; "pork," in fact, as that term has come to be understood in legislative circles—and curiously, it is pork, in

the main, for maiden ladies who have never borne children and never will.

It should be comprehended, in regard to this Sheppard-Towner bill, that it actually prohibits the use of any part of the funds for maternity hospitals or equipment. No mother can get a bed from it, and no baby can get a bottle. All it amounts to is a million dollars for a lot of super-serviceable and self-appointed interferers with the affairs of American women.

We have here, not a bill which was urged or advocated by the mothers of America, but a feminist-Socialist measure which was backed by short-haired investigators who could see no better means to fasten themselves to a government salary than to attempt to set up an inquisition into the issue of parenthood.

They are not concerned with their own parenthood; that is not imminent. But they would like to have federal authority for their inspection and investigation of fathers and mothers, of pay envelopes and grocery bills, and for the instruction of the populace at large as to the times and places when children should be conceived and borne.

The Republican party platform, endorsed by an unprecedented number of voters, declared against the Sheppard-Towner bill; the Democratic platform, grasping at straws, endorsed it and was ignominiously rejected. Yet a Republican Congress, pledged to do away with bureaucracy and autocracy, and unwarranted interference with private and domestic affairs, has swallowed it whole. This will be resented, and Congress had better believe so.

This bill that "Meddlesome Mattie" is accused of passing, was known in Congress as the woman's bill. The "Meddlesome Matties" in question are the fourteen national organizations of women who for two years have been working for the measure. These included the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Congress of Mothers, the League of Women Voters, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Council of Jewish Women, the W. C. T. U., the Federation of Business and Professional Women, and nearly every other national organization of women in the country.

In addition, many of the largest women's magazines with a national circulation, like *Good Housekeeping* and the *Woman's Home Companion*, have been actively pushing the measure. It was also endorsed by the governors of thirty-five states. As a result of this tremendous body of support the Maternity Bill passed the Senate by 63 to 7 and the House by 279 to 39.

Of fifteen so-called civilized nations the maternity death rate in the United States is the highest. The number of mothers who died in childbirth during the eighteen months of war almost exactly equaled the number of our soldiers lost and killed in battle. In March, 1920, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company stated that more women die from causes connected with childbirth than from any other cause except tuberculosis. Do you wonder that women are ashamed of this record and want something done about it?

The report of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company says further that when women have adequate instruction in maternity and infancy hygiene, less than 1 in 400 die, whereas in places where there is no organized effort to give them such instruction, 1 out of 185 die; and instead of 40 babies in every 1,000 dying under one month of age, only 10 die when the mothers have proper training. In other words, with adequate instruction more than half the mothers are saved and three-fourths of the babies.

Dr. J. W. Williams, chief obstetrician of Johns Hopkins, in testifying for the bill said that 45 per cent of all women who die of diseases connected with childbirth could be saved, and the many more thousands permanently invalidated could be spared. Johns Hopkins gives the kind of parental service which the bill is intended to promote.

New York City has decreased its baby death rate from 144 to 85 per thousand through just the kind of instruction and help which the bill proposes, and it now has the lowest maternity death rate from preventable causes of any large city in the world. Dr. Baker, who is at the head of this work, estimates that this bill will be responsible for saving the lives of 15,000 mothers and 100,000 babies a year.

The bill provides for instruction for prospective mothers through consultation centers, public-health nurses, and similar methods already proved successful. There is nothing experimental about it. There is no compulsion anywhere.

It appropriates a very small sum of money—\$1,240,000

a year for five years, and the administration is put under the very efficient Federal Children's Bureau.

For fifty years the United States has distributed useful data on plant and animal life. It has appropriated money to save the lives of pigs, to combat hog cholera, to eradicate boll weevil, potato bugs, to destroy coyotes and ground squirrels. The appropriations for the Animal Bureau this year were over four millions of dollars. If it is right that Congress should concern itself with these things, as we believe it is, is it not a thousand times more reasonable that it should give this small aid to motherhood and babies?

A measure has seldom passed that has had the support of so large a part of the public, men and women, as this Sheppard-Towner Bill.—G. F. B.

A Hundred Years Young

"I AM not old. The wrinkles are all on the outside. I am as young and fresh as a morning-glory with the dew on it!" So said a brave old man who had undergone many hardships. The same might have been said by Mrs. Judith Winsor Smith, the beloved suffrage pioneer of Massachusetts, who lately passed away.

She had reached the age of one hundred years; but she kept her young heart—her cheerfulness, her courage and her interest in good causes.

The last few months of her life were a gala time to her. Various organizations celebrated her birthday on different dates, and there were flowers, letters and tributes without end. She enjoyed them all; and at the reception given her by the New England Women's Club, she made a speech—and a good one—that was clearly heard in every part of the great room.

At the celebration in 1891 of her Golden Wedding, she advised all who wished to keep young to ally themselves early with some unpopular cause.

She was an abolitionist, a member of the Standing Committee of Theodore Parker's society, active in organizing the Home Club of East Boston (the second women's club formed in Massachusetts), an officer for many years in the Massachusetts, New England and American Woman Suffrage associations, a close friend of Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell.

She combined high idealism with sound, sterling good sense. She was a living illustration of Samuel Ulman's words on youth:

"Youth is not a time of life; it is a state of mind. It is not a matter of rosy cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions; it is the freshness of the deep springs of life.

"Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over the love of ease. Nobody grows old by merely a number of years. We grow old by deserting our ideals.

"Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, fear, self-distrust, bows the heart and turns the spirit back to dust.

"Whether sixty or sixteen, there is in every human being's heart the lure of wonder, the unfailing childlike appetite of what's next, and the joy of the game of living. In the center of your heart and my heart is an evergreen tree, which keeps you young; when it dies you are old.

"In your and my heart there is a wireless station; so long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer, courage and power from men and from the Infinite, so long you are young.

"When the aerials are down, and your spirit is covered with the snows of cynicism and the ice of pessimism, then you are grown old, even at twenty; but as long as your aerials are up to catch the waves of optimism, there is hope you may die young at eighty."

This is a thought for us to carry with us into the New Year.—A. S. B.

What the American Woman Thinks

For the New Year

BY MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER

HERE is a New Year's Resolution in which Mrs. Thomas G. Winter has asked the readers of the *Woman Citizen* and the General Federation of Women's Clubs to join her:

"Resolved—that we will get over to our group the message that shall convince them of the importance of *unified* efforts to combat the disintegrating forces that are so menacing at work in America today.

"That we will make the voice of balanced and sane woman heard.

"That we will get that *continuity* of effort without which all our labors are spasmodic and jerky."

And again, in a New Year message just issued to American women:

"You and I are knit together in a purpose as big as America, and America is as big as the world.

"Our purpose is so to dovetail the activities of a myriad women that they shall contribute, each its little, to the solidifying of our national ideals.

"And at the beginning of a New Year we see afresh, each twelve-month, how close those ideals are to religion.

"Let 1922 bring us these things, powers to put our visions into realities instead of letting them drift off into space as dreams.

"It will if we are convinced of the importance of *unified effort*."

What Women Must Do Now

BY E. PETHICK LAWRENCE

IN the British Islands and in the United States the ardent movement which won political emancipation for women was no mere political campaign but a mental and spiritual combat against the forces of domination and materialism. An immense work remains to be done before the legal fetters and the bonds of custom and prejudice are finally struck off from women as a sex; the impetus of the movement is not exhausted and will be felt for many generations—and the ideas which no inscription on the statute book can instantly wipe out of the subconscious mind of the adult members of the human race now alive, will with the succeeding tides of youth become obsolete. Every organized effort on the part of women today will hasten the accomplishment of this end. But the

spirit that imparted to the movement a religious character is now to be sought elsewhere.

The war has profoundly changed the aspect of the world. To every deeply thinking mind it has modified all the values which were previously made. We know now that we are living in a world overshadowed by the menace of destruction. The war wrought inconceivable damage on the bodies of men and women and wounded the very soul of the world. The after-effects of the war have brought economic devastation, famine and ruin to the continent of Europe. Yet this tragedy which no human thought can gauge and no human imagination compass is but a



foreshadowing of the horrors of wars to come—wars which will be "inevitable" unless the understanding of the men and women who compose the human race becomes enlightened, the will transformed and the energy to avert the evil aroused to its full activity.

Enfranchised womanhood, speaking generally, seems asleep to this peril. Women, who today possess a power to which rulers must bow, are in general evincing a lack of imagination and a want of understanding that are lamentable and a complacent ignorance of facts which in present circumstances is a crime. In their individual negligence they are betraying their children to slaughter and famine, in their collective apathy they are dooming the human race to virtual extinction.

This is a sweeping indictment to bring against my sex. But this is not the time for smooth words. The fact that men are no better than women is no justification for us. War is men's game. When we were powerless they played it to their joy and woe and to our desolation—reckless of everything but the game. It was bad enough then, but not the menace that it now is to the whole population and especially to the children of all countries. It was said of Poland during one stage of the war

that not one child under seven years of age was left alive in the country. In the next great war this may become true concerning a whole continent. Many people evade the issue by assuring themselves and others that another great war is "unthinkable." It is the "unthinkable" wars that happen, as Bernard Shaw so wisely says. A thinkable war, a deeply imagined war, could not obtain the consent of the mind of a nation. An unthinkable war finds the people unprepared by thought and easily accessible to blind passion.

The organized movement of women that would count most today would be a union of the women of every race to make war impossible. Such a movement would be comprehensive of every modern phase of life. War will not be eliminated by a gesture. It must be starved out by the withdrawal of all the sustenance on which it feeds. It must be fought on all the material as well as upon all the spiritual planes of being. Questions which have never been seriously considered by women must be faced now. There is the question of armaments and the equally vital question of population.

Total disarmament is the only security against sudden outbreaks of wars. And if the human race on this planet is to survive and progress, the idea of constructive birth control must gain access to the organized womanhood of all nations. Again, if the appeal to force is ever to be abandoned, the idea of justice must become supreme. Not only political justice but economic justice must be done to all without distinction, and greed must rank with murder as a detestable sin against life. Force and greed must be allowed no quarter in the heart of the individual, in the home, in the school, but must be grubbed up as noxious weeds are grubbed up out of the ground whenever they show themselves in national or international life.

And when all the mental and moral and economic causes of war have been recognized, there remains another fact to face.

The order of the human world has been separated from the order of the heavens. Man has lost his union with the universe, and his place in creation. We have used our mental freedom to separate ourselves from the sources of our being. To them we must return. The truth given out by all the great religions of the world must be realized and lived. I mean the oneness of all the members of the human family without distinction of race or color, which is rooted in the union of man with the

whole creation and with the Creator. This truth is the corner-stone of all wisdom. Whenever we dash ourselves against it we are broken. If we as a human race ignore it, it will fall upon us and grind us to powder. The generations of mankind pass through woman's body and woman's soul. To the realization of this eternal truth of the vital union of each with all they have to mold the human race.

New Women in China

By MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE

IT is a far cry from the embroidery frame and the curtained sedan chair to the political arena. Yet many a Chinese woman has made this transition within a few years. The first step toward this change is modern education.

The Chinese girl who has been educated in a modern school is never again satisfied with the life she knew before she went to school. She becomes fired with an ambition that no American girl can surpass. In keeping with this ambition is her mental capacity; for the Chinese woman is intellectually alert, persistent and logical.

From the standpoint of the Chinese notion of propriety, co-education is unimaginable. Yet recently there was brought about the union of the men's and the women's colleges of the University of Peking. While the buildings are separate, the women attend certain of the men's classes, and what is still more significant as indicating the scope of this change, the men attend the women's classes.

In the Manchu palaces where as late as 1908 illiterate and lily-foot women were imprisoned, there is now a government university where five young women are matriculated on equal terms with men. What must the Chinese sages think now, when the president of their new government employs a woman trained in the newspaper field as private secretary? Perhaps the greatest sign of yielding to modern ideas was the spectacle of a thousand girls publicly at play this past summer during the Far Eastern Olympic games at Shanghai.

Hunan, one of the most progressive provinces in China, has given the right of the ballot to women. This means that women in other provinces are going to demand the same privilege. They are already demanding it in some sections through public meetings and addresses, and to enforce their arguments they have even used militant methods. More than one Chinese official has been slapped in the face, and the windows of more than one government building have been broken by stones thrown by the indignant pleaders for their rights.

It is very interesting to note that Chinese women, hitherto considered the most docile to man's commands of any women in the world, should adopt such methods.

While women were demanding a better legal status for their sex, liberated school girls took turns caring for orphans in the famine districts far from their homes. The women students of Yen Ching themselves established a "poor children's school," supporting it out of their scant means and dedicating their play hours to teaching city waifs whose parents could not send them even to the public schools.

In famine relief the native men and women worked side by side, both in the field and in the various activities put forth in the cities and towns to raise funds. Women staged and acted plays, marched in procession through the streets, and publicly solicited money for this cause. The men, instead of hampering these efforts by opposition to such unheard-of public behavior on the part of the women, almost without exception assisted them in their work.

In all the coast cities the western traveller meets young Chinese couples, the husband educated in some American college, the wife in college or mission school, bringing up their young families in western fashion; and consecrated with almost religious zeal to the cause of education and the New Republic.

The more thoughtful Chinese agree that the fundamental reform required for the building up of the state is the modernization of the family system. The old system has fostered tyranny, autocracy and tradition, and to get rid of them women must become free, strong and wise. The dutiful Chinese



woman, whose life was bounded by the family compound, is being replaced by young women with determination and initiative, who walk on normal feet in a new spirit of independence and service.

This, of course, does not hold true regarding the conservative men of the old régime. But these are rapidly being forced into the background by the younger men who have been brought into contact with western ideas regarding women.

The Five-Line Bookshelf

Christopher Morley—*Plum Pudding* (Doubleday, Page): Packed full of delicious plums of observation, glimpses of beauty, humor both quiet and cheerfully boisterous, and all spiced with quaint comment bespeaking a keen love of life.

Martin Nexö—*Ditte, Daughter of Man* (Holt): The dark volume in Nexö's trilogy of peasant womanhood. Somber, heavy, inarticulate life, shot through with threads of burning scarlet and flashes of gold. Told with marvelous art.

Michael Sadleir's "*Privilege*" (Putnam): Somber study concerned with the final generation of a highly individualized, eccentric, more or less disagreeable English family of title.

George Madden Martin—*March On* (Appleton): Given a fine old Southern family background, a keen and ardent feminist for a grandmother, a modern education of a high type, Lucy Wing faces life by way of love and war, the negro problem and the Internationale. The subject is a big one, and there are some fine scenes in the book. The quality of its workmanship is uneven, and its chief value lies in two things, its presentation of such a woman's viewpoint and its inquiring, forward-looking attitude.

Edward Arlington Robinson—*Collected Poems* (Macmillan): This is supposed to be a five-line book review, but how can you cram into five lines a book that keeps you up nights, that makes a skating party over into a clamor of eager discussion, that impels you to kidnap a sonnet-or-sunset soul who can share its wonder, that gives you red cheeks and brilliant eyes of delighted appreciation, and then draws you out and far away to stare palely across the ages that are past and those that are to come? Here is vision that ranges the heights and depths of life, and death, and man, and men. Here is truth and dignity, wisdom and beauty, jest that is sometimes grim and sometimes kindly, humor that is far deeper than a laugh can ever go. At times the man seems to think in four dimensions, and then you catch your breath with nameless fear of the unknown and the undesired. Always he writes with a succinctness, an amazing power of indirect suggestion, and a gift of swift portraiture that all by itself would mark him as one of the great.—M. A.

BEREA COLLEGE in Kentucky is taking a number of six months' subscriptions to the WOMAN CITIZEN for the use of the freshman class. Rhetoric and Americanization are combined in study by having students draw their daily themes for composition from the leading magazines, including the CITIZEN.

Barriers in Women's Minds

(Continued from page 9)

Psycho-analysts have a name for the unconscious belief that one isn't the equal of those around one. They call it the "inferiority complex." They find that a swirling complexity of emotions, started in babyhood, added to in childhood, held through adolescence and remaining in maturity, all having to do with real or imaginary deficiencies, makes life difficult for many persons.

When an individual is clearly conscious of such a conflict, it shows itself in undue humbleness and timidity.

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When it rages in the unconscious, it often reveals itself to the psychologist by some form of over-compensation like boastfulness, censoriousness, obstinacy or fanaticism.

You know the boastful type of woman who is always proving the superiority of women. Occasionally such a woman boasts of her own successes in her chosen field, but personal boasting is more common among men than among women. Boasting has several causes, among the most common of which is the fear, very often unfounded, of inadequacy. Men and women who "throw bluffs" belong to the same class.

A critical attitude toward others frequently results from an inferiority complex. One elevates oneself by belittling others. "Professional jealousy" is one form of this. The woman who is everlastingly disparaging men, condemning their actions, depreciating their achievements and blaming them for everything under the sun, does so because in her unconscious mind she looks upon them as superior beings who are not living up to their rôle.

A little girl thinks her father all-powerful; and some women preserve this infantile attitude toward men after they are adults. Of course they are constantly disappointed. The reality does not come up to their ideal. Such women are in striking contrast to those tolerant, maternal ones who excuse all faults in men on the ground that after all men are nothing but little boys and need to be mothered with the other children. A rational attitude lies between the two extremes.

Obstinacy is another way of offsetting a sense of weakness. One who isn't quite sure of the position he or she takes may cling to it with irrational tenacity. It seems dangerous even to examine the other side lest one have to admit oneself wrong. Obstinacy is a sign of uncertainty. It is the defense of one who in his heart knows himself weak.

Querulousness is another form of protest which springs from the sense of inferiority. A woman who is always complaining of how men take advantage of women, by that same token admits her helplessness. A brave heart puts up a better fight, with fewer words.

The most prominent of all types suffering from the inferiority complex are those fanatical men and women who ally themselves with every forward movement in order to contribute a great deal of noise and nothing else. They have a great deal of preliminary enthusiasm but no staying power. They promise much and perform little. They move from cause to cause with great ease. And always they talk and talk. Every suffrage leader has suffered from them. They are sincere but unreliable. The explanation is that such a woman is projecting into the movement her own personal emo-

tional confusion. One half of her is fighting against the other half. She rants to convince herself.

To be a genuine and successful reformer in any line one must be convinced through and through of the utility of the movement. All thought of self must be harmoniously merged into the impersonal activity. Then the energy springing from personal unhappiness, endured injustices and resented deprivations can flow through the new channel and accomplish results. A great many unhappy people have found relief by bettering conditions for others. But one cannot be efficient with a divided mind. A suffragist who believes in the equality of men and women with her conscious mind, while her unconscious mind remains mediaeval will be more noisy than helpful.

Boastfulness, censoriousness, obstinacy, querulousness and ranting are means by which men and women try to overcome their feeling of inadequacy. These traits sometimes have other causes but they are always symptoms of mental disquietude.

Some lucky women have no feeling of inferiority due to sex either in their conscious or unconscious minds. That barrier never interposes itself between them and their desires. This freedom may come either from a particularly fortunate environment in childhood or from intellectual processes.

A prominent New York woman physician looks back with gratitude to her companionship with her grandfather when she was a child. The elderly, dignified and respected gentleman encouraged her to talk freely with him, listened attentively, and discussed her views. Today she is able to hold her own in any group of thinkers and present her ideas with confidence. She never was taught that "women can't reason." Since she never has to argue with her own unconscious mind first, she can put all her attention on the subject in hand.

What's to be done for those of us on whose unconscious mind is indelibly stamped the doctrine of the "weaker vessel"?

First, admit that the thought is there. Until one admits its presence, one can't do anything about it. Then when one has looked it over carefully, erase it as much as possible. Maybe it is not indelible. Reason and not emotion should be applied.

Honesty is necessary. One will have to acknowledge certain facts about the human female that hurt one's pride of sex. But the advantage is that one can stand rock-firm on what is left. It doesn't matter that people's opinions differ. The important point is that one must not differ with oneself within oneself. Out of the struggle of different personalities comes progress. But no advance comes from the turmoil within a mind divided against itself. That

mental warfare must be settled. The mind must be at peace.

Some of us will never be able to overcome our early teaching. We will always limp a little. We will get on better if we recognize that fact and allow for it, just as one allows for a weak ankle or short sight. At least we will know why we boast, why we complain and why we rant. Curiously enough, when one comprehends the cause, one doesn't do it half so much.

The biggest thing which pioneer women in any line do is not so much the actual achievement as the breaking down of barriers. Those first women blacksmiths — porters — mayors, have forced the barriers in their own minds and by so doing have weakened those in other minds. It is a pretty courageous thing to smash these emotional fences. Sometimes a woman is so done up by the time she has got herself into a new trade or business that she never accomplishes anything in it. Yet she deserves our hearty praise. "The-First-Woman-Who—" has attacked the barriers in the mind of every woman who hears of her.

Concerning Shoes

THE following letter from one of the regular advertisers in the *Woman Citizen* is interesting as showing how differently an incident may impress different minds.

The story on the back cover page of the *Woman Citizen* of December 17 was particularly gratifying to the magazine as proving that the advertising in the *Woman Citizen* attracts unusual attention from its readers and influences them in their buying. The *Woman Citizen* expected that every advertiser who had ever appeared in the magazine would take part of the credit to himself. To our surprise this is the way it impressed one advertiser:

"The *Woman Citizen*

" 171 Madison Avenue

"Dear Madam:

"When we received our copy of the December 17th *Woman Citizen*, we were prompted to write you regarding the little story on the back page.

"The first thing that struck our attention was your utter disregard of your SHOE advertisers and thoughtlessness in not mentioning shoes.

"To those of your readers who might be inclined to purchase merchandise through the advertisements which appear in your columns, your lack in not mentioning shoes might, or would, appear to them as if the shoes were not worth buying. 'A handsome New York woman made an attractive figure in a well-made tailored suit, beautiful furs, becoming hat.' Was she bare-footed?

"Very truly yours,

"The Arch Preserver Shoe Shop."

Professor of Flying

(Continued from page 11)

have made a success in aviation, Miss Greenawalt says.

"To the women who make the best flyers, flying is of more importance than any other consideration of life. They want to fly. They do not quibble, or vacillate, or let themselves be worried about responsibilities or duties. They just fly—and they have to keep at it, too, if they want to keep on being a good flyer. It isn't the sort of sport that you can pick up and play with now and then."

Aside from teaching flying, there are other channels open to women flyers in the commercial field today. New air lines are being opened up between leading cities, and the government is extending the air mail service. Pilots get from \$50 to \$100 a week. Then there is "exhibition flying" at summer resorts, fairs, celebrations and meets of all kinds.

If you're interested in entering this field, there is Jane Herveux to give you lessons. They begin, if you wish to take advantage of the best flying hours, at 5.30 on any clear morning at Curtiss Field, Mineola, Long Island.



January Reductions

from the usually moderate prices of all our Fur apparel emphasize the values which have always given prominence to Gunther Furs. Our entire display, from most elegant wraps to the smallest Fur pieces, is presented during the month at unusual price concessions.

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Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

Women Citizens at Work

Southern Conventions

THE South is preparing for Mrs. Maud Wood Park, National President of the League of Women Voters, who begins an itinerary which will last for six weeks and cover eleven states. From the South Mrs. Park will go to California and the Northwest.

Her first engagement is at the Georgia State Convention, which is to be held in Savannah on the 5th and 6th of January. Mrs. Julian B. Salley, Director of the Third Region, will accompany Mrs. Park. Both will address the convention, which is to be opened by the state president, Mrs. Haynes McFadden.

"Women of Georgia interested in good citizenship, better laws for women and children, improved industrial conditions, efficient government, come to Savannah and lend your support to the organization which stands for each of these things," is the ringing call which has gone out to the women summoned to their third annual convention.

Mrs. Park and Mrs. Salley will also take messages from the National League to the Florida State Convention, which holds its annual convention on January 6th, at Jacksonville. Mrs. Park will visit several cities in Florida to take part in League conferences before going to Jackson, Mississippi. In Montgomery, Alabama, Mrs. Park is to be a speaker at the conference on Efficiency in Government, and goes from there to New Orleans, where she will be the principal speaker at a huge evening mass meeting.

The Virginia Conference

THE first state to cooperate officially with the League of Women Voters in a practical way to try to secure more efficient government is Virginia. As reported in the *Citizen*, Governor Westmoreland Davis recently issued a call to the people of Virginia for such a conference.

In his address the Governor advocated a gubernatorial cabinet composed of the heads of state departments, modeled after that of the presidential group, as a means of securing more economy, efficiency and harmony. Other speakers discussed means for making county and municipal government more efficient, including methods of introducing civil service into state government, the value of primaries and improved primary legislation.

Resolutions were adopted for the authorization of a commission on the simplification of state government; a children's code commission; prison ad-

ministration — "continuance of constructive efforts for the rehabilitation of the prisoners of Virginia"; retention and improvement of the primary; and the introduction of some form of civil service into the state government.

How this epoch-making conference is regarded in Virginia may be inferred from editorial comment in a leading newspaper:

"The realism with which women citizens approach their duties as voters is made manifest by the conference on governmental efficiency. It was the Virginia League of Women Voters which brought home to Governor Davis the place and value of such a gathering. It is the League which should be credited with giving the conference its impressive range."

Virginia has set an enviable record in thus bringing into real cooperation the men and women of all groups and all political faiths in the endeavor to have, not more "politics" but better government.

You Pay Before Voting

THE Louisiana League of Women Voters is making a drive to get women to pay their poll taxes before December 31st so that they may vote in 1922. Failure to pay their taxes will disfranchise them. "Voters could vote this year by showing the receipt for the 1920 poll tax," said the Attorney General. "Next year, poll-tax receipts for both 1920 and 1921 must be shown in order to vote. This is true of men and women alike."

What Could He Say?

BACK from Nebraska has just drifted a story which has had statewide circulation, to the discomfiture of a member of Congress. He had gone home to "see the folks" during the Thanksgiving recess, and was invited by the local League of Women Voters to tell them about important legislation.

The Congressman accepted—with pleasure. He had long before assured them, as voting constituents, that he was in Congress to serve them. When they had asked him to vote for the Sheppard-Towner bill, as their representative, he pledged himself heartily.

On the appointed day he appeared, and spoke—at length. He failed to tell them much, however, so when he stopped talking his audience began asking him questions.

"What about the Sheppard-Towner bill?" asked one, thinking to get a first-hand thrill from one who had been in the thick of the debate.

"Oh—ah," answered the Congressman without the flicker of an eyelash, "I am sorry to tell you that the bill is still held up in Committee."

Deadly silence for a moment, then:

"Why, Congressman Blank," said the crisp, businesslike voice of the woman who brought Nebraska's electoral vote for Harding to Washington, "don't you know the Sheppard-Towner Maternity bill passed the House on November 19th and was signed and became a law on November 23rd, the day before Thanksgiving?"

"He'd better come home occasionally and let the women tell him what Congress is doing," suggested one mirthful member of the Nebraska League.

"What did he say?" questioned a woman who wasn't there.

"He didn't," was the cryptic reply.

New York's Convention

THE New York State League of Women Voters is to hold its annual convention in Albany, January 11th and 12th. New York makes a point of having its convention in the state capital, after the opening of the legislative session.

Georgia Again

MRS. C. C. HARROLD, of Macon, Georgia, whose election as alderman was reported in the latest *Citizen*, is one of the charter members of the Georgia League of Women Voters, and was chairman of the Macon League until she ran for office, when she had to resign. She is still State chairman of the Child Welfare Committee.

The Next Campaign

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made that Independent Citizenship for Married Women is the next measure for the active support of the National League of Women Voters and other women's organizations. The bill to be supported, the Curtis-Rogers bill, will be discussed in the next issue of the *Citizen*.

THE Dayton, Ohio, League of Women Voters has sent in seventy new subscriptions to the *WOMAN CITIZEN* recently, thereby adding quite a sum to its treasury. Your club could do the same with a little effort.

A Correction

THROUGH a stenographic error the word "annual" instead of "biennial" was used in the article, "A Triumph for Women," in the December 17 issue of the *Woman Citizen*, in a reference to Pennsylvania's appropriation for child welfare. Pennsylvania has a biennial appropriation of approximately \$6,000,000 for the Health Department, and this includes the amount expended for Child Welfare.



McCreery's January Sale of White includes lovely lingerie for mother and heaps and heaps of pretty things for tiny tots

50-50 in New Jersey

(Continued from page 10)

2. "We recommend the appointment of women on the State Board of Education and State Board of Health."

3. "The agencies which have for their purposes the care and treatment of children should be encouraged in the further development of the state policy inaugurated by the Republican party for child welfare; for the scientific training and medical treatment of children for defects, physical or mental, and for the safeguarding of children, whether at work or at play, that they may develop into men and women sound in body and character."

The inclusion of the women's planks in the party platform had an immense influence in drawing the women of the state to the Republican party. The estimated woman's vote of 1920 was between three hundred and fifty and three hundred and eighty thousand, of which the Republican women cast between seventy and eighty per cent. Two women were elected to the House of General Assembly, and a number of municipal offices were filled by women.

Immediately after election the New Jersey Woman's Republican Club was founded to serve as a vehicle of education and a bureau of information for

Republican women. During the first five weeks of the legislative session the Club held a forum in Trenton every Monday afternoon. The forums were designed for furthering the Club's policy to consider carefully all pending legislation and to indorse such measures as seemed desirable. All such measures received the Club's approval, but the full strength of its support was reserved for those bills which completed and strengthened the enfranchisement of women. It was felt that even the women and children's welfare bills should wait on these—that the ultimate objects of the welfare legislation would be served in the exact ratio that women's political position was secured.

The legislators responsible for various bills were asked to come to the forum and present their case. In every instance the invitation was accepted and a very frank and thorough discussion followed.

As rapidly as possible after the convening of an overwhelming Republican legislature, the bills covering the so-called women's planks were passed. In addition the age of consent was raised from sixteen to eighteen years, women were authorized to serve on all juries, and as electors and overseers of the poor.

The women of New Jersey may review their activities with a justified

complacency. In no other state have women so quickly and so thoroughly obtained a practical political equality. In future *all* political parties in the state will be obliged to elect one man and one woman from each voting unit to the state, county, and local committees, giving the women an exact 50-50 representation.

The course adopted by the Republican women voters of New Jersey deserves to be watched and studied. It will appeal to all people who understand how political power is exercised in this country. They know that women cannot obtain equal political rights merely as a consequence of obtaining the vote. Political power in America is exerted through the agency of parties who name the candidates, decide on policies, control the agencies which are supposed to guide public opinion. To become the political equals of men, women must possess the same opportunities as men to influence the actions of the parties. This the women of New Jersey have obtained. It is a brilliant achievement for which credit must be given primarily to the intelligent organization and leadership of the women, but also to the Republican men of New Jersey whose foresightedness and fair dealing guaranteed to the women affiliating with the established parties a real political partnership.

World News About Women

New Hope for the Musicians

A BIT of news interesting to women musicians comes from London. The Royal Philharmonic Society has abolished all sex distinctions and has admitted women to all privileges equally with men. When the Society was founded in 1813, except as singers women musicians did not appear in public. In recent years they have been admitted as fellows and associates but not to the higher grade of membership, which is considered a professional honor and is rather strictly limited in number. Many women musicians have aspired to this membership which is now open to them, and as the directors are elected annually by the members, women may now become directors also.

During the war, because of the lack of men, women were admitted to the symphony orchestras of both London and Paris, and some women musicians are still playing in them. In Paris, the famous Lamoureux orchestra is closed to them, but the equally famous Colonne orchestra has a number of women playing side by side with men. In the United States, except as harpists, women are not found in any of the large symphony orchestras.

A Certified Engineer

WE said in the latest *Citizen* that the American Association of Engineers has always been open to women. Florence King, counselor at law in Chicago, commenting on the item, says: "I feel very proud of the fact that for three years I have been a member of the American Association of Engineers, and am the only certified woman member in its entire membership. Certified membership is extended to those who were actively engaged in engineering work not less than seven years before applying for membership."

Mrs. Sanger's Intended Tour

MRS. MARGARET SANGER, editor of the *Birth Control Review*, has just been invited by the government of Japan to give a three months' lecture

tour in Japanese universities. She has consented, and the tour will begin in February, with Mrs. Sanger escorted by two representatives of the Japanese government who will come to New York for that purpose. Some time ago the *Citizen* referred to the Japanese interest in Mrs. Sanger's propaganda and the publication of articles by her in Japan. The interest in control of population is evidently becoming more and more imperative.

Fewer Women Prisoners

FIGURES show a marked decrease in the number of women prisoners in England. Not many years ago there were 100 prisons for women; there are now only 25, and in 1920 only six of these had a daily average exceeding 50. The women's prison at Carlisle has recently been closed.

A Job for Illinois Women

THE next great campaign in Illinois will probably be the drive to "put over" a new State Constitution.

Some time ago the women of the state gave valuable assistance in a campaign which resulted in a decision to call a constitutional convention and try to secure a new constitution. The women could not vote at that time, but it was conceded by the men that they never could have carried the constitutional convention issue but for the help of the women. Two representatives were elected from each senatorial district. The Constitutional Convention met in Springfield, January 6, 1920, and a great deal of interest was manifested in its activities.

When the time arrived for holding the State Legislature, the Convention adjourned, because it was illegal to hold its sessions in any other chamber save the Senatorial Chamber at the Capitol. On September 11, 1921, it reassembled and adjourned again. It is now called to meet January 3.

Before its adjournment the Constitutional Convention adopted a program of legislative apportionment that practically limits the representation from Cook County. This plan of the convention majority calls for representation based upon counties, for the community and not population as the proper basis for apportionment of legislators in state legislatures. It provides, however, for a recognition of populous counties by arranging to give an additional representative to any county where the population is 75,000 and another representative for every 50,000 additional inhabitants thereafter.

Those opposing this program declare

this limitation of Cook County is a violation of the fundamental principles of representative government, and contend that the state should be divided into 153 representative districts, each containing the same number of people and each sending one representative to the legislature.

The kernel of the dispute lies in the fact that the state fears the control of the House of Representatives by Chicago. This is not a new problem. We have historical precedents in the action of twenty-three states of the Union which provided for limitation of representation from large cities. The concentration of power in any small geographical division of the country is against the fundamental idea of our government.

Since the election of the members of the Constitutional Convention the women of Illinois have been enfranchised. It is now their responsibility to share in getting the right kind of a constitution for the state.

LENA B. MATHES.

A Toronto Pioneer

MRS. SIDNEY SMALL is the first woman of Toronto, Canada, to serve on the Toronto Board of Health and is one of the two women who have been elected to the Toronto City Council.

Czecho-Slovakia's Auto Clinic

THE Lady Muriel Paget mission in Czecho-Slovakia operates an automobile clinic in conjunction with the Red Cross. This clinic, which began its work last May, has covered over 3,000 miles, serving eleven villages and about 2,000 children.

The personnel consists of three nurses with a driver and an interpreter, while the services of the local doctors are secured *en route*.

Can We Be Jurors?

THE following comes from Mrs. McCulloch, Chairman of the Committee on Uniform Laws Concerning Women of the National League of Women Voters:

"In the December number of *Case and Comment*, a lawyers' magazine, is an article on Women Jurors. It states that Michigan has decided in a recent case that the right of suffrage made women eligible to perform jury service. Decisions to the contrary are cited from New York, Virginia, Wyoming and Massachusetts, but the intimations are that the legislatures could extend to women the right and duty of serving as jurors."

GLENSIDE

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Good News for the New Year

HAPPY NEW YEAR to you! And may it contain twelve months much more cheerful and prosperous than those which have just fled past. The very best of that wish is that we have reason to believe it is coming true. But first we want to tell you what you have helped us accomplish during 1921.

After the ratification of the 19th amendment for woman suffrage there was much debate over the question—Should the *Woman Citizen* continue? Did women want a serious magazine and would enough women support it to make it possible for one to exist?

The past six months have gone a long way to answer that question. The circulation of the *Woman Citizen* is steadily increasing. In spite of depressed business conditions, and without large sums of money to expend in advertising and promotion, over eleven hundred new subscribers have been added since the middle of October. This is an indication not only of prosperity for the *Woman Citizen*, but of improving business conditions.

The first work of the reorganized magazine was not joyous. For years before the vote was won the *Woman Citizen* had been a propaganda publication, the sole object of which was to win suffrage for the women of the United States. As such it was generously supported by the Leslie Commission. After winning the Federal amendment all the names of Congressmen and state legislators and other public officials were taken off the subscription list. The entire free list was suspended and exchanges were cut off. The *Woman Citizen* was put on a strict business basis; expenses were cut down to bed rock, and the magazine entered the competition of the magazine world to sink or swim on its own merits.

Many women who had taken the magazine to support the suffrage campaign stopped their subscriptions when the fight was ended, but others have come to take their places, and the growing subscription list shows that the magazine has reached many new circles of women. Officials of women's organizations, the prominent women of every community, women leaders in all women's activities (including style and good housekeeping), women whose opinions are sought and whose judgment is followed, these are the women who are the subscribers to the *Woman Citizen*. They are looking hopefully and constructively into the future, and their intelligent interest in public affairs gives promise of a better New Year than ever before.

That the women who read the *Woman Citizen* are enthusiastic about it, that they read it from cover to cover, that they rely on its accuracy and judgment, that they lend it to their friends

and boost it in every possible way is proved by innumerable letters.

"I am thoroughly enjoying the *Woman Citizen* and shall give it for Christmas presents," comes from a beloved past-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"I fail to see how any woman can get on without it," writes the leader of one of the most successful women's organizations in New York.

From a well known Virginian traveling abroad: "The *Woman Citizen* is the only paper I am having sent to me from the United States. I never miss a copy and I am richly repaid."

From a college professor in English Literature: "Its clear-cut thinking, its sanity, and broad-based judgments are a real delight and encouragement."

These letters and the many others from which we might quote may be taken as a barometer which shows the rising courage of the country.

What Do You Know About Your Government?

WITH the opening of the regular session of the 67th Congress, many questions are being asked as to the procedure which is followed

in getting a bill passed, and of the meaning of the terms used in that connection. How many of the following questions could you have answered?

1. How is a bill introduced in Congress and what becomes of it?

A proposed law may begin its career in either the House or the Senate. A bill is drawn up embodying the legislation desired. It may be introduced by any member of either house. The title of the bill is read and it is at once referred to a committee.

2. Why is a bill always referred to a committee?

Over twenty thousand bills are introduced in a single Congress. It would be impossible for a single body to consider so many measures. Also Congress is too large and unwieldy to consider and dispose of legislation efficiently as a committee of the whole.

3. How are congressional committees chosen?

Congressional committees are nominally elected by the House and Senate. In reality members of committees are selected at party caucuses and are usually determined by party leaders.

4. Is there any limit to the number of bills a member may introduce?
No.

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5. What responsibility does a member assume in introducing a bill?

None.

6. What is the process of a bill referred to a committee?

Often the committee appoints a subcommittee to study a measure; hearings may be held and witnesses may be required to attend. The committee may amend the measure, may recommend its adoption, may report adversely, may

ignore it or may delay a report indefinitely.

7. What becomes of a bill reported favorably?

It is placed on the calendar to await its turn.

8. Does the fact that a bill is reported favorably and placed on the calendar insure its consideration?

Not in the least. Many bills on the calendar are never reached.

9. Who decides which bills are to be taken up by the House?

The Committee on Rules decides which bills shall be allowed to come before the House.

10. If a bill is reported unfavorably, what chance has it?

Practically none in the House; a little more in the Senate.

11. What is the "second reading" of a bill?

When it is reached on the calendar, and is read in full.

12. What is the "third reading" of a bill?

The third reading of a bill comes when a vote is taken as to whether it shall pass, and then the title only is read unless a reading in full is demanded.

13. If a bill passes one branch of Congress, how does it get into the other house?

A bill which has passed either house is sent to the other, where it has to go through practically the same procedure.

14. Suppose one branch of Congress disagrees with the other branch and passes the bill in a different form, what happens?

If there is the slightest difference in the bill as passed by the two branches, it has to go back to the house where it originated.

15. What is a "conference committee"?

When the two houses fail to agree on a bill, a conference committee is appointed of men from both houses who have to find a compromise which will be accepted by both houses. They bring in a "conference report."

16. When does a bill become a law?

A bill becomes a law only after it has been signed by the President.

sible places—San Francisco, Tokio, London. The number of economic problems revealed in all their naked, undecided state by the work of the conference has changed sentiment here from coolness toward an economic conference to be held at an early date to marked approval of such a meeting. Officials of the Treasury Department are for it, and in a quiet way the possibility is being talked over. The atmosphere of the Treaty hangs over the Senate. Senator Borah had his say thus early because he thought the leaders on both sides might line up votes for the treaty before it received interpretation on the floor. President Harding has said that he would be in no hurry in submitting the treaty to the upper house for ratification, but it is expected that he will do so when the disarmament conference is formally concluded.

Congress is trying to deal in economics and politics at the same time and it is proving difficult. The agricultural bloc is becoming more and more effective and consequently is being attacked on all sides. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives December 21 by Congressman Ansorge, of New York, providing for punishment by heavy fine of anyone in Congress who joined the agricultural bloc. President Harding delivered a veiled, but no less recognized, censure in his annual message, and the cap of the Administration's wrath was laid on by Secretary Weeks in his New York speech. This is enough to say that the bloc is *persona non grata* to the Republican party.

Politics is deeply enmeshed in the debate over the disputed seat in the Senate of Truman H. Newberry of Michigan. Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa, is the latest to denounce the claim of Senator Newberry, Senator Kenyon asserting along with other opponents that those who vote to seat him need not expect approval at the next elections.

Congressional elections next fall are beginning to color Congressional argument perceptibly. In brief, the situation is this: Congress is more or less unpopular with the country for reasons too involved to discuss here. The President and the administration are correspondingly popular. With the elections approaching, it is expedient for legislators to climb aboard the Administration bandwagon somehow. Many things in the President's message which in normal circumstances would not be looked upon by Congress with favor, in the present light are being swallowed. For instance, the delegation of authority to the Tariff Commission to investigate and recommend a schedule for a flexible tariff is the last thing that Congress ordinarily would be disposed to allow. Yet Senator Smoot has introduced the bill carrying out the President's recommendation and the matter is before the Committee.

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Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 8)

Tokio and at this writing the Nippon delegates are awaiting cables of instructions. The particulars of the negotiation amount to the fact that China does not want Japanese economic domination in the Shantung province and Japan considers it necessary and desirable that she adequately protect her business interests there, which means a hand in railway control and so on.

Already the capital talks confidently about the next conference, naming pos-

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The Woman Citizen

Formerly the Woman's Journal
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JANUARY 14, 1922



PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER JULEY

BROTHER AND SISTER BY JEAN MAG LANE

Turning Debts Into Plowshares	-	-	-	Frank A. Vanderlip
In Spite of St. Paul	-	-	-	Rev. Constance M. Coltman
No Sex in Citizenship	-	-	-	Maud Wood Park
"Native Values"	-	-	-	Mildred Adams
The English War Girl	-	-	-	Margaret Widdemer

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founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

Contributing Editors

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Managing Director

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN

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Contributors in This Issue

FRANK A. VANDERLIP—Recent President of the National City Bank of New York; just returned from a five-months' trip abroad spent in investigating European conditions.

MILDRED ADAMS—Former Special Investigator for the Industrial Accident Commission of California.

REV. CONSTANCE M. COLTMAN—First woman minister of the Congregational Church Union of England and Wales; soon to become co-minister with her husband of the Congregational Church, Greville Place, Maida Vale, North Wales, the first example so far in Great Britain of husband-and-wife pastorate.

MARGARET WIDDEMER—Prominent American novelist and poet.

BLANCH B. OTTENHEIMER—An official of the Kentucky League of Women Voters and of the Council of Jewish Women.

MAUD WOOD PARK—President of the National League of Women Voters.

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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VI New Style

No. 17



Nature made the foot to walk upon the flat ground without shoes. The reason is apparent from the above cut. The rear end of the little toe (the central abutment of the arch) must rest upon the same unyielding surface as the heel and ball.



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The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

JANUARY 14, 1922

Number 17

News Notes of the Fortnight

Swift Action at Washington

THE Washington Conference made a succession of swift moves at the beginning of the year. First came the French acceptance of the Root proposals for the prohibition of submarines as commerce destroyers, which is discussed in the Washington letter on page 7. This was followed on the sixth of January by unanimous adoption of the final paragraph in the Root submarine code, which brands violators as pirates and provides for their drastic punishment.

THEN came, on January 7, the acceptance of a resolution for the prohibition of poisonous gases in warfare. This resolution was introduced for the American delegation by Mr. Root, and had the unqualified approval of General Pershing and of the American Advisory Committee. It reads:

The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or analogous liquids or materials or devices having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized Powers are parties:

Now to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, the signatory Powers declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby between themselves and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto.

This proposal was presented in spite of an adverse report from the Conference Committee on Chemical Warfare, which spoke only for the prohibition of the use of gases against non-combatants in cities. It is well understood that the adoption of the resolution by the Conference has no bearing on the continued manufacture of poison gases by all the nations concerned; without an agreement on the part of a far greater number of nations than are represented at the Conference such manufacture could not be halted. The French and British representatives indicated this, but expressed the opinion that the agreement by five nations to refrain from the use of poison gases.

Owing to an engravers' strike we were unable to have reproduced our full quota of pictures for this issue, hence the absence of the usual photograph of our artist, Jean MacLane, portrait painter.

Born in Chicago, Jean MacLane—otherwise known as Mrs. John C. Johansen—graduated with honors and prizes from the Art Institute there, but she says she feels particularly grateful to John Vanderpoel (perhaps America's greatest draftsman) and to Frank Duveneck (another great artist) for her early study. She also studied independently in France, Italy and Spain, returning to New York in 1908. Throughout America and France her work is represented and honored. She holds the first prize of the International Art League of Paris for 1907; in 1911 the Silver Medal of the International Exposition at Buenos Aires was accorded her and in 1915 the Silver Medal of the Panama Exposition.

Mrs. Johansen prefers to retain her own name in her work, because her husband is also an American artist of distinction and she feels that two in the same profession bearing the same name causes confusion to the public. Her portrait of the two children on our cover—"Brother and Sister"—is one of Jean MacLane's favorite pictures.

backed by the consciences of all the civilized world, would have great moral value.

ON the same day a report from the Sub-Committee on Aircraft was presented of which the concluding paragraphs give the condensed substance:

The committee is of the opinion that it is not practicable to impose any effective limitation upon the numbers or characteristics of aircraft, either commercial or military, excepting in the single case of lighter-than-air craft.

The committee is of the opinion that the use of aircraft in war should be governed by the rules of warfare as adapted to aircraft by a further conference which should be held at a later date.

As we go to press, announcement is made of the Armament Committee's decision that no effective limitation of aircraft at present is possible.

FINALLY, the Five-Power Naval Limitation Treaty is to run fifteen years instead of ten, to allow for the replacement program.

Enter—The Irish Free State

DUBLIN burst into wild cheers (with some booing mixed in) on the night of January 7. For the Dail had voted, 64 to 57, to sign the treaty accepting the Irish Free State. The struggle for the past few weeks—and it has been fierce and bitter—has been between the group of Sinn Fein representatives headed by Michael Collins, who negotiated the treaty with the representatives of the British Government, on the one hand, and the simon-pure republicans on the other, who, following President De Valera, regard the treaty as a betrayal of the hopes of Ireland for complete independence. At the final scene in the Dail, when the vote was announced, De Valera announced that he would resign, perhaps not at once, but that the Dail must go on as the supreme sovereign body until the republic established by the Irish people had been by them established.

Twenty-four hours after the Dail vote, De Valera and his "die-hards" met and resolved to continue the fight for the republic. In the face of that opposition, with the country sharply divided, and with a majority of only seven after all, Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins must undertake the task of forming a provisional government and securing a constitution.

Thrift Week

JANUARY 17 to 23 is our annual National Thrift Week. More than forty national, civic, commercial and religious organizations are cooperating with the Thrift Week Committee, in an effort to inculcate principles of sound economy and of intelligent buying. The special features being emphasized this year are: an effort to enroll 500,000 persons to manage their personal income on the budget plan; the patriotic observance of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, the original thrift preacher, and wise spending in cooperation with local retail merchant associations. There is an attractive list

of features for the seven days: Franklin's birthday, Budget Day, Life Insurance Day, Own Your Home Day, Pay Your Bills Promptly Day, Share With Others Day, Make a Will Day.

The coal miners want more money. The operators want more money. The dealers want more money. What will the consumers who want coal have to have? Correct.—*Detroit News.*

At Cannes

THE eyes of the world are turning from the Washington Conference to the meeting of the Allied Supreme Council at Cannes. At its first session, on January 6, a decision was reached to call an international financial and economic conference for sometime early in March, to meet at Genoa. Germany is to be invited, and Russia, under certain conditions—agreement to cease Bolshevik propaganda abroad, and to recognize the obligations incurred by preceding Russian governments. The United States too is invited—in a special resolution following the general one calling for the conference; and though it is too soon for official action it is supposed in Washington that we will consent to go. In the principal resolution it is asked that each country be represented by its premier so that matters need not be referred back to the home government for action.

As a basis for economic reconstruction, Premiers Lloyd George and Briand have made tentative agreement on an Anglo-French defensive alliance.

Canada and the United States found the right armament ratio a hundred years ago: 0-0.—*New York Evening Post.*

A Negro Honored

THE Prix Goncourt for the best French novel of 1921 went to a Negro.* He is René Marin, from Martinique, at present employed in the French colonial service near Lake Tchad in Central Africa—and therefore still ignorant of his honor, because Lake Tchad is sixty days from Paris. The book is called "Batouala," and is a study of an African chief. The amount of the prize, founded to commemorate the name and work of the Goncourt brothers, is 5,000 francs.

The Wilson Foundation

BEGINNING on January 16 a drive will be conducted throughout the nation to raise a fund of one million dollars for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. This will be the culmination of plans that have been under way for months—plans in which many of the most prominent people in the country have shared. The purpose of the Foundation is to provide an award "to the individual or group that has ren-

dered within a specified period meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought or peace through justice." All by way of honor to Mr. Wilson and his ideals. Already, before the date to begin the drive, Sherman County, Oregon, has reported that it has raised its quota, and is proudly inquiring if it is not the first in the whole United States.

Have You Read These Articles?

"Unemployment Is Your Fault"

*By Elizabeth O. Toombs, in the January *Good Housekeeping*, showing the responsibility of neighbors for certain factors in the unemployment situation.

"What Would the Irish Do with Ireland?"

The title of the whole December issue of the *Survey Graphic*, which comprises a collection of valuable articles by Irish writers and thinkers of all shades of opinion.

"What a Woman of Forty Thinks About Men"

Anonymous in *Harper's Magazine* for October.

"Albertism"

A delightful plea for the man who likes housework, by Florence Guy Woolston, in the *New Republic* for December 14.

"The Story of My Life," by Madame Curie

Beginning the autobiography of the great woman scientist, January *Delineator*.

Trees Needed

WE have been warned often enough about our national extravagance—to put it mildly—with our forests; but as a people we have never yet quite grasped the idea that our vast wooded areas could be anything but inexhaustible. Both the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Committee on Conservation and Reforestation of the United States Chamber of Commerce have recently put out figures that ought to drive home the facts. The long and short of it is that unless we reform we shall be dependent on foreign lumber within fifty years. Five-sixths of the original timber area of our country has already been cut or burnt over; and the yearly consumption of lumber is twenty-six billion cubic feet, while the growth is only six billions. Forest experiment stations to find out and demonstrate how to grow the needed timber are prescribed. There are now two such stations in the East and one in the West, while there should be ten, carefully distributed. It is estimated that the total cost of these stations would average ultimately for the forest area one-tenth of a cent an acre for investigative work annually.

THE League of Nations celebrated its second birthday January 10, with a Council meeting at Geneva.

Farmers to Confer

STILL another conference: this time a national conference of farmers at Washington to "suggest practical ways of improvement" for "the severe agricultural depression which exists throughout the land." President Harding asked Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to call it, and many invitations have gone out. Probably industries associated with agriculture as well as farm organizations will be called in to assist. The date is January 23.

The New Senator

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made that Governor Sproul has appointed George Wharton Pepper, a Philadelphia lawyer, to succeed the late Senator Boies Penrose. The appointment stands until a successor is selected at the November election to fill the unexpired Penrose term ending in 1927. It is desired that every senatorial seat shall be filled for the vote on Truman H. Newberry's right to his place as Michigan senator.

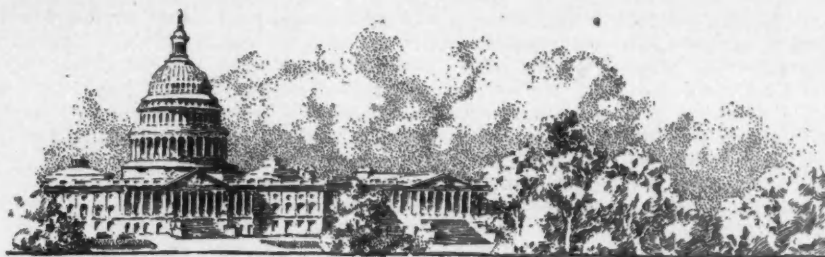
H. C. of L.

DO you remember a while ago we were supposed to be thrilled because the cost of living had gone down one per cent? Well, it slipped up again a little during the latter part of 1921. According to the estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the first of January, 1921, the cost of all items in the family budget was 31.2 per cent above the July, 1914, level, which the Board uses as a basis for figuring. Prices moved down steadily until June, 1921, when food and clothing began to cost a bit more. This advance rose to its height in August, and though it has since been slowly receding, not all of the advance has yet been wiped out. It's nice to know the movement is southward, though.

For the World's Health

THE Health Committee of the League of Nations is about to undertake a big piece of work for the unification of international standards of anti-toxic sera (yes, one has to look twice to recognize the plural of serum). It seems there has been much confusion in the national standards of measuring the strength of sera used in preventing various vital diseases, and that this means not only inconvenience but danger. Leading laboratories in various countries are enlisted in this new health work, as well as individual scientists from all the important European countries. German scientists are included, and the United States has consented to take part through the United States Public Health Service and through the presence at conferences of Dr. Rupert Blue, Assistant Surgeon General.

* Copyright, The Philadelphia Public Ledger.



Your Business in Washington

From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent

January 6, 1922.

PRESIDENT HARDING tried to prevent the country from taking a too sanguine attitude toward the Armament Conference, warning against over-rating its expectancy of achievement at the outset. But it was almost impossible to check the tide of hopefulness and elation over the rapid progress and developments of the first week or so.

When the country followed the swing of the start of the arms conference with so much confidence that Mr. Hughes could sweep everything before him, leaders here immediately looked ahead to the very period of depression, discouragement and reaction which has characterized the capital during the past fortnight. The sobriety has not been without foundation in fact. The realization that even American idealism and ambition were unable to overcome the shortsightedness of the French, and the self-centered arguments of the Japanese, was felt just as keenly in government circles as the failure to achieve by individual initiative and energy is sensed by a person who thoroughly believes in his own power and principle.

Moreover, the sudden death a few minutes before the New Year of Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, added greatly to the sobered atmosphere. Senator Penrose has been an enigmatic but powerful figure at Washington and one whose individuality made him a prominent part of the legislative body; particularly because he held the chairmanship of one of the most important committees—Finance. When Death enters the Senate chamber, it intrudes upon an ensemble which is rarely disrupted by any other force, for it is an iron-bound conclave of men, seemingly set apart from the world, who travel their legislative ferris wheel day after day, with wheels within wheels, organized peculiarly, and functioning with an entity unique so far as the United States is concerned in its exclusiveness and impenetrability.

Men like Senator Knox and Senator Penrose grow into their places in the eyes of the public, returned election

THE second session of the Sixty-seventh Congress began December 5. It was not in session from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2, inclusive, and adjourned at noon Jan. 3 in mark of respect to the late Senator Penrose. No bills of general importance became law during the fortnight (ending Jan. 9).

Introduced in the Senate

By Senator Borah of Idaho, Jan. 6, an amendment to the rules to prohibit vote dodging by "pairing" of votes.

A bill requiring the Civil Service Commission to give ex-service men preference on eligible lists for postmasters, Jan. 7.

By Senator Norris, of Nebraska, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the electoral college.

By Senator King, of Utah, a joint resolution for the reduction of the personnel in the Army and Navy, Jan. 4.

Considered by the Senate

Jan. 6, formally began discussion of the *Ford-Newberry case*: is Truman H. Newberry entitled to his seat as senator from Michigan, or did he win in the primary election of 1918 through fraud and the use of a huge campaign fund? Newberry was refused unlimited time for defense.

Passed by the House

Jan. 6, *Treasury Department appropriation* for the coming year.

Introduced in the House

By Representative Reavis, Jan. 3, a resolution that France be asked to pay her debts before spending money on armament.

Considered by the House

Jan. 4, the *Dyer Anti-Lynching bill*, providing for equal protection of the laws to all and punishment for the crime of lynching. The filibuster was renewed.

Pending

Funding of the Foreign Debts: In October the House passed a bill providing a commission of five with power to arrange terms for funding the eleven billions owed us. It has been rewritten by the Senate Finance Committee and as approved Dec. 10 provides for acceptance by the commission of new obligations maturing not later than 1947 and bearing interest at not less than 5 per cent. So far, unsatisfactory to the Administration.

Tariff: The Fordney tariff bill passed the House, 289 to 127, July 21. Not yet acted on in the Senate. Meantime, on Dec. 6 Senator Smoot introduced a bill intended to carry into law the suggestion made in President Harding's message for a flexible tariff adapted to meet changing conditions.

In the Senate, the Kellogg bill which makes it mandatory for the President to appoint a farmer as member of the *Federal Reserve Board*. Due for a vote Jan. 17.

Not liked by the President.

Announced

A *Bonus bill* to be taken up at once in Ways and Means Committee of the House.

after election. They hold important positions in which they accumulate such a mass of experience and tradition that their sudden loss instantly reminds the country that they have taken a great deal of the routine of American government with them. No matter how many eccentricities Senator Penrose combined with his legislative wisdom, he has been mourned as the great human repository of the financial history of government, and it was with trepidation that the Senate contemplated filling his place.

Senator Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, who ranked next to Senator Penrose in Finance Committee seniority, is an able Westerner of an entirely different type and training from Mr. Penrose, and he is expected to take the chairmanship in the usual course of senatorial promotion. Senator McCumber is a long-winded, argumentative gentleman, of the old school, hardly liberal enough to be classed with liberals, and not truly conservative as some of the hard-and-fast reactionaries interpret the designation. He comes from the region of the Non-Partisan League and belongs to the class of agricultural bankers who during the past few years have strained their mental resources trying to play on all sides of the political fence in order to get along with their farming constituents.

Senator McCumber belongs to the agricultural bloc which is so berated by conservative Republicans. His elevation to the chairmanship of the Finance Committee would give this bloc added power and significance, although it has no surety of advancement through Senator McCumber, because he has been known to change his views over night and, like others suddenly endowed with heavy responsibilities, may consider them greater than his former allegiance.

However, a Washington situation usually is very correctly analyzed when the advantage in any question is given to the farmer and his vote. No set has its hold more firmly established on Congress. If Senator McCumber lessened his support of the agricultural bloc, he would be more than likely to lose his seat entirely at the next sena-

torial election; his farmers are "the people" and they are more concerned with specific amelioration of farm problems than in financing the nation.

Governor Sproul, of Pennsylvania, who has been mentioned so continuously as successor to Senator Penrose, is a familiar figure in Washington. He has a statesmanlike presence, makes a speech that is thoughtful and well delivered and has a genial manner. Like Senator Warren G. Harding in the old days, Governor Sproul would look the part of solon, and this is no small advantage.

The seriousness of the atmosphere at the capital results, too, from the fact that the trend of affairs has changed from a decided political aspect to an economic one. When politics is in the ascendancy, men can play with words and the air may be somewhat lightened with conjecture, quips and the pitting of personalities. When matters are boiled down to a series of economic problems, there is little but hard fact and puzzling situations involving grave financial issues, requiring concentration and laborious research. The arms conference is near enough to the end to

indicate that it will leave Washington with its discussion simmered and sifted into economic questions to be settled at some future meeting. It has also gone far enough for us to be able to tabulate its prospective achievements, which, enumerated, are cheering in spite of the present gloom:

1—Anglo-American cooperation. Important from two viewpoints: that of the two nations themselves, and as strengthening the power of agencies for world conciliation.

2—Definition of the status of the
(Continued on page 16)

Turning Debts Into Plowshares

By Frank A. Vanderlip

THE colossal debts owed to the United States by the Allied nations, on which no interest has yet been paid, present unusual and difficult problems.

Shall these debts be cancelled? If not, how can they be paid so that the payment shall not be disastrous for both debtors and creditors?

Many European statesmen with whom I have talked regard these debts as only a fair part of the contribution of the United States toward winning the war. While it is true that the money went for soldiers' uniforms, for equipment of all kinds, for huge food supplies, and that a large part of it was spent in the United States, I do not agree with their view that the debts should not be paid. The money was not a gift, but was a just loan. Moreover, the cancellation of the debts now would have the dangerous tendency of stopping the flow of American capital to Europe, when it is particularly needed.

Since the United States already has a large part of the gold supply of the world, the only way the debts can be met is by payment in goods. No tariff wall could be built which would keep them out. Such a flood of merchandise would come to us to pay interest alone on the debts, that the result might be disastrous both to our manufacturers and to our labor. How then can the debts be liquidated?

Beginning with the first interest payments, I would have the money spent in rehabilitating European civilization, in reopening educational institutions and establishing new ones, in reorganizing transportation systems so that surplus products of different countries can be freely exchanged, in developing hydroelectric power in countries like Italy and Austria to save the enormous cost of imported coal, in introducing modern methods in agriculture so that people may be fed. These payments would be made through credits established for the United States by our debtor nations in their own treasuries and banking institutions. These are things on which

governments find it difficult to spend money, but if expenditures were wisely made they would insure a material prosperity in the countries concerned better than they have yet known.

Eastern Europe is backward, but it has opportunities for development greater than any wilderness. It needs education, economic organization and the harmonizing of blind racial hatreds. I believe that if the money were wisely expended in forwarding these things in the countries of Europe most in need of them, there would be marked economic improvement, and we might hope less of racial antagonism and hatred.

The Illusions of War

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

War

I abhor;

And yet how sweet

The sound along the marching street

Of drum or fife, and I forget

Broken old mothers, and the whole

Dark butchering without a soul.

Without a soul—save this bright treat

Of heady music, sweet as hell;

And even my peace-abiding feet

Go marching with the marching street,

For yonder goes the fife,

And what care I for human Life?

The tears filled my astonished eyes,

And my full heart is like to break,

And yet it is embannered lies,

A dream those drummers make.

Oh, it is wickedness to clothe

Yon hideous, grinning thing that stalks

Hidden in music like a queen

That in a garden of glory walks,

Till good men love the thing they
loathe;

Art, thou hast many infamies,

But not an infamy like this.

O, snap the fife and still the drum,

And show the monster as she is.

—By courtesy of John Lane Co.

I would draw on the culture and training and the specialized knowledge of Europeans to aid in carrying out the program, and would ask Americans of high purpose and broad vision to be leaders in it. I am confident that it would create a prestige for the United States greater than any she has ever known.

The United States has a precedent in its manner of handling the Chinese Boxer indemnity. When the other nations taxed China for damages for the Boxer outrages, the United States refused to accept her share of the money for herself, but set it aside to be used for the benefit of China. For years China has been profiting incalculably from the practical knowledge and devoted services which the many Chinese students supported in American schools and universities from the Boxer fund have taken back to China. This has resulted in a boundless confidence on the part of China in the friendship and disinterestedness of the United States. It has had an important effect in promoting friendly business relations between the two nations.

The United States is the one country in the once civilized world where a comfortable living and a future reasonably secure from misery and starvation is assured. Disease and misery, hunger and desolation are so prevalent abroad that they attract little attention.

It is only with the return of normal conditions in Europe that the United States will regain her full measure of prosperity. If we are moved only by selfishness, our interest lies in helping our neighbors across the waters to rebuild their economic structure.

If we insist on our claims selfishly, they will not be paid for many years, if ever, and we shall, by our insistence, create distrust and hatred. If we are wisely generous, the claims can be paid eventually, leaving Europe stronger economically and socially than she would have been had this plan of rehabilitation through the use of debts owed us not been made effective.



A regular colony homestead

"Native Values"

By Mildred Adams

"TO rescue for human society the native values of rural life"—Jack read the inscription aloud as we came in sight of the Agriculture Building. "Huh, that's a fine, smug, patronizing phrase, 'Rescue them for human society!'". A fine lot they know about human society, a bunch of dried up, academic professors with their noses buried in text books."

Did he ever hear of Durham? The query sounded innocent enough, but Jack looked suspicious, as one who scents an attempt at conversion, and sniffed.

We swung on across the campus in silence, I remembering the extra nice day I had just spent at Durham Farm Colony and wondering why I hadn't majored in agriculture instead of in economics, and whether I could remedy the mistake by finding an eligible farmer to marry.

I had gone up there to substitute for my sick chief who had been asked to speak before the woman's club. It was a funny grey station I saw first, a tiny box of a station made smaller still by the expanse of platform which extended up and down the track, and shouted of hundreds of cans of milk and bales of alfalfa and boxes of fruit and crates of eggs that came to be loaded into freight cars. Looking out from the station was like gazing from a cabined raft into the midst of a sea of deep green waves which broke in crests of vivid gold. Even the road was lost, so that the little car which panted up to take me to the Colony seemed to be plowing through with a sturdy breast stroke.

Such country as we rode through in that two miles which led to the house! I had never seen finer farms. Long level stretches of regular grain broken by wide-spreading live oaks, rows of orderly fruit trees, showing rich dark soil at the base of their white-stockinged trunks, then herds of splendid cattle. Barns and silos and chicken houses had an air of trimness and an indefinable at-

mosphere of rightness, as though some one had planned that they should be put where they were for certain definite and well-founded reasons. Most of the farm houses were comfortable looking buildings, set well back from the road and glorying in that same sense of belonging to the land. And the few otherwise houses were obviously shacks for a season, and seemed to say apologetically: "Please don't notice us. We're only here till our people have time and money to build a real house."

We passed a gorgeous grove of live oaks, twenty acres of them, which the Colony has refused to sell, having set them aside to be used as a community center. They are planning a field for sports, a swimming pool, a new community hall, tennis courts, a school, and a building for the stock shows. The grove is used frequently for community picnics, and by playing children, and a friendly space is reserved for automobile camping parties.

The present community hall is so much lived in that it seems to have a distinct life of its own. A low, rambling, shingled building, bare-raftered and sparsely furnished, it bears the unmistakable signs of constant use. There are hobnail marks on the floor, the benches have been rubbed shiny by much sitting, the electric lights are wire-caged to guard them from balls and children. The women who were clubbing there told me that the hall saw basket-ball games, stock-breeders' meetings, the women's club, concerts, indoor baseball, the community councils, visiting celebrities, colony dances, and groups of people who just went there to read and talk and play. It is the city hall, the saloon, the gymnasium, the lecture hall, the ballroom, and the library. No wonder it looks happy and lived in.

Durham Farm Colony is a state enterprise, authorized by the California Legislature, under the management of the Land Settlement Board, and fostered by

the Department of Agriculture of the University of California. The Board bought the land, 6,300 acres of it, surveyed it, made contour maps and soil maps, and cut it up into farms varying in size from 9 to 300 acres. It then sold the farms on long-term payments to properly qualified settlers. As there were often several applications for the same farm, the Board chose its buyers carefully, picking those with previous farming experience, with a certain amount of capital, and with the personal qualifications which would seem to indicate that the people would help to build up a sound community life as well as make a success of their individual farms.

That phrase, "build a sound community life," is as haunting as the inscription on the Ag. Building. It has vision behind it and in front of it, and it takes into account all the personal longings and desires and ideals which commercial land schemes leave out, and opens the way for streams of undeveloped co-operative power which we hint at when we talk about team work, and the value of group games. Durham Farm Colony is a huge group game, one of the most fascinating in the world. Here men and women are working in dual rôles, as individuals and as members of a community, to produce better grain, better fruit, better stock, to build homes and comfortable fortunes, to bring up happy and healthy children in a community so attractive that they won't ever want to leave unless it is to build a similar community somewhere else, to make their Durham Farm Colony a synonym for extra fine quality in all the things they produce—in a word, "to make their world a better place to live in."

And it is actually their world, which they are making and paying for. This is no altruistic enterprise, undertaken by the many for the few, and incidentally increasing the many's taxes. Money was advanced by the state, but



The club women of Durham Farm Colony are playing an excellent group game

that money will all be returned with interest. As an indication of the financial success of the Colony, they told me that the last regular payments of interest and principal made by the settlers were all in *ahead of time*.

Of course such a record was not made without some coordinating force, some leader to direct energy into orderly channels. An exceedingly able superintendent and his wife are the shock absorbers, the safety valves, the consulting experts. You never saw such wisdom and affectionate interest as those two put into Colony affairs. I tried to analyze their methods, or to get some clue to their success and their popularity, but I finally had to agree vaguely that they had "a way" with them. The superintendent was well trained in scientific agriculture, and had several years of experience with colonies in Australia. He performs miracles with the unsolvable irrigation problems, the cow that is somehow wrong, the hens that won't lay, or the unruly plans for the new barn. His wife's "way" amounts to a positive genius for chaperoning dances and refereeing girls' basketball, and settling social problems so that they seem never to have been problems at all.

The ranch of my hostess contained about forty acres, most of it devoted to stock raising. She and the children had been living there for only two years, but already she had taken prizes at the Stock Breeders Cooperative Association

Show. As we entered the gate she pointed out a gorgeous oak, and said that next year she hoped to build a new house under it. The house they were living in is temporary, and so far the animals have needed all the new housing they could afford. The whole family swarmed out to meet us, and I shook hands with one husky child after another until I lost count in trying to remember names. Then sixteen-year-old Barbara took charge of me while her mother went to change into work clothes.

I asked her how she liked the ranch. "Oh, I love it!" and her tanned face glowed. "We have the nicest times here, and you know all we children help Mother with the living."

"But what will you do when you finish school?"

"Oh, then I can stay home and really ranch. We're learning a lot about crops and cattle at High, and when I graduate Mother won't have to work so hard."

Mother came in just then, looking in her khaki coveralls like a slim young mechanic, and said she had nine cows to milk, and would we mind getting supper and starting to eat, and she would be in as soon as she could. So while I set the table and Barbara cooked and the children were busy with their evening tasks I gathered the story of the family. Barbara told me how Father had died two years ago, leaving "Mother with us eight children" and the ranch in a brand-new colony. "Some

people wanted Mother to sell the ranch and start a store on the money she got from it. And if we didn't make money at that we could get state aid. But who wants to do that? Anyway, all of us wanted to stay on the ranch. That is, all except Phil, my oldest brother. He's crazy about machinery, and Mother is going to let him go to Oakland next year so he can study at Technical High. There isn't any use in his staying here when he doesn't like farming. And by that time the rest of us can help enough to make up for him, and we like to do it."

"Barbara, tell me about the beginning of the ranch?"

"It was pretty hard at first," and her face sobered. "Of course we made mistakes, but not as many as usual, especially in planting, because the superintendent loaned us the soil map of our place. That shows where one kind of soil ends and another kind begins, and if you know what kind of dirt you have you can tell what will grow where, and what won't."

"Then we didn't have much money to buy things, and Mother wanted only the best stock to start with. But the Board lent us some cash, and the neighbors were awfully kind. Mother always says that first year would have gotten her if we'd tried it any place but in the Colony. But now everything's fine. Did she show you our prize cow?—Oh, here's Mother now. Supper's ready, and

(Continued on page 21)

WHEN children are suffering, all racial and national divisions are swept away. For the women of the world, especially, they are no longer Jews or Gentiles, Rumanians or Russians, Czecho-Slovakians or Poles. They are just children in need of mothering.

Therefore, the problem that confronts the Jews of America, that of aiding the 200,000 little ones of their race who are in desperate want of aid in the desolated lands of Russia and Central Europe, of saving from death the ninety-five thousand who must die there this winter unless America feeds and shelters them, is a problem for everybody with a heart and a dollar to spare. Plans are afoot for mobilizing Jewish women to do what they can in the task that lies before the American Jewish Relief Committee, that of raising \$14,000,000 for the work in Europe, but let any woman, of whatever race, sit for awhile in the War Orphans Bureau at 1133 Broadway, New York, and hear the stories that are told there, and she will surely want to help.

Let her hear of Jossell Dubrofsky, who, his uncle being murdered near Minsk, Russia, set out to walk the 320 miles to Warsaw, where he believed his mother to be. Four months he wan-

"For of Such—"

By Eleanor Booth Simmons



Jessie Bogen,
Founder and manager of the War
Orphans Bureau

dered, eating roots, grass and what scraps of food he could find, sleeping in holes and corners, fleeing from the scenes of violence he saw. In Warsaw he found that his mother, who had starved there for months, and who thought he was safe with his uncle, had gone to join his father in America. Then the Joint Distribution Committee, which, cooperating with Herbert Hoover's American Relief Administration, disburses the funds of the A. J. R. C., came to the rescue, notified Jossell's father, who cabled passage money, and now the family is reunited.

Jossell is one of the fortunate ones. His parents were living—they were only separated from him by war and the following horrors. The record of thousands of these children runs thus: "Father killed . . . Mother died of tuberculosis . . . or cholera . . . or typhus." Of thousands there is no record at all—they are little outcasts, begging in the streets. In the War Orphans Bureau are rows of photographs of children who ought to be playing with tops and dolls and skipping ropes, but who have had to beg to live till their tiny faces and forms have the very expressions and attitudes of

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In Spite of Saint Paul

By Rev. Constance M. Coltman, M.A., B.D.

THE Woman Movement is entering upon its last phase. The granting of the political franchise in so many lands has cleared out of its way a troublesome obstacle and revealed its true goal, that spiritual equality which is the basis and sanction of all political and social justice. That is why all over the world the demand for religious sex-equality is becoming slowly but surely articulate. The question of the admission of women to the diaconate is agitating the Russian as well as the Anglican Church; there is said to be an Association of Women Preachers in Austria as well as in America; women are preaching in the Greek Orthodox Church of Rumania and doing pastoral work in French, German and Servian Protestantism; scores of Lutheran women, theological students, have banded themselves into a strong union, and even among Roman Catholics Miss Tucker is gallantly holding the fort and bringing to light incontrovertible evidence of the ministry of women in the primitive church.

These symptoms are not of equal interest and significance. Any advance in a "Catholic" branch of the Church has had to overcome vast obstacles and is therefore of greater importance than the more easily won progress in Protestant denominations. In England the Congregational, Baptist, Methodist and most recently of all the English Presbyterian churches have all more or less explicitly denied that any *theoretical* barrier exists against women entering their ministries, though remarkably few women have sought to put these professions to the proof. Anglicanism, which from certain points of view is the bridge between Protestantism and Catholicism, is probably the strategic center of the struggle for religious sex-equality and therefore the present position of the Church of England is of peculiar interest.

A few years ago the most revolutionary progressive would never have dreamed that woman had any service to offer the church beyond arranging the flowers on the altar or teaching a Sunday-school class. Today the claim of women to enjoy the priesthood itself is being seriously canvassed up and down the country.

The swiftness of the change is largely due to the extraordinary genius of one woman. At the same time it must be realized that Miss A. Maude Royden, like every other true prophet, is only voicing and making articulate what is being dimly and dumbly felt by thousands.

In person slight and lame, pale with



A. Maude Royden,
the leading woman preacher in England

a pallor accentuated by her dark eyes and hair, but with a surpassing wealth of expression always playing round a mobile mouth, a penetrating eye, she is the living embodiment of that triumph of the spirit over the flesh which is the essence of feminism.

Educated at the school made famous by Dorothea Beale, England's greatest pioneer in girls' education, and then at Oxford University, Maude Royden reaped the fruits of the early efforts by which "knowledge is now no more a fountain sealed" to women because of their sex. Then when her health failed after a brief spell of settlement work in Liverpool, she accepted the position of a kind of unofficial curate to her lifelong friend the Rev. Hudson Shaw—spent three or four years buried in a remote country rectory. She visited the women in their homes, gave literature lessons to the girls and trained them to act "A Midsummer Night's Dream" on the rectory lawn. The villagers all loved her, only complaining that like her favorite saint, Joan of Arc, she spent too long hours in church. Fifteen years before she stood in the City Temple pulpit, Maude Royden preached in a country parish schoolroom her first sermon on "Why I Believe in Christianity" and those who heard knew wherein her real vocation lay. Yet it was not that sermon but her Shakespeare classes for the village girls which pointed out the next step.

She became a brilliantly successful Oxford University Extension lecturer and only laid that work down to devote herself heart and soul to the cause of woman suffrage. For ten years she worked incessantly, addressing meetings up and down the land until there can hardly be a town in which she is not known as our greatest living woman speaker. Yet she found time to champion all other high and worthy causes, a juster social order, a truer conception of education, social purity and international peace. As editor of the *Common Cause*, the organ of the Constitutional Suffragist, Maude Royden opposed militant methods. When the great war came, she declared herself a pacifist on Christian grounds, and wrote a striking pamphlet, "The Great Adventure," in which occurs one of her most characteristic phrases: "Many agree that peace is better than war, but hold the world not ready yet for such teaching. I am convinced that what I can see others can see, and nothing will persuade me that the world is not 'ready' for an ideal for which I am ready."

It was in 1913 that Miss Royden began preaching, first at the City Temple, where her success suggested that she should become pulpit assistant to Dr. Fort Newton, but also at other nonconformist chapels, and unofficially at St. Botolph's where the Rev. Hudson Shaw is now rector. Last Good Friday she conducted the Three House Service there. But as the pulpits of her own communion were still officially closed against her, she and a fellow Anglican, Dr. Dearmer, initiated a new venture of Fellowship Service at Kensington Town Hall. Later, owing to the courtesy of the London Congregational Union, more suitable premises were found and Eccleston Guild House is now the headquarters of the New Fellowship.

Few living preachers can attract such a congregation as weekly gathers at the Fellowship evening service. Herself fully accepting the faith of orthodox piety, but without any theological training, Maude Royden commends Christ and His way of life to many who would never enter a church. Yet she remains greater as a speaker and debater than as a preacher. She is more successful in championing causes than in winning souls. Meanwhile her enthusiasm and eloquence have influenced the Church of England from one end to the other.

The pressure of the claim for a wider recognition of women's ministry to the Church was seen in the findings of the Lambeth Conference of Anglican bishops.

(Continued on page 22)

Editorially Speaking

Haven't They Heard of the Conference?

THERE is a grave discrepancy between the action of the Washington Conference and the appropriations sought for Army and Navy. One would suppose a great gulf fixed between Memorial Hall and the Capitol. This is the way of it.

As all the world knows, the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament began with a splendid proposal for an international ship-scrapping. In this program, as finally accepted, the United States agreed to do away with thirty ships, a tonnage of 818,540, and to refrain from building for ten years. Well, with fewer ships to build and far fewer ships to man, it would naturally be supposed that the naval appropriation for 1922 would be less than that for 1921. In private and personal life, if you reduce expenditure in a certain line, you may not save the money, but you do at any rate have it to spend for something else. But this, it appears, is mysteriously not so with ships and navies. At any rate, this year the navy had \$425,848,079.37. And the estimate for next year, submitted to Congress by the President through the new budget director, is—\$425,952,367.13. Actually more than last year.

Whatever for? In a recent issue of the *Army and Navy Journal* Captain Dudley W. Knox said that the "Hughes navy" in commission, with the ordinary peace complements, will require an increase over the present personnel—100,000 men—of 38,000 men and 2,400 line officers. In another number Senator Lodge says: "It is my understanding that we will fully man and keep in commission the ships that have been agreed to by the Conference. With the reduction in the appropriation for new construction it occurs to me that Congress can be a little more liberal in legislating for naval personnel."

And how about the Army? It is true that no tentative agreement, even, has been made for limitation of land armament, but the idea is clearly on the horizon, and besides, two proposed treaties whose purpose is to eliminate the danger of war ought to have some influence on every phase of preparedness. Yet the estimate for the War Department is only about twenty millions less than the figure that we all moaned about last year—\$360,500,923.47, as against \$388,536,062.41. And this can be accounted for in large measure by the decline in cost of clothing, food and supplies. Terribly significant is the addition of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the appropriation sought for "gases and other toxic substances." And there is no hint of a proposal to reduce the personnel of 150,000 men, to correspond with the supposed reduction in the probabilities of war.

Add to this the report of Secretary of War Weeks, urging a fine assortment of measures for preparedness—military training, a speeding up on aerial defense and on chemical preparation—and the advocate of disarmament grows a little blue.

We have known from the beginning that the scrapping of battleships would not have much to do with ending war, battleships having already been slated for the junkheap. But we maintained that the scrapping and the naval holiday would start a disarmament habit, for one thing, and for another would relieve the burden of taxation. There is not much relief glowing through those figures.

We thought the four-power treaty, in spite of obvious objections, was intended to assure peace in the Pacific. To be sure, it isn't ratified, but to offer appropriation figures that flout it, would have been called "defeatist" tactics a few years ago. Doesn't the Administration believe in its

Washington Conference? If it does, why these appalling figures? If it hasn't enough faith to manifest it in subtraction, why on earth should we have any?

The Seniority Rule

IN that august body, the United States Senate, membership in the most important committees is eagerly sought and highly valued. A committee chairmanship carries with it appropriations and other pleasant perquisites and for many years committees were in existence which were purely ornamental, their sole purpose being to provide chairmanships for deserving senators. More than a year ago the Senate standing committees were reduced from 75 to 33. Among the committees discontinued were those on the University of the United States—there being none; on the Disposition of Waste Papers, on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, on Pacific Railroads, on Revolutionary Claims, and many other defunct subjects, some of the committees not having had a meeting since Civil War times. A considerable saving was made in overhead expenses by these eliminations, and the occasion of much ridicule removed.

There remains the seniority rule—the precedent which has been followed for many years of giving the chairmanship of a committee to its ranking member without regard to merit or ability. The oldest member of a committee may be the one least fitted for the position of any man on the committee. Qualities of leadership, of personal fitness, have no consideration—the man who has served on the committee the longest gets the chairmanship.

Not even party considerations can break through this hide-bound rule. The death of Senator Penrose brings an illustration of the question in point. Penrose was for many years chairman of the powerful Finance Committee. Succeeding him the ranking member of that committee is Senator McCumber of North Dakota. A member of the agricultural bloc, he would probably not have been chosen by the majority party for this important post if they had a free choice; but it was a foregone conclusion that Senator McCumber should be the next chairman of the Finance Committee. Such positions of responsibility in Congress have, by the way, been known to produce remarkable changes in a man's convictions.

The seniority rule is an illustration of the dampening effect of the rules and procedure of Congress on individual initiative and energy. A new man in either the House or Senate has practically no chance to use initiative or to make his energy count. The system is an encouragement to mediocrity and a weak following of precedent, and prevents many a strong energetic man with natural qualities of leadership from being willing to stand for Congress.—G. F. B.

France

WHAT shall we think of France, with first her implied refusal of land disarmament and then her insistence on a submarine tonnage far in excess of the Conference quota? There has been a great newspaper outcry over the French loss of liberalism, over French militarism and materialism. And the outcry is justified: France has been out of step and out of tune at the Conference, and it is a credit to the United States that its ideals are high enough to lament this jarring and retarding influence.

But it would be a very wholesome thing to try to understand the French point of view. It may be true that the government is now in the hands of militarists and reac-

tionaries—leaving liberal France unrepresented in Washington. Heaven knows, and we know, these things can be. Yet it is clear to those who are closely acquainted with France that there is a great underlying terror of Germany throughout the country—a terror strong enough to register itself on the attitude of French representatives. Certainly the terror is not to be wondered at—with the long history of those two neighbors in mind; and we over here with our security of isolation, cannot fully realize the fear of a hostile nation separated from us by only a geographical line.

Of course, though, the right answer to that fear is not ships, submarines and soldiers to meet any threat. Armament, preparedness has heretofore been the one answer, and *that has not worked*. What France must learn is a deeper trust in the new way of international agreement on limitation of armament. But first perhaps—as a doctor must sometimes give medicine to a patient as a temporary resource while he is building up health through right living—perhaps France must have an alliance that will mean to her assurance of safety. It isn't, after all, much to ask.

Then, there is another point in the French psychology to be taken into account. It is the intense French national pride. Before the war, France was by no means an inconsiderable naval power. During the war she did not build. Now the rest of the Conference nations ask her to take a place far down the scale—below Japan. True, it would clearly have been for the good of all and so of herself to yield; but again it is worth while trying to understand, because only so in the long run can she be helped.

Meantime, the Conference at Cannes concerned with the economic reconstruction of Europe is on, and the American attitude is stand-offish. The New York *Evening Post* puts it: "Cut down your armies and show a change of heart—we say to France—and we shall see what we can do. Promise that you will do something for us, said Briand at Washington, and we will cut down our armies. And so the vicious circle is complete."

Don't "Let George Do It"

IN the Chicago Woman's City Club Bulletin for December, the President, Mrs. Louise DeKoven Bowen, writes a short article on "Women in Public Office" which is packed with sound wisdom and fine counsel. Mrs. Bowen, long identified with forward-looking social movements in Chicago, speaks from a full mind and a ripe experience. She makes two points—first, the vital importance of choosing good officials: such a simple, obvious, fundamental point, so seldom clearly, practically seen. She says:

It has often been suggested that if people devoted the time, the energy and the money which they now expend on philanthropic activities, to putting good men into office and upholding them staunchly in the discharge of their duties, much more could be accomplished than through any number of private agencies, however well conducted.

We have been so busily engaged in carrying on organizations for social welfare and filling in the gaps left by inefficient public servants, that we have not seen clearly enough our definite responsibility in the choice of officials who will carry out the manifold duties which a new social order is placing on the officials in a democracy. For example: the modern conception that the welfare of the child is definitely the concern of the nation, has led to the very general demands for health education in the school systems. If the health of children, therefore, is not conserved by school authorities or the Health Department of a city, the problem is one too vast for any private organization to handle adequately. Again, the cleanliness of a city is so vital to every household and touches all its members at so many points in their daily life, that no private agency could cover so vast a field.

Take the matter of vice: If saloons and disreputable cabarets and houses are allowed, by the police, to run unmolested, there is very little use in maintaining civic organizations for the suppression of vice, since one good police officer in a district, if backed up by the chief of police, could clean up that district far better than a dozen philanthropic associations.

To secure better officials Mrs. Bowen recommends hard training in practical politics—in high schools, universities, in training schools for workers. "Only by entering into the political game with a practical knowledge of the subject, can-

women hope to obtain better political and civic conditions of democracy."

Her second point is to lay on women's conscience the obligation of occupying public office themselves. She compares our one woman in Congress, our very small representation in state legislatures, with the fairly large numbers of women in foreign governments, and says:

The fundamental conservatism of women has, perhaps wisely, kept them, for the most part, from aspiring to the higher offices in our government for which most women have not yet had the requisite political training and experience. But such training and experience women should seek at once by entering the field of local politics, by running for office as members of school boards (for too long have the women teachers been controlled, body and mind, by the masculine attitude toward education), health boards (these being closely allied to women's interests), park boards (for which women are naturally well fitted). They should also seek election as village trustees, ward and precinct committeemen, aldermen (we certainly need a new terminology), county commissioners and state legislators. The capacity of women to serve in such positions will bring recognition of the contribution they are qualified to make in the larger councils of the nation.

Why Only the Harp?

THE conservative Old World moves ahead in some respects faster than the United States.

For some time women have been playing in the symphony orchestras of London and Paris, while they are still not accepted in the best orchestras of the United States with the exception of an occasional harpist. Conservatories and music schools of all descriptions have a large majority of women students. In all their graduating classes the women far outnumber the men. While they do not take up the wind instruments in any number, many women study the violin and a few the cello. Why is the one source of a steady professional income in an established orchestra denied them? And, conversely, if the orchestras welcomed women players, would not many more women be encouraged to carry their studies to a greater proficiency?

A famous conductor recently gave two reasons why in his opinion women are not engaged for orchestra work. He claims, first, that they do not play as well as men and, second, that symphony orchestras in this country have such a long season and rehearse so constantly that women would find the work trying; further, that the large orchestras are on the road so much that it would be disagreeable for women. One might answer in regard to the last objection that women musicians travel in company with men in opera companies without embarrassment.

Undoubtedly the fact that women are not admitted to the best orchestras keeps many talented women from studying stringed instruments seriously, since the field of solo performer is possible for only a very few. What do women musicians themselves think of it?—C. F. B.

Home-Breaking by Statute

THE tragic absurdities in the administration of our three per cent immigration law are heaping higher and higher. Lately, there have been several instances of a family separation because different quotas applied to different members. Two Russians came with their families. Both men were eligible for admission because the Russian quota was not yet filled. So were the two wives. But it happened that the children in the two families, two little girls of eight and ten, had been born in Constantinople and, under the test of nationality applied, they were classed as Turks. And, since the Turkish quota is complete, they are being held for deportation. Yet a child born in Constantinople of American parents would certainly not be classed as a Turk.

This test of nationality by birth was specifically included in the emergency immigration law, so there is no end to the complications of this sort that may arise.

We have really had about enough of them already.

What the American Woman Thinks

The English War Girl

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

OF all the things changed by the war, the most changed by it is the young Englishwoman who went through it. Her mother is very much the same. She was too crystallized in her Victorianism or Edwardism to be particularly altered. And as for her younger sister, the world-reprobated flapper, under her impishness and aggressiveness she is still very much



what young girls grown up in the middle of wars always were—which is to say that they are the eternal feminine still, plus a little more belief in themselves.

But the young Englishwoman whose youth-years were spent doing war work is something by herself. She went into another world, and she has stayed there. It is not with her as it was with us. We in America got into motor corps and Y. M. C. A. uniforms in comparatively small numbers. The rest worked hard, but none of us got in deep enough to be altered fundamentally. Indeed, it may be remembered that there was some worry on the part of trouble-hunters as to whether the girlhood of America was going to be sufficiently ennobled by its Red Cross work and war dances to be worthy of the returning hero. And when the returning hero came back (quite unaltered except for worse nerves) he found us very much what we had been. It was not so with the English war-girl.

She has taken a much longer, and, as far as her psychology goes, a more irtraceable step. For in spite of suffragettes and Rebecca West, and the silent sex-antagonism which is still such a real thing in the Englishwoman's heart, the rank and file of the pre-war English girls had their lives ordered still by Mummy and Dad very much on the order of the home life of "Our Dear Queen."

She did not come gradually to her

liberties, like the American woman. She took one spring from the middle of her antimacassars to the middle of the most impolite war the world has known for some time. Pink-and-white society buds turned overnight into hospital drudges, facing all sorts of unveiled horrors. Girls who had never been out at night without a chaperone spent days and weeks driving cars full of men wounded and unwounded to and from the front. Everything which had been kept away from them surrounded them by wholesale—and the authorities, with an ineradicable British propriety, decreed that their attitude to men should be, when they were allowed to address them at all, one of absolute sexlessness.

It was a wise and intelligent measure for the times, but it put the finishing touch on the mental attitude of the English war-girl. She was trained to be a good pal—she is a good pal still. The men say disgustedly that she has lost her usefulness as a potential sweetheart. To be sure, the average Englishman still keeps a little of his old pashalike attitude, and his grumblings should not be taken too literally—yet after all he is the one concerned! And he seems to prefer the post-war flapper, with her audacities that stimulate his jaded nerves, to the girl who saluted him in France. And the war-girl doesn't seem to mind.

Whether she is accepting the inevitable—there is an excess of two million women by the last census, because of the war—or whether, as some of them say, they have seen too many men at their worst to ever like them again—the Englishwoman of the war is carrying on in the masculine fashion of her war-years. She is a good fellow. She keeps her hair short around her weather-beaten face because it is less trouble. She dresses in order to be clean and neat and covered, as in the days of her uniform, with a string of beads instead of gilt braid. She likes her job, and hammers away at it. She holds doggedly to her freedom—is she not her father's daughter? Her women friends are her pals, and if a man strays her way he is a pal too.

But as for deliberate femininity, that is past. She is not elastic enough, apparently, to return to the old days, or else she feels that they would bring with them the old fetters, a return to the English home of Shaw's description, that was "the girl's prison and the woman's workhouse." Free, undecked, cheery, matter-of-fact and bluff in her cloth skirt and knitted jumper, she is the worker-bee that some of our scientists have prophesied would be differentiated

from a minority of her sex by the trend of civilization.

"She's lost all her femininity," the men growl. And truly it seems like it. And yet—the Englishman himself is less tempered by feminine tact or understanding than the man of nearly any other nation. And daughters do take after their fathers. . . . Can it be—is it possible that, after all, the Englishwoman was never any more conspicuously feminine in her heart than was Queen Victoria herself?

Making Americans

BY BLANCH B. OTTENHEIMER

HOW does the woman citizen interpret the word Americanization? What will she do to keep herself and her foreign-born sister-citizen apace with the affairs of her city, her state and her nation? How will she use her newly acquired power to put into service the best ideals of the native and of the foreign-born?

We accept the statement of John Stuart Mill that "the first element of good government is the promotion of the virtues and intelligence of the people." The census of 1910, in which literacy meant only the ability to write one's name, showed 8,500,000 people in the United States unable to meet the test, 5,500,000 of these being of American birth. It is high time for the American-



born to realize that the term Americanization implies the Americanization of the native as well as of the foreign-born; that it should be a stimulus for a better degree of education to all; that all the people must become better educated, not only in English but in ethics, in American principles and laws and customs—not as groups, but as Americans.

If the enfranchised woman citizen would properly visualize Americanization to the foreign-born, she should so use her new power as to make of it an asset, not a liability; she should live according to the spirit of American

laws and institutions; she should make such intelligent use of her vote at election time as will put into office the best of the available candidates; she should use her new powers to prevent the foreigner whom she would Americanize from becoming the object of political or industrial exploitation.

If you would successfully preach a principle, you yourself must enact it. The American-born woman citizen must herself thoroughly believe in America if she would wield an influence for good over others, if she would convince the foreign-born potential sister-citizen that we are all of us in the process of making; all of us "travelers along the same road," learning together.

Too few of us give a life interpretation to the spirit of the Constitution of these United States of ours—a Constitution which provides only one distinction between the native-born and the naturalized; that the naturalized may not become President or Vice-President of the United States.

Some one has said that "Americans suffer from a passion of immediacy; that they want to accomplish things by the quick-lunch method." Americanization is a psychological program; it is a process dealing with human lives; a procedure not to be measured in terms of years, but of cycles—the slower, the more fundamental it is, the higher and more constructive will be the results.

What we need is education, more education, still more education. Given discretion in the use of the ballot, plus a republican form of government; given a return to freedom of speech and of press; then surely fertile plains lie before us, plains in full readiness for the deep implantation of the roots of those saplings that will bring forth the sturdier oak, symbolic of that most blessed of all dignified terms—good American citizenship.

No Sex in Citizenship

By MAUD WOOD PARK

INDEPENDENT citizenship for married women is to be the next matter for the active support of the League of Women Voters and other national women's organizations.

Senator Curtis of Kansas introduced the measure, known as the Woman Citizenship Bill, on December 12—a measure one form of which Representative John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts introduced in the second session of the Sixty-sixth Congress in February, 1920, and re-introduced in the Sixty-seventh Congress on April 11, 1921.

The underlying purposes of the bill are to correct the injustice which present laws inflict on American women who marry foreigners, and to require foreign-born women who marry American men to pass the same tests required of foreign-born men if they become citizens of the United States.

Both political parties recognized these injustices and in writing their platforms in 1920 used the principle endorsed by the National League of Women Voters at their convention in February, 1920, writing the League's resolution in their platform in its entirety. The Democratic party plank urged "Federal legislation which shall insure that American women residents of the United States but married to aliens shall retain their American citizenship and that the same process of naturalization shall be required for women as for men"; the Republican plank advocated "independent naturalization of married women. An Ameri-



can woman resident in the United States should not lose her citizenship by marriage to an alien."

The Curtis-Rogers bill provides both that a woman citizen of the United States, being then a resident of the United States, who marries an alien who may lawfully be naturalized, shall retain her citizenship so long as she continues to reside therein unless she makes formal renunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalized aliens, and that a foreign-born woman who hereafter marries a citizen of the United States shall not derive United States citizenship by reason of such marriage.

If, during the marital state, an American woman resides for two years in the foreign state of which her husband is a citizen or subject, or if she resides outside of the United States for five years continuously, she loses her United States citizenship.

Summarized, the sections of the bill dealing with the status of American women citizens provide:

(1) That women must be American citizens;

(2) That they must be residents of the United States at the time of marriage to aliens;

(3) That their citizenship shall be protected only so long as they continue to be residents of the United States.

Women citizens of the United States residing abroad who marry foreigners lose their rights of citizenship. Upon resuming bona fide residence in the United States they may file a petition for naturalization as prescribed by law,

without making the preliminary declaration of intention required of other aliens, and upon satisfactory proof to the court may be admitted to citizenship upon complying with the other requirements of the naturalization law. A two-years' residence in the foreign state of which the husband is a subject or citizen, or a five-years' continuous residence abroad thereafter will again invalidate citizenship.

Innumerable instances of injustice to American women who have wedded foreign-born men living in the United States might be cited—instances invalidating not only their political status but their economic positions and professions. The present law may deprive American-born women of their professional opportunities in districts where legislation forbids the taking on of aliens as teachers in public schools, in civil and federal positions, and in the practice of law. It may also deprive them of land holdings and the right to public benefits.

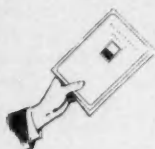
As a case in point: A young American woman, born of American parentage, a graduate of the law department of New York University and a member of the bar of that state in regular standing, by her marriage to a man of Dutch birth lost not only her American citizenship but the right of practicing law in New York, because the laws of that state require that in order to practice law there a person must be a "native-born or naturalized citizen."

Through marriage, though born in the United States, she became Dutch; and never having been "naturalized," she cannot qualify before the bar.

Another American woman, married to a foreigner and living in Washington, was unable to act as executrix of her mother's property, although she was so named in the will, because of the law providing that no alien can serve in that capacity.

Again, a naturalized citizen loses his citizenship if he leaves this country for more than two years. An American woman who marries him would, in such case, share the loss of American citizenship in common with her husband, since under the present law a married woman follows the nationality of her husband. Citizenship in her husband's country had been forfeited by his naturalization in the United States; therefore, although she might never have left the country of her birth, she would be a "woman without a country" where she was born. These cases could be multiplied by hundreds.

Sections 4 and 5 of the Curtis-Rogers bill definitely eliminate for the future the right of citizenship which foreign-born women, through marriage with American men, heretofore have acquired automatically. Marriage to an American man now confers on foreign-born women the right of citizenship, in many cases without their even knowing



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of the change in their status; in many others without their being either ready or fitted for the privilege. If the Curtis-Rogers bill is enacted alien women will acquire citizenship only by meeting the same requirements as those for the naturalization of alien men. The bill also provides that "the right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman."

If the Curtis-Rogers bill becomes a law, it will require neither an appropriation nor officials to carry out its provisions. It is *not retroactive* and will not take away the right of citizenship from any one who now has it, but will rectify a long-standing injustice—an injustice recognized by both parties.

"For of Such—"

(Continued from page 10)

professional beggars. When they play—so say relief workers who have been in Russia and Poland—they play at murder and violence. Hundreds of thousands are starving, sleeping huddled on the bare floors of feeding stations, lying six in a bed in typhus wards of hospitals because there are no blankets.

Rescued children are placed in institutions or with families, and the Joint Distribution Committee is responsible for their board and clothing. The monthly expense account varies according to the standard of living in different communities, but, generally, one hundred dollars will feed, clothe and shelter a child for a year.

The problem of the young girls stranded alone in the stricken countries is perhaps even more serious. For example, a seventeen-year-old girl in Pinsk, Poland, writes her uncle in New York that she and her two sisters, twelve and thirteen, have no bread to eat. Her father has been killed, her mother is dead; they had property, but it is gone in the wreck of war. And she is afraid to go out on the street, because of the things that happen; for days at a time she locks herself and her sisters in the little room where they live.

It is a typical case, and these older girls cannot be brought here as orphans, not even when relatives are ready to assume the expense. Sixteen is the age limit under the immigration laws; moreover, Poland has reached her quota for this year. The problem is that of succoring the victims where they are.

Europe's fiscal deficit for the past year equals her budget for land armament.

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 8)

powers in the matter of national policies and attitude toward cooperation. Open declaration of where each nation stands today in progress and ideals.

3—Furtherance of the principle of open diplomacy in international relations.

4—Establishment of the precedent of the international conference plan of political adjustment, which may grow into an association of nations.

5—Vitalization of the principle of limitation of armaments and the achievement of an actual naval ratio for future world peace, including international proposals for submarine and airplane limitation.

6—A four-power treaty for the protection of the Pacific; and resolutions for the integrity of China.

7—Revelation of economic problems as fundamental difficulties in present world politics.

The reaction in Washington, curiously enough, couples with general disappointment at the belligerency of the French and Japanese, an increased fervor against militarism. In the House of Representatives, Congressman Reavis introduced a joint resolution asking that France pay her debts to the United States before she proceeded to expend a great deal of money on armament. Washington looks more than ever with disgust and distaste at militaristic advances in Europe, and the general sentiment here is reverting to the old Wilsonian ideal of ridding Europe of armament obsessions before attempting to relieve her economic distress. Politicians argue that to try to rehabilitate Europe upon the old basis of militarism would be a waste of time and a structure built upon a tottering foundation.

Even the popularity of the present Administration, and of the President and Mrs. Harding particularly, does not prevent many here from believing that today's affairs are pulling the ideals of Woodrow Wilson out of their temporary obscurity; and that in a short time the man who suffered unpopularity because of his blind zeal will be reinstated in the public mind as the one who conceived magnificent ideals which the Republican party put to work. "Woodrow Wilson is coming back," is frequently heard. But simultaneously the capital is overjoyed with the felicity at the White House. President Harding and Mrs. Harding were never more beloved as personalities. The New Year's reception at the White House was an ordeal almost beyond human strength, yet they accomplished it with all the friendliness and simplicity of their front porch receptions. They will always be remembered for this endearing quality. They have entertained delegation after delegation with pleasant words and an unequalled cordiality that

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give the impression of freshness and physical endurance far beyond the ordinary. In passing by the President and Mrs. Harding in the receiving line one would think them hosts at their first party, so great is their vivacity. The capital is taking the responsibility lately and beginning to worry lest they entirely outdo their strength. Many fears have been expressed for Mrs. Harding, who shows no sign of breaking down but who has kept up her receptions at a rate to deplete many a strong woman. Her salvation undoubtedly is the systematic rest imposed upon her by the White House physician, who not long ago ordered her to stay in bed until eleven o'clock every morning.

Washington has heard from the country strikingly in the matter of submarines. Elihu Root's speech elucidating his resolutions restating the rules of international warfare has gathered momentum here day by day and is now regarded as one of the great pronouncements of the conference, although somewhat passed over at the time in the maze of discussion in connection with submarine restriction. In his most emphatic manner, Mr. Root told the conference that this subject was one that would not down and if submitted to some committee of lawyers and left by the wayside after adjournment would be taken up by others, which would be a condemnation of the present conference.

Mr. Root virtually proposed the abolishment of the submarine in inhumane warfare. His characterization was exceedingly specific. The Root resolution reads in its vital part as follows:

The signatory powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of the neutrals and noncombatants and, to the end that the prohibition of such use shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations, they declare their assent to such prohibition and invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

France after considerable delay has accepted "in principle" the Root proposals to restrict the marauding of the submarine, and so to continue discussion of the details. This concession is considered here as a slight "backing down" in the French attitude. The question is now being raised as to whether the present French Government accurately represents the feeling of the French people, for, commentators here point out, we still have fresh in mind the stand of Woodrow Wilson which was not underwritten by the American people. Therefore, the query: Are the French people as materialistic and militaristic as their Government makes them out?

The capital is full of jolts and surprises. Under Secretary Henry P. Fletcher is to be Ambassador to Belgium in place of the courtly Brand Whitlock. Mr. Fletcher has not im-

pressed the capital with great ability as an attaché of the State Department, and it had been predicted that he would find a place eventually in the diplomatic corps whence he came. But the post in Belgium, succeeding the eminent Mr. Whitlock, will be difficult for anyone but a man of large vision, even though there are some critics here who say that Mr. Whitlock became so imbued with his post as to grow to look and act the part of courtier to a somewhat greater extent than American tradition upholds. Mr. Fletcher has a more simple manner. It remains to be seen whether he will make a sweeping bow before the Queen

and kiss her hand within a few feet of the ground.

As this is written the approach of a vote on the Ford-Newberry contest is stirring the Senate and eclipses every other subject. The vote will be close, and prospecting for it is causing uneasiness because of the unsavory atmosphere which surrounds the whole matter.

"If land disarmament could be added to the great accomplishment of naval limitation, the fundamental foundations would have been laid for the economic recuperation of the world."—Herbert Hoover, in "Current Affairs."



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Women Citizens at Work

SECRETARY HOOVER has just sent out a letter to all commercial attachés of this government in the Latin-American countries asking them to urge on women the importance of attending the Pan-American Conference to be held in connection with the convention of the National League of Women Voters—April 20-29.

LADY NANCY ASTOR, chairman of the Consultative Committee of Women's Organizations of England, in a letter to Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, has sent the expressed opinion of thirty-two national women's groups of England in a resolution on disarmament adopted on November 24, 1921. The resolution reads:

That the undermentioned societies, believing that great armies and navies are a menace to the peace of the world and an unwarrantable burden on the people, urge His Majesty's Government to do all in its power to achieve a general limitation of armaments, by agreement on the matter with other nations and by promoting a policy of international cooperation whereby the security of states may be assured without resort to force. They further urge that the British representatives at Washington and within the League of Nations advocate this policy, and they welcome joyfully the expression of convictions akin to their own from the women of America.

The letter accompanying the resolution is signed by Lady Astor, chairman and president, by Miss Picton-Turber-vill, vice-chairman, and by Lady Galway, secretary of the Consultative Committee.

Expressing the appreciation of the League of Women Voters for the cordial words of cooperation embodied in the resolution, Mrs. Park in her reply extends an urgent invitation to Lady Astor to attend the Pan-American Conference of Women. "It gives me pleasure," writes Mrs. Park, "to extend to you a cordial invitation to attend this conference and help us further the feeling of friendly cooperation between the women of Canada,

the United States and the Republics of South and Central America."

SECRETARY OF STATE HUGHES has broken a precedent established since he became Secretary, by accepting the invitation of the National League of Women Voters to be the principal speaker at a mass meeting which is to be held on April 28 in honor of the Pan-American Conference of Women. On that day the delegates will come from Baltimore to visit Washington. Following sightseeing and special entertainment, they will attend the mass meeting, the subject of which is, "What the Women of the Americas Can Do to Promote Friendly Relations."

Replying to the League's invitation, Secretary Hughes said:

The effort to assemble representative women of North and South America in a Pan American Women's Conference is of special interest to all who desire to promote a better understanding between the American Republics. In many Latin American countries, as in the United States, women are taking an increasingly large part in the study and solution of the social problems which will be discussed at your meeting, and an interchange of views in regard to these problems cannot but be helpful to all. I feel confident that your Conference will again demonstrate the spirit of Pan American co-operation which has made successful such gatherings as the Pan American Scientific and Financial Conferences. You have my best wishes for the success of your undertaking.

THE United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island, in planning its January calendar of events, has arranged several of its lectures for the general public, including one on "The Washington Conference," by President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, and several dealing with taxation and other current events.

A number of their lectures are to be given in the new assembly room which is part of the new headquarters in which the League begins the new year. "The old office had become inadequate and now combined with office space we have a meeting place capable of accommodating a hundred or more. Its location renders it most available for out-of-town members who are urged to make a convenience of it," says the note advising members of the new headquarters.

THE first annual convention of the League of Women Voters will be held at Richmond, January 17-18. The legislation which the League is sponsoring in the 1922 session of the General Assembly is to be discussed. This in-

cludes the findings of the Children's Code Commission; an amendment of the ten-hour law for women in industry, limiting the day to nine hours and the week to fifty; the appointment of a Commission on Simplification of Government, and the improvement of the primary. Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, executive secretary of the National League, and Mrs. Julian Salley, director of the Third Region, will speak, and Mrs. Westmoreland Davis is to give the delegates a reception at the Governor's Mansion.

FIFTY thousand new members is the spectacular goal which the League of Women Voters of New York City has set for itself in the immediate future. This was the outstanding feature of the annual convention of the City League on January 8, the largest and most enthusiastic they have ever held. The League is making its special work greater efficiency in government. Its program for the year includes better polling places, equal representation of women in the management of political parties, women jurors and efficient women in public office.

The president of the election board of New York City, who is ninety-two years old, told of the difficulty of finding suitable polling places to accommodate the 1,200,000 voters of Greater New York. At the last election 959 public schools were used and fifty churches, but about 1,650 other places have to be provided and it is often impossible to find a place sufficiently large and comfortable inside the polling precinct. The rent paid is \$90 a year, which includes both registration and election days.

Mary Garrett Hay was again elected City Chairman.

THE South Carolina Committee on Limitation of Armament made a valuable discovery. They found they could get a good audience for a meeting on Court Day at the county seat, especially if the judge was the speaker. So they started holding these meetings, adding various members of the legislature to the list of speakers, and they have now held a meeting in every county in the state.

THE Federation of Women's Clubs of Allegheny County, Maryland, has accepted the offer of the WOMAN CITIZEN and is taking subscriptions for the benefit of its treasury. It has already received a good-sized check. Your club could do likewise by writing the Subscription Department of the WOMAN CITIZEN.

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A way to help you select your own particular fragrance was recently offered when the International Perfume Test showed how to be American in loveliness.

Many women used to be prejudiced against American perfumes because of the foreign perfume tradition. They turned to one imported perfume after another, more costly, but made from the same essences as those used by Colgate & Co.

It took the International Perfume Test to overthrow the foreign perfume tradition. This is how it was done:

Two men, prominent in New York City, conducted the Test, with the assistance of 103 women acting as jurors. The two judges poured three of the most popular imported perfumes and three Colgate perfumes into six plain bottles, numbered from one to six, and kept a record by which they alone knew which number represented each perfume.

Each of the jury of 103 women chose her favorite, indicating her first choice, her second, her third, etc. A careful record was kept of all selections.

The result, when perfumes were thus judged by preference alone, was most interesting. Many of the women had stated—before the Test—a decided preference for some foreign brand. Yet in the Test—Colgate's Florient (Flowers of the Orient) won first choice.

Many thousands of women have since made the Test and found how true was the perfume judgment of the impartial jury. You, also, can make it, and find in Florient a true expression of American loveliness.

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The 103 women who made the International Perfume Test were chosen from among professional and business women, college women at Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr, distinguished women of the stage, then playing in New York, women of prominence and the plain everyday Mrs. A and B—all fastidious about their perfume.

For details of the Test and a miniature Test Set by which you yourself may compare the delightful Colgate perfumes with whatever you are using, send 2c in stamps to Colgate & Co., Dept. 278, 199 Fulton Street, New York City.

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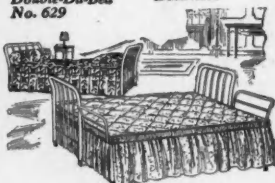
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World News About Women

PROBABLY the first woman traffic manager in the world, according to the *New York Times*, is Miss Hendrick (her first name hasn't arrived yet), an expert on ocean traffic who has just been appointed to this post. She has been sent by her firm on a tour of inspection of Pacific agencies, and her business will be to secure transpacific freight for carriage to Europe.

AGNES McPHAIL, Canada's first woman M. P., recently elected, is only thirty-one. Men M. P.'s have the quaint habit of wearing their hats all the time except when making speeches. Miss McPhail, asked how she would manage the awkward business of hat removal, said she would wear no hat at all in the House of Parliament.

MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE, who has long been known to readers of the *Woman Citizen* as a prominent suffrage leader, has become a leather merchant and manufacturer. She is directing the Buchan-Murphy Manufacturing Company, the name of which has been changed to the Whitehouse Leather Products Company, Inc.

With Mrs. Whitehouse is associated Mrs. John Blair, who also played a leading part in suffrage campaign days, and who has given up her secretaryship of the New York Women's City Club to be a partner in the leather business.

LAST year the State Legislature of Oregon passed a bill requiring examination as to mental and physical fitness by all persons applying for marriage licenses. A similar bill has just been introduced in the State Legislature of Michigan; the applicants must present a physician's report and ten days must elapse before the marriage license is issued. Venereal diseases, epilepsy and active tuberculosis are definite bars to marriage.

Action along these lines, according to the *Medical Woman's Journal*, has been taken in Norway, Germany and Vienna. In Germany a bill advising physical examinations before marriage has been introduced in the National Assembly; the Vienna Board of Health has appointed committees to draw up suggestions as to the issue of health certificates, and Norway has enacted a law requiring such proof of fitness to marry.

CONFERENCES are being held in Washington between Miss Alice Paul and other representatives of the National Woman's party, and the representatives of other national women's organizations, concerning the blanket

"equal rights" amendment to the Federal Constitution proposed by the National Woman's party. This "equal rights" amendment, printed in a recent *Citizen*, would wipe out all political, civil or legal disability or inequality on account of sex or marriage. The other organizations believe that if it were passed, it would endanger state laws that protect wage earning women, at the very least involving court procedure, and that all the provisions of the blanket amendment can be obtained by separate laws. The Women's Committee on Industrial Legislation, composed of the legislative representatives of nine big national organizations of women, has voted to report these conclusions to their organizations, which are the National Consumers' League, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Women's Trade Union League, the Industrial Committee of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., the American Home Economics Association, the National Council of Jewish Women, the American Association of University Women, the Girls' Friendly Society, and the National League of Women Voters.

AMY KAUKONEN, the new mayor of Fairport, Ohio, is just twenty-five. She has started her official career with a declaration of war on violation of the prohibition law.

A graduate of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Kaukonen is a practicing physician and surgeon, specializing in children's diseases.

NEARLY 200,000 copies of "The Conquering Army," a long and powerful poem on peace, written by Katrina Trask, have been called for by clergy, schools and colleges throughout the country. The American School Citizenship League has written three thousand personal letters to teachers about it, resulting in its wide diffusion. It has been printed in a large number of newspapers and read on many platforms, always with impressive response. Undoubtedly this one poem has been a really notable contribution to the sentiment for disarmament.

IT was after the above paragraph was in type that news came of the sudden death of Katrina Trask—Mrs. George Foster Peabody. Mrs. Peabody had been an invalid for a number of years, and undoubtedly impaired her slight strength by her devoted work for the cause of international peace. Her death is a serious loss not only to this cause but to many others, and to a host of friends.

What Do You Know About Your Government?

Questions and Answers

(Continued from last issue)

17. What is a "rider"?

A "rider" is a piece of legislation attached to a bill to which it has no relation, in order that it may ride through with the measure to which it is attached.

(The resolution authorizing President Harding to call a conference on the limitation of armaments was attached as a "rider" to the naval appropriations bill. In this case the "rider" was a subject of public approval, but in general the practice of attaching a "rider" is discredited.)

18. What is a "pocket veto"?

When Congress adjourns leaving many bills to be signed by the President, he may suppress a measure simply by not signing it in the required time. This is known as a "pocket veto."

19. Can the President exercise his discretion and veto certain items in an appropriation bill?

No.

20. On what committees is your Representative? Are your Senators?

This question should be answered by each individual.

21. What is meant by the "committee of the whole"?

The House may become a "committee of the whole" to discuss and consider a measure. A vote may be taken and if a bill is approved it is then reported to the House for formal action.

22. What is log-rolling?

"Log-rolling" is a term used when a member of a legislative body trades his vote for some special measure desired by another member in order to get that member to vote for some special measure for himself. The term comes from the early days when pioneers used to help each other in clearing land, rolling logs and building homes. It is often used in connection with "pork."

23. What is "pork"?

"Pork" is loot from the public treasury. When an appropriation is made for a particular district or some particular purpose, which is unjustified from the standpoint of public welfare and which may be made to increase a Congressman's chance of re-election, it is often called "pork."

24. Who decides the right to a contested seat in either branch of Congress?

Each house has a right to decide for itself a contested claim for a seat. In either the House or Senate such a claim is referred to the Committee on Elections, a majority of whose members belongs to the party in control. The Committee investigates and holds hearings and brings in a report on which the House or Senate must take

action. The report may be signed by a majority of the committee and the minority may bring in a separate report. This happened recently in the report on the right of Senator Newberry to his seat which was contested by Mr. Ford. The Republican majority found for Senator Newberry and the Democratic minority reported against him. Incidentally it took the Committee nearly two years to report.

THE English Department of the Manual Arts High School in Los Angeles, Calif., has ordered fifty-five copies of the WOMAN CITIZEN for one of its study classes.

"Native Values"

(Continued from page 10)

everybody's washed their hands." And Mother and eight hungry children and one marveling guest sat down to much ranch-grown food.

Jack goes all over the state on that newspaper job of his, and some day he will surely go to Durham. He will see the farms, and talk with the farmers and with the superintendent, and perhaps with my hostess. And because he has sensitiveness and understanding and imagination, he will feel all that intangible atmosphere of happy and wise cooperation which makes Durham Farm

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Colony what it is. He will feel it so hard that he will hunt me up wherever I am to apologize for his ignorant and slanderous remarks. And when next we wander past the Ag. Building he will say, this time in a voice solemn and almost prayerful: "To rescue for human society the native values of rural life. Gosh, that's just what they're doing at Durham."

In Spite of St. Paul

(Continued from page 11)

ops held in the summer of 1920. The restoration of the primitive diaconate for women was recommended and also

a qualified permission for lay women, like lay men, to preach and pray at other than the regular services of the Church. The English bishops have, however, ruled that this permission should be confined normally to congregations of women and children.

It is not enough that women should exercise the prophet's ministry in some obscure new-fangled sects. We wish to be in the main stream of the history of the Christian Church. We cannot allow that a woman bishop, nay even that a woman Pope, is unthinkable if in Christ Jesus there is neither male nor female.

Meanwhile there are so few women seeking even to pass the open doors of the Free Church ministries. Are there not more women in America who can hear God calling them to the most sacred service on earth? It is not surprising that after the prohibition of centuries women should shrink from assuming this terrible burden of responsibility. Who are we to press forward, when holy women of so many generations have held back? Yet God never chooses his instruments because of their own merit, but despite their lack of it. When we are overwhelmed with the sense of our unworthiness, let us think of the women shut out from the Holy of Holies all down the ages, who longed to see our day and did not see it.

A Message to Wyoming

A Letter to The Citizen

I HAVE received Mrs. Taliaferro's letter* and am at a loss how to answer. It is hard to smile and act like a lady when another lady has called you a liar, especially when you drew "the thing as you saw it for the god of things as they are!"

I have no desire to start a controversy with Mrs. Taliaferro over the perfections of the perfect state of Wyoming. I had thought that Wyoming was quite as other states of the Union, made up of all sorts and conditions of people with all sorts and conditions of morals. I had not thought that the people of Wyoming ranked any higher or any lower on the average than the people of any other states as to ethics or intelligence. I supposed like the rest of America it had pockets of unmorality and localities of ignorance and of a high degree of culture.

It appears, however, that neither my eyes nor my ears are to be trusted. Mrs. Taliaferro after a long residence in Wyoming says as much. She says that conditions such as can exist in any isolated community in America cannot exist in Wyoming. Let's let it go at that!

But I have no intention of naming the community I had in mind when I wrote that unfortunate editorial. Surely, if Mrs. Taliaferro thinks it over, she would not wish any citizens of her beloved state to be localized in such an unpleasant manner.

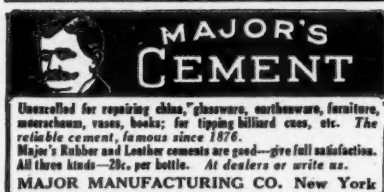
Here is what I regret in the matter. Not that my word was doubted but that I was so thoughtless and unkind as to write hard things about a group of people whom I honestly liked and in many ways admired deeply. It is one of the unkindest things a writer can do and I am sincerely sorry for having done so.

Will you not tell Mrs. Taliaferro this?

HONORÉ WILLISIE.

* See the CITIZEN of December 17, page 29.

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TO



Poise begins at the feet

AS HOSTESS in your own home, your poise, the most desirable of social graces and your attentive interest in others which causes friends to call you charming—these depend a lot upon comfortable footwear. Ill-fitting shoes, forever nagging one, are on your mind and spoil your conversational ability.

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Asheville—Anthony Bros.
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Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
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Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—639 Main St.
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Building
Chicago—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
Cincinnati—4750 Sheridan Rd. (Room 214)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner Powers, 1274 Euclid Av.
Col. Springs—McEntire's, 10 N. Tejon St.
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Erie—Weschler Co., 810 State St.
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Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
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Galveston—Pollman's
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
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Harrisburg—Orner's, 24 No. 3rd St.
Hartford—36 Pratt St.
Houston—Clayton's, 803 Main St.
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Indianapolis—L. E. Ayres & Co.
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Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
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Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
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Lowell—The Bon Marche
McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan
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Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South
Missoula—Missoula Merc. Co.
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Muncie—Miller's, 311 So. Walnut St.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
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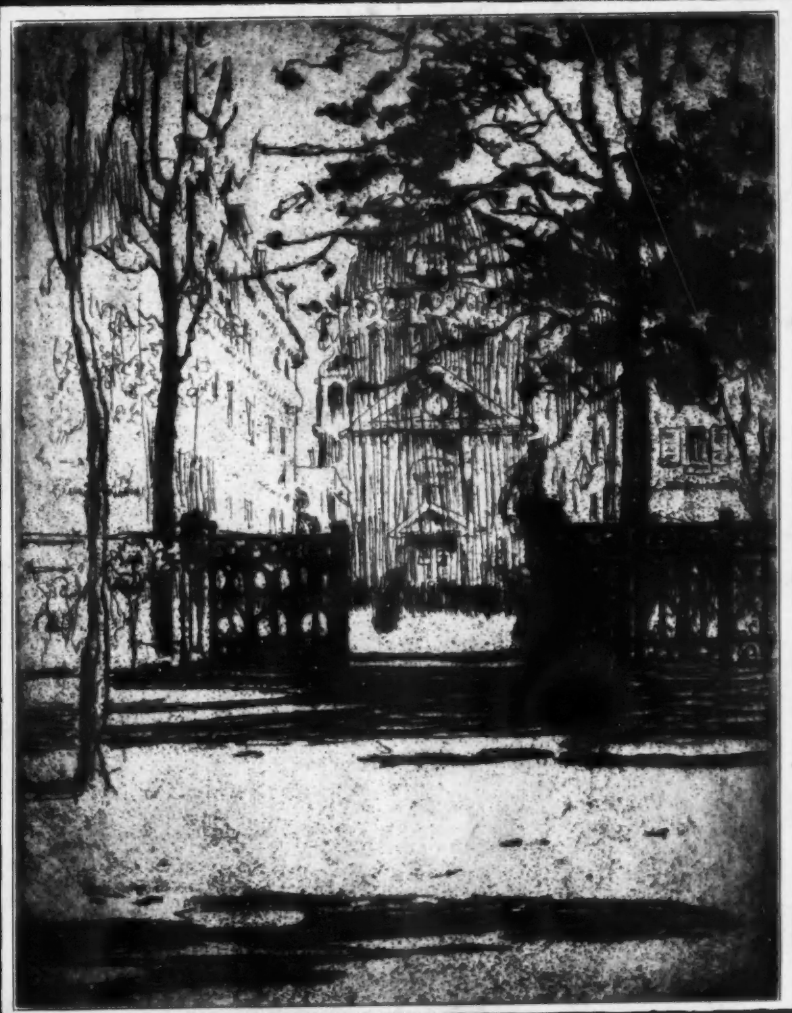
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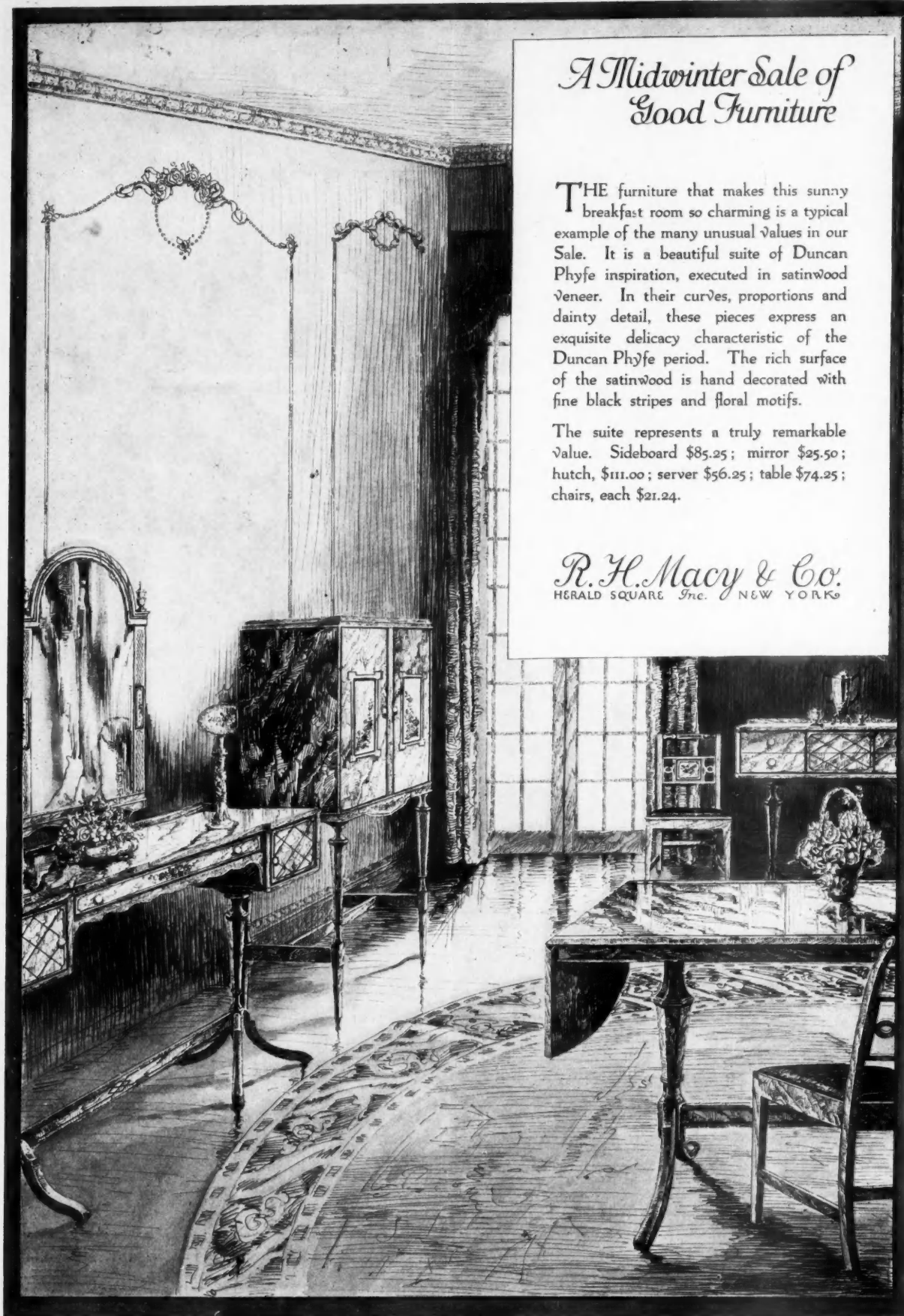


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The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

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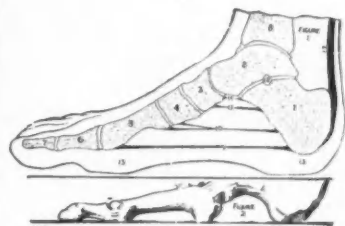
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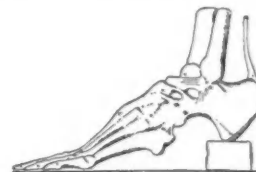
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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VI New Style

No. 18



Nature made the foot to walk upon the flat ground without shoes. The reason is apparent from the above cut. The rear end of the little toe (the central abutment of the arch) must rest upon the same unyielding surface as the heel and ball.



But Civilization demands shoes with heels. The result is shown above. The central abutment is lifted from the ground and, unless Arch Preserver Shoes are worn, the foot arch is left without support other than the unstable shank of the ordinary shoe.



This is often the result—fallen and rotated arches and untold misery. The unyielding, flat base of the Arch Preserver Shoe is to the foot shod with heeled shoes, what the floor or ground is to bare feet, and thus prevents the condition pictured above. No other shoe does this.

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The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

JANUARY 28, 1922

Number 18

News Notes of the Fortnight

Genoa?

ARE we going to the Genoa Conference on the financial and economic reconstruction of Europe? Forty-five nations have been invited. Germany has been asked and has accepted. Russia has agreed to come in the person of either Lenine himself or Tchitcherin. What is going on in the minds of our government is a secret, but the best inside guess is that the United States will make its acceptance conditional on a real conclusion to the Washington Conference, with results signed, sealed and delivered. Other factors that make for doubt are the almost certain difference of opinion with the new French government on reparations, and the question whether we can sit down at a conference with representatives of the Soviet government and still not recognize it.

Dublin Castle Changes Hands

AFFAIRS in Ireland move forward with less friction than was feared a fortnight ago. Upon the resignation of Eamonn De Valera, and his immediate defeat for reelection, Arthur Griffith was chosen president of the Dail Eireann; a Cabinet was named and the Dail adjourned until February 14. A meeting of the South Ireland Parliament composed of the elected representatives of the southern counties and the four Unionist members for Dublin University, was held, and unanimously approved the Anglo-Irish treaty, De Valera and his supporters absenting themselves. At this meeting, to the general surprise, Michael Collins rather than Arthur Griffith was named head of the Provisional Government. Griffith chose to remain out of it altogether, in order to avoid trouble with the Republicans which would have been certain if he had added this office to his presidency of the Dail.

The great historic moment came on January 16, when Dublin Castle, stronghold of British rule in Ireland, was turned over to the new Government; the defensive wire screens were removed, postal clerks came to take



Here is a photo of Anne Goldthwaite (our artist of this cover's etching) from a portrait painted by herself—just to show you that she can do strong paintings in oils as cleverly and easily as fine delicate etchings and dainty watercolors—so versatile is she.

The South, New York and Paris all lay claim to Anne Goldthwaite's work. Born in Alabama, living in New York and belonging to Paris (where she was one of the organizers of the Academie Moderne) Anne Goldthwaite delights in changing from the vivid watercolor landscapes of her native State to portraits in oils of its famous men; and is as charmingly at home in her etchings of Montmartre or Fontainebleau, France, as in those of the Harbor or Tenth Street, New York.

Her work may be seen in the Congressional Library of Washington; in the Public Library of New York; in the Providence, R. I., Museum; in the Museum of Oakland, California, and at the University of Paris.

over from soldiers the Castle's telegraph wires, the British guard went off duty—the world hopes forever, "Mickey" Collins received the Governmental powers from the Lord Lieutenant, and the Irish Free State set up housekeeping in its own house.

Now the good rumor is that conferences between Michael Collins and Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, have within a very short time arrived at agreements that give hope of peaceable and satisfactory settlements between North and South. And already Queens-town has been renamed Cobh, and shipping lines have admitted it in sailing lists. It's Gaelic, and you pronounce it Cove, to rhyme with Jove.

Lord Bryce

THE death of Viscount Bryce, on January 22, is a great loss to liberal political thought. He is probably best known as the author of "The American Commonwealth" and of "Modern Democracies," which, published only last year, will doubtless be as stable a political classic as the earlier work. James Bryce was very versatile—scholar, diplomat, lawyer, lecturer, author and—what is less well known—in earlier years a remarkable mountain climber. Entering politics at forty, he was repeatedly a member of Parliament, and did much for the cause of home rule in Ireland. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland for two years, and following that served for six years as ambassador to the United States. Those who ought to know say that he did more to improve Anglo-American relations than any other man. Last summer he added to those values and to his great American popularity by his lectures at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown.

The French Bombshell

THE dramatic event of the fortnight was the resignation of Premier Briand of France and the formation of a new government. Down in Cannes, at the meeting of the Supreme Council, Premiers Briand and Lloyd George had settled on the details of an Anglo-French defensive alliance conditioned on French acceptance of the Genoa Conference and on some sort of all-Europe treaty to follow. An alliance with Great Britain was what France had been seeking since the Armistice,

but Briand's opponents in the government interpreted his agreement as endangering the French claim to enforce reparations, protested against any share in the Genoa Conference without further guarantees, and criticized him so sharply while negotiations were going on that he hurried home to convince his critics or to resign. The result, in spite of a favorable impression on Chamber and Cabinet, was his resignation.

President Millerand then asked Raymond Poincaré, former president of France, to form a new government. Poincaré is the antithesis of Briand in policies, representing the extreme nationalists as against Briand's more moderate attitudes, and he has stirred a storm by his appointment of Marshal Pétain to a position in the Ministry of War. It is understood that he suggested that the proposed pact with Great Britain should become a military alliance for the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles, but that Lloyd George refused. At Poincaré's suggestion, it was agreed that meetings of the Supreme Council should be discontinued, in favor of the old method of negotiation through ambassadors. On the whole, the change is generally regarded as marking a crisis in European affairs, though a modification of Poincaré's extreme policies is looked for in actual practice.



Ding, in the N. Y. Tribune

In Behalf of China

UNDoubtedly the Washington Conference has been prolonged partly in the hope of really doing something for China, Secretary Hughes's proposal that all Chinese treaties should be listed with the Secretary General of the Conference was a long move in this direction. It provides not only for complete publicity of treaties already made, but for notification of future treaties sixty days after their making, and in-

vites other powers to adhere to the agreement. This of course offers a chance for China to challenge the validity of contracts she does not regard as sound, and calls for a "show down." The Hughes resolution, with a change in one point secured by the Japanese, was adopted on January 21 by the Far Eastern Committee. But whether any actual revision of China's claims can, or will, be made at this Conference is very doubtful.

China's open door, to obviate a jam, should be of the revolving kind.—*Toledo Blade.*

The Workers Win

THE outcome of the garment workers' strike in New York City has more than local significance. It marks the first instance in American industrial history of an injunction obtained by a labor union to hold employers to a working agreement, and it may be taken as a warning against "light-hearted violations of industrial agreements by employers for all time to come."

The manufacturers—the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association—were bound by contract with their employees to maintain the forty-four-hour week and the week-work system until next June. Taking advantage of unemployment conditions and claiming that the wage-week was destructive to production, the employers broke their contract and sought to enforce piece-work payment. The employees—the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—promptly struck, and the strike, involving 55,000 workers, has been going on since last November, of course at enormous loss to both sides, as this is the largest industry in New York. In the suit which terminated the long struggle Judge Robert F. Wagner of the Supreme Court granted an injunction restraining the manufacturers' association from violating its contract, and the employees, calling off the strike, have since gone back to work on the old terms.

Pope Benedict XV

AN indication of the extent to which the late Pope Benedict XV increased the cordiality of relations between the Vatican and the Italian Government, is the fact that Government buildings carried flags at half-mast in sign of mourning for his death—a thing which had not been done in the case of any Pope since the Holy See lost temporal power. During Pope Benedict's reign, too, friendly relations were re-established with France and a French ambassador to the Vatican was appointed. Pope Benedict's policies have been liberal and broad-minded, and his death at this stressful period of European affairs is considered doubly unfortunate.

Our Children

CHILD Labor Day again—January 29. Which gives us appalling facts to face. The National Child Labor Committee tells us that:

One child out of every eight from the age of ten to fifteen is gainfully employed outside the protection of federal or state laws.

Every year a million of these children leave school to go to work.

The Federal child labor tax law does not apply to agriculture, domestic service, street trades, stores, messenger and delivery service, restaurants, hotels, moving pictures, and other occupations.

In most state laws agriculture and domestic service are exempted, while other fields are overlooked in many states.

From two to three times as many children as adults in proportion to the number employed are killed or injured in industry.

The health of children is beyond all doubt seriously affected by many forms of child labor. Only twenty states require a physician's certificate of physical fitness before a work permit is issued, and no state provides follow-up examinations of children who have gone to work.

According to the census of 1910 a million and a half children from ten to fifteen were engaged in agricultural occupations, especially in the sugar-beet regions, the cotton country, the onion fields, the truck gardens.

And aside from evil physical effects, rural child labor in vast areas of the United States carries with it a virtual denial of education.

The golf links lie so near the mill
That almost every day
The laboring children can look out
And see the men at play.

—Sarah N. Cleghorn,
in "Portraits and Protests," Houghton, Mifflin.

He Ate Four Sheep

THIS may sound humorous, but we all know it isn't. It is just one of many incidents that illustrate the way prices roll up along the route of food from producer to consumer. The story is of a Wyoming stockman who recently shipped twelve thousand sheep to Chicago. When he got his money he found that after he had deducted freights, commissions and other charges, he had left an average of thirty-two cents a sheep. Going to Chicago himself, he entered a restaurant and happened to order mutton chops. And when he came to pay his bill he found he had eaten the equivalent of four of his sheep.

THE summarized report on the findings of the Washington Conference, which we announced for our last issue, January 14, has been postponed because of the protraction of the Conference.

Your Business in Washington

From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent

January 19, 1922.

SENATOR LODGE walks up Sixteenth street every Sunday afternoon with his head down and his cane thumping the pavement. He looks careworn. His shoulders stoop. He is carrying the Senate on his back and he shows it. For the scene has shifted to the Capitol. Congress has begun to assert itself. The Senate is faced not only with its own accumulation of work but with the prospective results of the Armament Conference now in its tag-end. The House of Representatives, following its own precedent in the last few years, is far ahead of the Upper House in the dispatch of work, and is not confronted with the treaty ratifications awaiting the Senate. So Senator Lodge faces the same old spring song of little accomplished and a great mass of legislation piled at his door by the House—and the clamor of the country for something to show for the time spent.

It is a long time since any courageous soul attempted to change the rules of the Senate so that that body could work more expeditiously. The House, on the contrary, has developed its machinery considerably. The Senate has gone the same old round, year in and year out, with only now and then a spurt of reorganization, soon dying out. But the crush of bills has been so great during the fortnight that Senator Warren, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, boldly put forth a resolution amending the rules so that all general appropriation bills would be referred to a centralized appropriations committee, as is done in the House with success.

At present, bills carrying appropriations may be referred to nine or ten committees and take precedence in those committees in accordance with the amount of work on hand and the disposition of the chairmen.

Moreover, Senator Lodge, with both hands full of international conference problems and the aforesaid Senate on his back at the same time, at present cannot boast even of an atmosphere of harmony. His Senate is at sixes and sevens for several reasons. The farm bloc is a cause of dissension. The faction opposed to the seating of Senator Newberry shows an inclination to spread over the country with speeches and unpleasant aftermath. Senator Borah is rumbling warnings that the international conference must make a good average of achievement or leave the Republican party worse off than it was before. At this writing Republican Senators are in conference hoping to

foster the spirit of brotherhood while discussing the funding of the debt the Allies owe the United States.

Nor is it all Republican dissension—although nearly all. Senator Carter Glass, who, on the whole, has little to say, told the new Senator Heflin, of Alabama, how many mistakes he could make to the minute in attacking the Federal Reserve Board; so these two Democrats and their followers haven't as much love in their hearts as usual.

But a great deal of the present congenial atmosphere is due to the Newberry vote, which seated the Michigan Senator after a long contest over the

berry. This was no surprise here. It was what he was rushed here for. Governor Sproul's appointment of Mr. Pepper is considered at the capital as a big and generous act and indicative of the condition of the Senate. "Give us an intellectual man!" the word went out. "The Senate needs brains." The passing of Senators Knox and Penrose left the Upper House with more upper-crust than weight. The fact that Senator Pepper voted for Newberry means little in any determination of his future course. A new man, no matter how wise in parliamentary law, is a member of his party and little else until he becomes familiar with the routine. Senator Pepper is a distinguished gentleman in looks and record, and much is expected.

What observers will look for will be the new Senator's alignment—whether he will join those who daily are involving the Senate in the game of politics for the game's sake, or add to the contingent trying to provide the technical treatment the present economic situation demands; whether he will be found with the Lodges or the Kenyons, and whether the new Senator runs with those who do as the President says, or with those who try to tell the President what to do.

This tug between the legislative and executive branches of the Government is now showing that during the Wilson administration it existed as a principle and not merely as a peculiarity of Mr. Wilson's. Some day this issue will have to be clarified. Of all persons least likely to be bothered with it, one would select Warren G. Harding. Yet here he is at odds with the Senate over soldier bonus legislation; over the farm member of the Federal Reserve Board, and though he has accepted a compromise, the President states that he does not intend to be told what to do about his appointments by legislation.

He favors a cash bonus for soldiers and would not object to raising it by imposing a sales tax, or by some practical levy; but he disagrees with Congress in trying to base the payment of the bonus upon the ability of the United States to collect interest upon the foreign debts. The war loans will be paid some time, but when? If the bonus is desirable, it is needed in cash with a certainty. So the Republican leaders after conference at the White House are again at a loss as to how to make the payment of a bonus a pleasant public dose without increasing taxation.

It was decided today to proceed with a bonus bill as a separate measure. Senator Borah stalked out of the room



Kirby, in the New York World

righteousness and legality of enormous campaign expenditures, lasting three years. It was tense in the Senate chamber when the vote was counted—46 to 41—and the subsequent acknowledgment by Senator Newberry in which he counted himself, and all those associated with him, blessed with complete vindication was an exhibition of nothing but effrontery—in view of the fact that the Senate coupled with the vote itself an amendment declaring the expenditure of such sums as Senator Newberry and his campaign managers had used, to be "contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Senate and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government."

The whole Newberry situation was soaked in machine politics involving both Republicans and Democrats. It became a mere shuttlecock. Democrats tried to make all the party capital out of it they could. The Democratic opposition probably was no purer than the Republican defense.

The first important vote of Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania, was cast to seat Senator New-

at this point. He is opposed to the bonus proposition. The spirit of doing something for the ex-soldier is not uppermost in the bonus agitation, the general tenor being this: The party on top at the next election will be the one bidding high for the soldier vote.

Although the Senate as a whole is in a decided pre-election mood, there are some Senators who stand out—and one is Carter Glass. His defense of the Federal Reserve Board this week was remarkable for its clarity, fearlessness and lack of partisan bias. Senator Glass helped to frame the legislation creating the Federal Reserve system and has been a close student of its subsequent working. He told the Senate in crisp language what he thought of the insistence of the agricultural bloc in forcing legislation practically instructing the President to appoint a farmer on the Board, and his opposition was unmistakable. It was good, wholesome opposition upholding the Republican President in his disinclination to make the concession. Mr. Glass might have been defending a Democratic administration so far as his zeal and fire were concerned. But the agricultural bloc won out and only nine Senators voted against it.

The agricultural bloc is taking the place in Congress of the former position of the labor faction. A few years ago some one said "working people" and "rights of labor," and thereupon matters were quite likely to go in that direction. Today labor interests have dimmed. Little is heard about the power of labor and what would happen if laboring constituencies were not sufficiently mollified. Farming votes have taken this place and the peak of the farm wave is not yet reached in Congress.

Some of the great significance of a change of administrations is lost down here when one finds the Republican party facing the same old problems, the same situations with which Democrats struggled. The present farm business sounds new but is not a whit different from the Democratic farm enigma—and so on through the list and including the actual desk load of the Republican President. Woodrow Wilson sits in his S street home and must visualize the details as if they were his own of two or three years ago. Likewise former President Taft can watch his Republican successor do the things he did; and those on the outside say, "Now, Mr. Harding isn't going to make the same mistakes Taft did, is he?"

Woodrow Wilson looked out his window this week and saw the streets for blocks around filled with a black mass of humanity trying to get to his door after the mass meeting which inaugurated the Woodrow Wilson Foundation campaign. It was an impressive sight. Automobile traffic had to make a detour about town to get around it. And when

the White House attachés go over to the Shoreham for a bite of lunch they pass in the lobby an imposing stand and an aristocratic mistress recording the contributions to perpetuate Wilson ideals. It's a queer Washington—and the more

THE present session of Congress, the second of the Sixty-seventh, has been more active during the last fortnight than at any time since its beginning on December 5.

Considered in the Senate

Republican leaders have been conferring about the foreign debt refunding bill, which was reported from the Finance Committee by the new chairman, Senator McCumber. It has been under consideration there for five months. The Senate Committee eliminated certain features of the House bill. It is believed now to be more satisfactory to President Harding. It establishes a Refunding Board and limits the life of the bonds of foreign governments to twenty-five years. The five per cent interest rate and requirement of semi-annual payments (House bill provisions) were stricken out.

Introduced in the Senate

Senator Harris, of Georgia, in an effort to promote safety in traveling, would compel interstate carriers to use steel passenger cars.

Proposition by Senator Warren, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, to create a centralized reviewing committee for all appropriation bills, saving millions of dollars yearly.

Passed by the Senate

A bill substituted by the House for a previous Senate measure authorizing President Harding to turn over surplus army medical supplies, not exceeding \$4,000,000 in value, to the relief organizations in the famine districts of Russia. Bill to the President.

Amendment to the Federal Reserve Act increasing the members of the Federal Reserve Board so that a farmer may be named to fill the next vacancy on the Board.

Resolution to seat Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, accused of enormous expenditures of campaign funds, but with condemnation of the practice in principle.

Considered in the House

Bill introduced by Representative Dyer against lynching.

General appropriation bills for the support of the Government.

Passed by the House

The House sent to the Senate the Post Office appropriation bill of \$554,000,000, with no provision for continuing the airplane mail service after July 12.

Hearings and Investigations in Progress

The Senate Committee still is investigating Senator Watson's charges of injustice to soldiers abroad. Chairman, Senator Brandegee.

The Senate Finance Committee continues to hold hearings on the new tariff legislation.

you know it the less difference it seems to make who wins an election. The real difference in administrations is in the moral tone of the country.

For those concerned with the clatter of tea cups, the capital now is engrossing. This place is in a social haze. The

sandwich caterers are at it day and night, and the fellow who has but one engagement for an evening has missed out. The diplomatic reception was very dashing, with all the gold lace and gossip. The German envoys stood around, not having very much fun and being stared at rather rudely. And Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who has been on hand for the occasion for thirty years, held an audience of her own. Mrs. Harding has more new and expensive clothes than country dressmakers ever dreamed of. Will Hays has been a center of interest, and has been genial and frank about his new connection with the moving-picture interests and his retirement from the Cabinet on March 4. What is known in intimate circles is that Mr. Hays never considered himself as one who would grow old in the service—some say that when he took the Post Office Department he did so thinking that he would put his best energies into it for a year or so and then get out.

The armament and Far Eastern situation: If you have not lost your sense of humor you get some amusement over the numerous formal departures and good-bys which are said and unsaid in conference quarters. Mr. Balfour has been sailing every few days, according to arrangements, and then unpacks and settles himself. He already has called together the correspondents, American and foreign, talked to them fondly about ties of affection, given them presents of remembrance, received their tears and solicitude for his safe return journey—and interviewed them the next morning as usual on the overnight developments. In brief, the situation as I write is this:

The United States has received the invitation to participate in the financial and economic conference at Genoa on March 8. This conference was plainly inevitable after the first few weeks of the Washington Conference because of the revealing light the latter threw on the economic situation all over the world. The inclusion of Russia in the conference is considered an important step toward formulating a working basis between Russia and the rest of the world.

The naval treaty, supposedly completed and ready for presentation to a plenary session of the conference two weeks ago, is still unfinished owing to necessity for clarification of details of fortifications in the Pacific.

Direct negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese regarding the Shantung matter are not completed although about thirty meetings have been held. Yesterday they came to an agreement regarding the mines near the important Shantung railroad, which would give representatives of the two nations equal capital in the property. Secretary Hughes took hold this week by making a proposal for reaffirmation of the "open door" and equal opportunity

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U. S. R. S.—First Aid To Unemployment

By Ethelyn Glasser

STATE CHAIRMAN RECLAMATION AND CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT, IDAHO FEDERATION WOMEN'S CLUBS

AFTER other wars, the United States has given free land to returned soldiers. It has declined to throw them into the open labor market during the critical period of industrial depression and unrest that always follows war. And, with his feet on his own domain, his heart rooted in the soil, the soldier-farmer has become a national bulwark.

But what are we doing now? We can no longer stop our ears to the grim, inarticulate, half-smothered tragedy of the unemployed soldier who is drifting from all his mental, moral, and religious moorings; whose soul, losing faith in self, in country, humanity and God, is being sapped by an insidious poison far more deadly than mustard gas.

The best of these men revolt from taking "assistance" in any form from their friends or relatives, the Red Cross, or even the Government. What they want is not a hand-out, no matter how many frills it is wrapped up in. They want jobs and homes, where they can continue to be men, whole in mind, if not altogether so in body.

The issue is sharply before the Sixty-seventh Congress, in the shape of the McNary-Smith Reclamation bill, which calls for an appropriation of \$250,000,000 or more for the reclamation by irrigation and drainage of arid and swamp lands. It is the earnest wish of the women of the West that this bill should be passed, with twenty millions or more made immediately avail-

able for use on projects now ready for actual construction work. If this were done, thousands of men could be put to work this winter, and that work would soon furnish, at cost, homes for 200,000 men and women who served in the war with Germany. For the bill has a double purpose: to develop the agricultural resources of the United States through federal and state co-operation, and to give preference in the matter of employment and the establishment of rural homes to those who have been in our military and naval forces.

Judged by results, Reclamation is another word for magic—though the hard-working Reclamation Service would disapprove the characterization. But this scientific business of ditches and drains does make the desert blossom like the rose, and in amazingly short periods, too. Since the Reclamation Act of 1902, out of a formerly arid and unproductive wilderness have sprung 45,000 farms, supporting 45,000 families—to say nothing of towns and railroads. One project alone, which used to maintain two flocks of sheep, gives homes to 2,500 people—homes with schools and churches and all included. Before 1904, no land under reclamation averaged in value more than ten dollars an acre, and most of it had no value except to the coyote and the jackrabbit. Now they have been replaced by 500,000 people.

During the period of the Reclamation Law, twenty-six projects in four-

teen different states of the arid West have been undertaken, and more than half of them have been practically completed (and all could have been completed long ago had the money for construction work been available). Two million acres have been brought



Waiting for the water from Reed Dam to make this desert fertile. This land is as good as that shown below

under irrigation, and in the process the Reclamation Service has dug 12,820 miles of canals, ditches, and drains; excavated ninety-five tunnels aggregating in length over twenty-seven miles; erected masonry, earth rock-fill and crib storage and diversion dams with a total volume of nearly fourteen million cubic yards; and built 7,368 bridges with a total length of over 32 miles. It has built 986 miles of wagon road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,224 miles of telephone lines, 672 miles of transmission lines, and 1,464 buildings, such as power houses, pumping stations, offices, residences, barns and storehouses.

Think of that in terms of manual labor employed, not to mention engineering and office work. And then note that seventeen to twenty million acres of land feasible for irrigation remain in the arid West.

After working for twenty years to perfect the United States Reclamation Department, which has created and fostered all this wealth, what shall be said of a policy that would fail to utilize fully at this critical time this great, highly specialized organization, built up with so much study, care, and expense; this organization capable of giving constructive, national-wealth-producing work, to so many thousands of men.

And there is still another side to reclamation from the employment standpoint. Last year, while Congressman
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Photo by courtesy of U. S. Reclamation Service

A fête at Rupert, Idaho, where all was sagebrush nine short years ago

When is a Wage Not a Wage?

By Marjorie Shuler

IN Kansas, progressive Kansas, nearly half of the women workers whose wages were reported in a recent survey were earning less than a living wage.

The survey was made at the request of the Kansas Industrial Welfare Commission, by the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, assisted by Kansas officials. It covered 7,288 women workers. Of these 19.3 per cent were earning less than nine dollars a week, 50.6 per cent less than twelve dollars, and seventy per cent less than fifteen dollars a week.

The pin-money argument, always wobbly about the knees, goes down with a crash before the proven facts that of these workers 37.3 per cent contributed *all* their earnings to the upkeep of homes in which they had dependents, and 35.1 per cent contributed *a large part* of their earnings to the care of dependents. Nor is this all. Of the single women who had been working for ten years 35.6 per cent had, during that entire time, contributed all of their earnings to the care of homes containing dependents; and sixty per cent of the married women who had been working for ten years had, during that period, been giving all of their wages toward the support of their homes containing dependents.

It is high time, surely, that women's wages should be based on some other

Kansas is one of twelve states in the Union that have any minimum wage law whatever. But the minimum figure even in that progressive state is only \$11. This article reports the study of wages made by The Women's Bureau. Meantime The Women's Division, Kansas Court of Industrial Relations has made a cost-of-living survey. It is not yet ready, but we have just received the gist of it as we go to press:

"From the results of this survey—it appears that \$16.93 a week is necessary to maintain a woman at a minimum decency standard of living." \$16.93—11—\$5.93.

notion than that ancient and comfortable theory of their freedom from family responsibility.

The women receiving these wages were not immigrant, ignorant, non-English-speaking women, either. Not in the state of Kansas. Out of the total number of women included in the survey, more than ninety per cent were native-born white women, less than four per cent foreign born, and about five per cent Negroes.

Nor were they young, flighty girls bridging the period between schoolbooks and matrimony. Nearly one-half were twenty-five years of age or over, and nearly a third were thirty or more.

But surely they were unskilled workers, you assume. Indeed not. The difference in payment between experienced workers and those who had been working a short time showed a variation as low as \$1.40. One woman

had been employed for thirty-four years in one laundry and had never received more than ten dollars a week. Another had been working in a box factory for twenty-nine years and until a few months before the survey had been receiving \$9.50. Out of this magnificent sum she had been helping a sister support a mother, and up to the time of his death they had also supported their father. While the survey was in progress the woman was absent from her work, due to the sister's death, and the employer who paid her so low a wage said he could "hardly get along without her." Women with four to ten years' experience were earning \$5 to \$5.50 a week, and one woman with more than fifteen years' experience was earning \$7 to \$7.50 a week.

Were they, then, from small communities where the cost of living is low? Not at all. The survey was made in thirty-one cities of the state, ranging from three with a population of fifty thousand persons to eleven with a population of less than five thousand.

And, finally, these women were not mainly from the lines of employment where tips might be expected to supplement their regular wages. Look at the figures for the entire survey: Meat and poultry packing, 971; food manufacturing, 257; clothing manufacturing, 665; miscellaneous manufacturing, 756; general mercantile, 1,884; five-

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THIS young lady with a name so curious to our Occidental ears—Ma Saw Sa—is the "first woman who—" along an astonishing number of lines. That is, the first *Burmese* woman who—

She was the first young woman of Burma to seek a college education—graduating from a mission school and then from the Baptist College in Rangoon as its first woman graduate. Then she started on an extensive training in medicine in order to serve her countrywomen; after graduation from the Government University of Calcutta, she was ready to specialize in surgery and diseases of women and children, and accepted a special scholarship from the Burmese Government for study in Great Britain. There, at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Dublin, she was the first Burmese of either sex to win a fellowship, and just on the side picked up a public-health diploma.

Next on her list she got the first appointment ever made to a Burmese woman as an executive of any institution in Burma—she became superinten-

Dr. Ma Saw Sa



dent of the Dufferin Hospital at Rangoon.

And when last summer the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its work in Burma, it invited this young lady to visit America. The trip around the world that resulted was the first trip around the world a Burmese woman ever took, and involved the first service on an international missionary body ever rendered by a woman of her race.

The difference between Dr. Ma Saw Sa and any other forward-looking young woman is just a matter of externals; for consider what familiar things she wants: public playgrounds for the children; better sanitary measures for the public health; a good public library; a tuberculosis camp or hospital; arts and crafts included in the student training.

Still in the early thirties, attractive, vital, it is easy to predict that Dr. Ma Saw Sa will accomplish much for the welfare of her people.

BELLE K. ADAMS.

"BUT they don't know how to compete!"
 "They can't stand the grill of the contest!"

Remember those challenging objections when the suffrage campaign was at its hottest?

This is the story of a woman who has thrived on competition every step of the way from her position as teacher in a one-room country school to the highest office in the gift of American educators.

Charl Ormond Williams is the new president of the National Education Association. As superintendent of schools in Shelby County, Tennessee, she has won countrywide notice by her ability as an organizer. She has demonstrated that a woman can handle three-quarters of a million dollars yearly to the complete satisfaction of an entire county's taxpayers, and incidentally has had time to be linked up with the major woman interests of the United States.

When an association of some seventy thousand teachers, drawn from a field of four-fifths of a million educators, elect a woman who cannot boast a college degree as their official head, there is bound to be a reason. Miss Williams declared, on her election in July, that the reason was "Rural Schools"; that the country was waking up to the fact that the country girl and boy merited just as good an educational foundation as the city child. Friends and associates of the new executive have additional explanations to offer.

The daughter of a one-room school teacher and product of the country school, Miss Williams topped off her education with two years of state normal training and plunged in at the age of eighteen years to show her fellow Tennesseans how to liberalize the accepted curriculum.

To reading, writing and 'rithmetic, she added the concert, the play and even opera itself when opportunity offered. What if the stage at the Germantown high school wasn't wide enough for the class play? A local lumber mill supplied the necessary boards to build it out and Johnny and James did the carpentry under "teacher's" direction, with the aid of the home saw and hammer.

Miss Williams believed in knowing the county "folks." While teaching and supervising in the schools she took part in every community activity. She played the piano with equal zest at Sunday-school, church and prayer meeting, funerals and weddings.

Wherever there was a social gathering, "Teacher" was there. Today the men and women whom she came to know intimately as community co-workers are calling on her at the million-dollar Greek temple court-house in Memphis, Tenn., where she has offices.

At the Top of the School-teacher Ladder

By Sara Robinson



Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

Charl Ormond Williams
President of the N.E.A.

In Shelby County, a rigid examination must be passed to win credentials as a candidate for county superintendent. The examination takes several days and covers twenty or more subjects covered in the elementary and high-school courses. Miss Williams scored the highest average that ever has been made by a candidate for this position in Tennessee.

Once in as superintendent, she made things hum. The flock of one-room schools which had covered the county began rapidly to disappear, and in their place a fine assemblage of up-to-date consolidated structures with auditoriums and community-center rooms arose. Indeed, when Charl Williams came to the superintendency, consolidation already had been launched under the direction of her sister, Mabel Williams. A cordon of brick buildings around the county's edge had taken the place of the makeshift school rooms. Today, only one one-room school remains in the entire county.

The county court, the tax-fixing body, stood back of the superintendent in her expansion efforts, as did the county boards of education, elementary and high. Taxes leaped, but so did results. On more than one occasion when an increase of taxes or a bond issue for the schools was at stake, the board of directors of the Memphis

Chamber of Commerce came in a body to the session of the county court to give moral support to the superintendent's cause.

Multiple as were her school responsibilities, they did not take Miss Williams's complete attention. As the first and only Democratic committee woman from Tennessee, she went to San Francisco for the convention in June, 1920, working with others for an educational plank in the Democratic platform. Later she worked with the Democratic organization in Washington and New York for several weeks.

When suffrage was at issue in the legislature of Tennessee and Governor Roberts called the extra session to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment, Miss Williams went to Nashville in response to an urgent call. She was chosen chairman of the Tennessee committee of men and women who worked through weeks of intense August heat against the biggest lobby ever seen in Tennessee's legislative halls.

The new educational head is an active member of the Business and Professional Women's league, and prominent in the League of Women Voters, a leader in the Americanization department of the Federated Women's clubs.

Had not this versatile woman won her way to the front through her chosen school work, she probably would have gone into "Who's Who" as a world-famous globe-trotter. There is hardly a beauty spot on the continent, or abroad for that matter, where she has not ridden, hiked or climbed. She is as much at home in the Austrian Tyrol as in the Yosemite or Alaska. Mount Rainier, in Washington, is her favorite and she has footed her way up to the glacier region without mishap. Her theory is that the best way to study geography is to go over the original of the map.

With all her delight in sports and adventure the thing dearest her heart is her five-room apartment in Memphis, where she can sew (if she ever finds time) and cook (when the maid is out) and play to her heart's content on her wonderful old grand piano. She revels in her many beautiful pictures and much of her furniture she designed herself and had executed by local carpenters.

As a rural school superintendent (the highest paid in the country at \$4,200 a year, with the use of a Ford) Miss Williams will take her stand for twelve years' foundation education for the country boy and girl. Her educational outlook, however, is comprehensive and will not be confined to any section or class.

Under her leadership, educators are looking for substantial strides in the interests of both children and the teaching profession in the United States.

Editorially Speaking

A Tip to Mr. Newberry

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY by a vote of 46 to 41 was given his seat in the United States Senate on January 12, 1922. He was elected in November, 1918, and under ordinary circumstances would have taken his seat March 4, 1919. After the vote which declared him entitled to sit with the Senate he gave out a statement including the following:

"My heart is filled with thankfulness that the three years and four months of persecution have ended in complete vindication and exoneration of myself and all concerned."

As a matter of very unquestionable fact Mr. Newberry and everybody concerned stand accused and convicted instead of "vindicated and exonerated."

First, Mr. Newberry himself declared upon all occasions that he did not know that his campaign committee was spending so much money, nor where it came from, nor where it went to. Now he either told the truth or the untruth; if it was the truth he proves himself a hopelessly unqualified person to sit in the highest legislative body of the land, for a man who does not know what his own campaign committee is doing, has too limited a capacity for observation to be anything but a political blunderer in politics. If he told an untruth, he certainly disqualifies for high office. He is "completely vindicated" in no one's judgment. The whole United States is divided into two classes, one thinking him a knave, the other the usual anti-thesis.

Second, the Senate by evasive dawdling procedure took two years and ten and one-half months to find out that he should have his seat. There is no explanation, excuse or apology which can exonerate the Senate from the charge of neglect of duty with respect to this case.

Third, the political parties as represented in the Senate stand accused of blatant insincerity, since the vote taken fell upon party lines. No Democrat voted for Mr. Newberry, and although a few Republicans voted against him the 46 votes which "completely vindicated" him were all Republican. Mr. Newberry was guilty or he was not. Honest men would pass judgment on the evidence; instead they passed it upon the party. All the world knows that if precisely the same thing had happened, let us say in Alabama, the Democrats on the same evidence would have been for him and the Republicans against him. In truth, as a wit said, the Senators were troubled for "if they voted against him they might get in wrong with the party, and if they went for him they might get in wrong with the public." These considerations apparently caused them to split their worries by voting with the party to seat him and with the public by putting a rider on the resolution which expresses disapproval of so much money being expended in a campaign! It was the painful process of arriving at the contents of the rider which probably consumed the two years and ten months; the other half month being spent in the debate to seat or not to seat.

Fourth, the press muddled the affair still more and Republican papers "exonerated" while Democratic papers condemned. For example, on the same day, Democratic papers carried the statement that Newberry was in the field long before Ford came out as a candidate and was making great headway, while the Republican papers said that Newberry kindly consented to run against Ford who was making great headway in his campaign. Which was lying? Both, probably, and Republicans will believe what their own press told them, and Democrats what their press said and neither will think the thing through.

Fifth, the state of Michigan has been wonderfully resigned to go unrepresented in the Senate for nearly three years; if it possesses a self-respecting electorate it should have taken a bold stand one side or the other.

The blunt truth is that the Newberry case has lessened respect for both political parties, for the Senate, for the party press and for Mr. Newberry in the judgment of all Americans who read and write and know the multiplication table. Mr. Newberry may feel vindicated but the nation feels condemned.

If Mr. Newberry's capacities for observation have been sharpened by his experience he will now relieve his party, his state and his nation of further embarrassment by resigning—it would go further in the business of "completely vindicating and exonerating" him than anything the Senate has done or can do.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Who's Scared?

THE Woman's National Republican Club has just given a semi-public luncheon in New York City in honor of Mrs. Harding, who pled indisposition and did not come.

What happened there makes the occasion notable among the tens of thousands of such events which take place every day. One scans the press report in vain for a program to be served by Republican women, a proposed aim to support, a principle to rally around—but none is mentioned. There was, however, a curious and seemingly well-disciplined unanimity of advice.

Said Congresswoman Robertson: "If there are any Republican women in the League of Women Voters, get out." Said Mrs. Medill McCormick: "The time has passed for a separate women's organization whether you call it the League of Women Voters or the Woman's Party." Said Mr. Adams, chairman of the National Republican Committee: "About the poorest thing a woman can do politically is to be a non-partisan. There is just as much logic in forming a party of women as there would be in green-eyed, red-haired or bald-headed men forming a party."

Mrs. Harding sent a letter and even she added her mite to what appeared to be the main object of the meeting: "If I did not feel that the nation could, and in the long run must, be served best through parties, I should not be a partisan Republican. But I do feel this, and, therefore, am convinced that the maintenance of effective party organization and unremitting work is a duty second to none."

With wide-eyed astonishment those who read the account have ejaculated with one voice: "What is the matter with the G. O. P.? Is it scared?"

Symptoms indicate the state of political emotions. Men Republicans under similar circumstances would have "made the welkin ring" with their eulogies of the grandiloquent achievements of the Republican Ins, the unrivaled abilities, tact and sagacity of Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes. They would have raised side-splitting guffaws over the pitiful fate of the Democratic Outs and closed with a long and loud whoop-la for the G. O. P. Men Democrats under similar circumstances would have charged with the fury of the "light brigade" at the do-nothing, extravagant and boastful party in power and would have shed a few tears over the wasting talents of the Democratic Outs.

But the women have manifested new symptoms, heretofore wholly unknown to political experience. They neither hurled anathema at their one-time party rival nor spent time or breath praising their own party record and leaders—the only problem in the entire world which troubled the speak-

ers, male and female, was the existence of the League of Women Voters! Why? The Federation of Clubs, the W. C. T. U., the Y. W. C. A., the University Women, and countless other women's organizations which "carry on" do not disturb the Republican peace of mind—it's only the League of Women Voters which has aroused their ire.

Why? Because it has already more to boast of in the way of political achievement than Republican and Democratic women put together.

"If you want to do something, do it within the party," say they. Well, well, the members of the League of Women Voters are usually members of the parties, but when the maternity bill went through, neither the Republican nor the Democratic women as such were the power behind it—nor yet the organizations of women who have not offended the party chieftainesses, although they all endorsed it. The power which did most to put it through was the League of Women Voters, and all the world knows it. Oklahoma's Congresswoman who decries the League, spoke against the bill in committee and on the floor and hysterically voted against it. Has she and have other Republican women (or Democratic women) made the removal of legal discriminations against women, naturalization of married women and the correction of illiteracy which are the next aims of the League, a party program? How can Leaguers trust any party to do these things when it has made no pledge to that effect?

When we were working for suffrage some men used to say, "Trust us, we'll protect your interests." Suffragists replied, "We prefer to represent ourselves." Now, vote in hand, the parties say, "Dissolve, we will protect you." Leaguers of commonsense reply, "When parties pledge to give what we want and show they mean to stand by their pledges, we will dissolve and not before."

Being both in a party and in the League is riding two horses, the fair lady from Oklahoma thinks, and says it cannot be done successfully. The facts contradict her. When a great party with seven millions majority can find nothing else to talk about but a "useless League," it is pretty good evidence that there is more to the complaint than appears on the surface. We think somebody's scared.—C. C. C.

An Object Lesson

BOSTON UNIVERSITY is the only co-educational university in Massachusetts. This year it has among its students more men from New England than either Harvard or Yale, and more men than Dartmouth, Williams and Amherst put together. It has more women students than Wellesley, Smith, Radcliffe or Vassar, and more than any two of them combined.

Yet some persons still insist that co-education makes a college or university unpopular.—A. S. B.

What Is the Servant Problem?

TWO interesting developments in the always acute servant problem have come to light recently. In Germany, according to the *International Woman Suffrage News Service*, a bill is before the Reichstag for regularizing the hours of work for domestic help. The bill provides for one free afternoon a week, also for two Sunday afternoons, from two o'clock, in the month, a free afternoon on every official holiday and the right of a full week's holiday after nine months' service in the same household. But, more significant, it is also provided that hereafter servants are to be called "assistants."

Then in London at a recent conference on domestic service, according to the *Manchester Guardian*, the suggestion was made that there should be a degree for domestic service, "carrying the same social value as the women's degrees at Newnham and Girton, and that every schoolgirl should be required to sit for an examination in housewifery."

These two straws indicate a wind blowing toward a realization that the very heart of the problem lies in the social stigma on domestic service; in the situation which makes the woman who works in your kitchen the social inferior of practically every other kind of laborer—regardless of comparative ability, of comparative training and breeding. More and more women are coming to see that housekeeping is a profession requiring trained efficiency and scientific knowledge of a host of values. When they really see that for their servants as well as for themselves, won't the servant problem begin to fade out of existence?

The *Citizen* means to say a lot more on this subject later. Meantime, what do its readers think, and what are their experiences?

In an English Mirror

AN entertaining way for the American woman to see herself as she is seen is to follow the comments made by the *Manchester Guardian's* correspondent in America, Muriel Harris, tucked away modestly on the woman's page in that admirable weekly. Here is an excerpt from the latest issue to reach our desk, which we offer with no argumentative or moralizing intention—unless to promote British-American friendly relations still further, by showing what a nice bouquet we get:

In her home the American woman is domestic almost in the German sense. There is no handing over the kitchen entirely to the cook, for instance. There is no hard-and-fast line which leaves this to the maid and that to the mistress. Domestic crises are more frequent even than in England, but when they occur it is no special tragedy, because the mistress of the house is practically always able to fill in the gap without shaking the foundations of the household. American women can nearly all of them cook and sew and do anything in the house from managing the furnace to seeing that the electric fuses are in order. . . .

In our sense, she is far more domesticated and less well educated than is the European girl. The general attitude is different here, and a girl has to be able rather than cultured in the academic sense.

One of the favorite amusements for little girls is to let them invite their friends and turn them loose in the kitchen to cook their own dinner. Rich little girls are frequently given miniature houses in which they can cook and housekeep to their heart's content. The domestic side in them is developed very much as a boy's mechanical side is developed by means of carpenter's tools or toy engines.

The rather casual education of the girl gives full play to any versatility she may have, and there are, correspondingly, brilliant flashes in her, as also unexpected failures. To the foreigner it is odd to see her scrubbing her own sink—a very nice white sink, by the way—and attending assiduously lectures on Freud—all with the same enthusiasm. It completely dispels the idea of the luxury-loving, restless woman that in Europe she is commonly regarded as being.

American Professors Abroad

IT is not too much to say that the entire civilized world has a new interest in government. This was emphasized recently by a course of lectures given at the School of Political Science in Paris by two American University professors—James W. Garner, professor of Political Science at Illinois University, and Frank H. Haskins, of Clark University. They spoke—Professor Garner, by the way, using French—to large and interested audiences on problems of American government. Professor Garner's hearers were astounded by the long ballots which he exhibited, showing how the voter in the United States is hindered by an interminable list of names, with the result that all too often he leaves the choice of officials to chance or to unscrupulous political manipulation. The impression left on the French hearers, according to *France-Etats-Unis*, was that the future of American politics is brighter than its actual present, because of the growing interest of the people. Such exchanges of political thought on the part of different kinds of democracy help immeasurably to a better understanding among nations.

What the American Woman Thinks

The Blanket Amendment

BY FLORENCE KELLEY

THE amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the National Woman's Party has, although not yet introduced into Congress, aroused nation-wide discussion which will doubtless continue until most of the desirable changes that the amendment is intended to accomplish are achieved by less dangerous methods.

The object of the amendment, as stated by leading members of the National Woman's Party, is to expedite the process of getting for women full political, legal and civil equality. Obviously women should have full political equality and freedom from the old exclusions from the bench, the bar, the highest ranges of the teachers' profession in all public institutions of learning. Specifically, there should be identical eligibility of men and women throughout the civil service. Women should have every opportunity for jury duty and the right to equal guardianship of their children.

The issue between the proponents and opponents of the proposed amendment is as to the final effect of the amendment upon the status of women, as to which the Supreme Court of the United States alone can give a final answer. The amendment reads:

Section 1. No political, civil or legal disabilities or inequalities on account of sex, or on account of marriage unless applying alike to both sexes, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

One of the gravest objections to the amendment is the fact that, if enacted, it must inevitably clog the courts for many years, creating infinite confusion and uncertainty as the Fourteenth Amendment has been doing for a half century—and for the same reason.

The Fourteenth Amendment contains the ambiguous clause, "due process of law," and what constitutes "due process of law" has been and could be determined solely by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States—frequently by a vote of four judges to five.

The proposed amendment contains not one ambiguity—but twelve. Of these the most important is the concept, new to constitutional law, of civil and legal inequality. For the Consumers' League the immediate urgent question is: What will the Supreme Court decide on the following points?

1. Will those women wage-earners who now have the benefit of the statutory eight-hour day, rest at night and one day's rest in seven, lose these advantages?

2. How can they get an eight-hour law for themselves—in a state where workingmen do not care to get it be-



cause they prefer negotiation backed by organization, to statutes?

3. Should women be compelled to abandon protective legislation in their own behalf because workingmen do not prefer it for themselves?

4. Why should wage-earning women not be permitted to continue to get protective laws for their own health and welfare, and that of their unborn children, and to carry on labor unions too, if they so desire? Why should their activities be subordinated to the preferences of wage-earning men?

Though ten thousand distinguished authorities on constitutional interpretation may declare that this amendment, if enacted, will leave intact the existing body of laws for the protection of women and girls in industry, their words will be as the wind over the sea until the Supreme Court has spoken. And until that time every assurance by any person that wage-earning women will be unaffected has no more value than a quack medicine advertisement.

Will the National Woman's Party publicly answer the question: "Do you believe that the states should have the constitutional power to pass protective legislation affecting women if and when, in their judgment, it becomes advisable? Yes? or No?"

Women's Moment

BY LUCIA AMES MEAD

SAID John Ruskin, "It is a state of mind much to be dreaded for a man not to know the devil when he sees him."

In these days of bewilderment and the uprooting of old ideas and stand-

ards, what the average citizen most needs is not so much mere knowledge of newspaper facts and of the machinery of government, as a philosophy of life. Two devils in particular are lying in wait for the woman voter: one is apathy, indifference, irresponsibility; the other is zeal without knowledge.

The machinery of government and the facts about elections, etc., can be looked up in a reference book and learned by heart. That comes first, but is only a means to an end. The end is to get sound judgment about public policies and to help create the right public opinion so as to get right laws and real enforcement of those laws. Old prejudices, traditions, newspaper headlines and street gossip form the basis of the judgment of millions of voters. Their mind is a lumber-room of ideas huddled together without any order or system.

The good citizen is eager not only to get clear ideas but to help his confused neighbors see clearly. Here is a spiritual arithmetic that is very wonderful. When one is dealing with horses, timber, coal, bread and other material things, the more one gives away the less one has. When dealing with ideas and love and the great invisible forces, subtraction turns into addition and the more one gives the more one has.

The average voter reads whatever chances to come to him or what suits his prejudices. He does not dream that a large part of his best education may come from reading papers outside his political party and of other religious sects than his own. He has a morbid fear of not being loyal to his own. That means that he may vote an unthinking, straight party ticket every time.

Loyalty to truth instead of party will often lead one to vote with one party in a state election and with another party in the local or national election. It will create the fine type of independent voter which will bring both parties to a higher standard.

The responsibility of the ballot has come to women just when the kind of contribution which they can make to the world is most needed. Women are not so gifted as men in ability to build bridges and ships and skyscrapers and to run railroads, but they are capable of evening up our terribly unbalanced life. The last century was dominated by inventions and the study of mechanics and the enormous development of speed and wealth and force. Men were so intoxicated with their achievements, from the steam-engine to the airplane, that life came to have a false proportion.

It is woman's great opportunity now

to supply what has been lacking in our education and to put the new emphasis upon human relations. The good citizenship that we need must get its foundation in the nursery and be based upon the Golden Rule. The principles that govern beautiful family life must extend to those that govern the city, state and nation and the family of nations.

Imagination, the power to put one's self in the place of a Mexican or Japanese or Negro, to feel as other people feel, must be the basis of this new education. It must affect the teaching of geography, literature, history and civics in our schools, and it must control our attitude toward tariff, taxation and the proper distribution of our public income and national resources.

The science of government, of human relationships, of getting on together, is the most important science to be studied in the next half-century. Had as much thought gone into it in the past thirty years in every land as went into guns and poisonous gases, the great war would probably not have come, and most of the great nations of the world would not be approaching bankruptcy. Women come into responsibility just when the United States has the greatest opportunity for service and leadership that was ever offered any nation. Europe will sink or rise according as we co-operate or hold aloof.

Americans have studied automobiles and aviation vastly more than they have studied the machinery of government. They have studied chemistry and stock reports vastly more than they have studied public welfare. We are just beginning to understand the close relationship between the policies of the men whom we elect and our pocketbooks and pantries, our boys' future and our power of leadership among the nations.

At this thrilling time when the nations are seething with new ambitions, when millions are using the ballot for the first time, and the needs of suffering humanity were never so acute, the new teaching of science and of history must be put into the citizen's political creed. The first article of faith should be an inspiration. It is:

I believe that most evils are preventable.

The Wrong Way with Austria

BY NARCISSA COX VANDERLIP

CENTRAL Europe appears very distant to us. With the best intentions we find real facts difficult to get. For instance, foreign exchange as listed in the New York papers is entirely different from that actually existing in some of the foreign countries.

The unhappy situation of Austria is definitely related to our inability to visualize or make tangible the tragedies taking place on the other side of the

Atlantic. Immediately after the Armistice the United States Grain Corporation provided goods to Austria as an immediate relief of the starvation which had been increasing terribly, due to the blockade. Most of the food was left-over army supplies, billed to Austria at high war prices; it was sold on credit, without much idea of its becoming a debt of twenty-four million dollars. The people responsible for its dispatch were more concerned about saving innocent lives than about security for our debt.

The economic isolation of Austria, caused by the peace treaty, soon made it evident that she would need money credits from outside to provide food and raw materials in order to re-establish her only source of support under the new conditions—the manufacture of articles of luxury. The financial committee of the League of Nations made a careful study of the situation, and a plan for an international loan to Austria, called after Mr. ter Meulen of Amsterdam, was drawn up.

It provided first that all countries which had a lien on Austria's resources should give them up in favor of a new loan—taking a second instead of a first mortgage on Austria's securities. Then there was to be an internationally floated loan for Austria's benefit, par-



ticipated in by any countries that had money to invest, and secured by Austria's most fundamental security—her art treasures—if nothing more substantial. All countries, including Serbia, gave up this prior lien except Italy and the United States. Italy stated that she would give up her lien if the United States would.

In this country the Austrian relief debt of \$24,000,000 got inadvertently dumped in with the Allied war debts to us, amounting to something over eleven billions. Congress had the sole power to decide the matter. It is a fussy business to extricate this debt and treat it separately. No one is very much interested. Perhaps helping Austria offers no political glory.

In the meantime the ter Meulen plan has grown cold. It is doubtful if such a loan could now be floated. The crown has gone down from one thousand to the dollar in August to nearly ten thousand to the dollar in December.

In June the American Relief Administration plans definitely to end its feedings. It has already reduced them so that suffering is acute. And unemployment or inadequate pay, slowed-down industries, and despair are marching hand in hand with starvation. I have seen people that I knew were starving. It is not spectacular. They die quietly of disease, which easily takes hold of them when they are undernourished for a long time.

This is a case in which government action would be worth infinitely more than relief. A whole people cannot live on charity indefinitely. Action by Congress, if the ter Meulen loan plan could be revived, would start Austria on a sound self-respecting career.

The Bookshelf

FREDERICK PALMER has been watching and reporting wars for twenty-five years, and he has back of that experience a healthy familiarity with history. In *"The Folly of Nations"* he lumps his accumulated material and analyzes it for you, strips war of its glamour and its lure and shows the stuff of which it is made. He describes war itself, and the causes which lead to it. Having analyzed the disease, he outlines treatment, both curative and preventive. His last chapter begins, "We may hope and we may dream. If our hope remains steadfast and is supported by wisdom and labor, our dream may become partially true in our time; and this may be a useful start for the next generation in making it come true entirely."

Mr. Palmer's book is packed too full of interest and value to have a paragraph "gist." It is a nutritious book, a salutary book, an inspiring book, a thoroughly enjoyable book.

Fir Flower Tablets, by Florence Ayscough and Amy Lowell (Macmillan): In translating these poems from the Chinese, Mrs. Ayscough preserved the very spirit and atmosphere, as well as the quaint letter, of the original. Miss Lowell has made each an English poem and so well did her sympathetic knowledge of things Chinese combine with her abundant poetic genius that even the most fragile carries its own luster and delicate fragrance. Rarely lovely poetry, and a distinct achievement in the history of women in letters.

The Secret of the Sahara; Kufara, by Rosita Forbes (Doran): Fascinating account of a woman's thrilling exploration of forbidden desert settlements. An amazing exploit. M. A.

The Answerer, by Grant Overton (Harcourt, Brace & Co.): History and fiction combined in a book that movingly pictures Walt Whitman—Whitman and life as he saw it and richly felt it and "answered" it in his poetry. A book to be re-read.

When Is a Wage?

(Continued from page 10)

and-ten-cent stores, 380; laundries, 932; restaurants, 505; telephones, 938—total, 7,288.

Recent budget studies have established the cost of living for a woman in Texas at \$14.78 a week, a woman in Washington State at \$22.10 a week and a woman in North Dakota at \$16.65 a week. Though estimates of the cost of living in Kansas are not available, it is extremely unlikely that it could be conspicuously lower. Yet the minimum weekly wage award for a Kansas woman worker in manufacturing industries is only eleven dollars—and nearly fifty per cent of the women reported earned less than that. With California requiring sixteen dollars a week and the District of Columbia \$16.50 for women in mercantile industries, the Kansas minimum wage for women in these industries is \$8.50 a week—and fifty per cent of the women in this employment received less than twelve dollars.

The record of hours worked showed a great deviation from the standard forty-eight. More than half of the women worked fewer hours than forty-eight, which means time lost without pay; while a great number worked over forty-eight hours, which entails hardship. More than fifty-four hours a week were spent at work by 2.2 per cent of the women.

Pitiful economies were revealed. One woman could not afford a room to herself, so that she shared with a brother who worked nights, he having the use of the room by day and she by night. Another woman who averaged \$8.80 a week sewed nights and Sundays to make extra money.

The double burden of home cares and outside work was imposed on nearly all the women, but weighed most heavily on the 13.4 per cent who were wives, mothers and wage-earners combined. A typical case was that of a woman who worked forty-five hours a week in a packing-house. In addition she kept house for a husband, who paid eight dollars a week board. Her house included her little girl and two boarders. She did all of the housework and provided three meals a

day for the entire family. This meant getting up at four o'clock every morning to do the cooking and housework before her regular employment at the packing-plant.

A widow with three children to support averaged \$12.39 as a saleswoman. She lived on a small farm and took care of a cow, chickens and a garden, besides the housework—at least five hours of work at home in addition to her eight hours in the store. She also walked two miles twice a day to and from her work.

One woman, thirty-six years old, had eight dependent children. She had supplemented her husband's wages as a watchman by taking in washing until the children were old enough for her to leave, and at the time of the survey was working in a packing plant and making about seventeen dollars a week. More than nine per cent of the women were responsible for the total care of their children, with no help at all from their husbands.

Daughters living at home might be supposed to be having a less difficult time, but the investigation proved that of the 2,696 interviewed, 684 had no fathers at home and 201 had fathers who were not working.

Heartbreaking efforts of women to give their children or younger brothers and sisters better chances in life than their own, came to light in the investigation. One woman, thirty-four years old, had been self-supporting since she had left her farm home eight years before, and had also educated a younger sister. At the time of the survey she was earning twelve dollars a week in a department store, and with two sisters was helping to put a brother through college and to care for a sick sister. A girl earning fifteen dollars a week was entirely responsible for her twelve-year-old sister; and a waitress in a restaurant, who had supported her small brother for seven years, said, "I sure want the little kid to get a good education. I never had one myself."

With conditions like this in Kansas what must the situation be in other states, where the responsibilities of women for upholding homes have received still less public recognition? The woman citizen has many a task to

her hand, but none more compelling than this.

U. S. R. S.—First Aid to Unemployment

(Continued from page 9)

Burton L. French was traveling with the Congressional Appropriations Committee over the various reclamation projects, one member, from Detroit, took a walk through the little town of Sunnyside, in the State of Washington, on that tiny project called "The Oasis." "He came back as a man who had seen something," says Mr. French. "He had. And he said, 'Fellows, I saw \$200,000 worth of automobiles, at least, sent to this little city from my home state of Michigan. I guess I'm for reclamation!'"

So, by irrigation we can not only give employment to thousands of men and take care of surplus population in the crowded centers of our country, but we can create great markets. To the eastern farmer, business man, banker and professional man, it is not usually clear that the development and extension of irrigation in the West materially affect his own prosperity at home. But it can be shown that the aggregate market value of goods manufactured in eastern states, which are consumed by people on irrigation projects, is approximately equal to the gross value of the produce from these irrigated farms.

For instance: since 1918 the totals of wholesale purchases of manufacturers for the Minidoka project in Idaho and the North Platte project (Nebraska and Wyoming) run from seven to ten million dollars, and in each case virtually balance the corresponding crop returns.

With an aggregate total of \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in yearly crop values coming from present government reclamation projects, which finds its way to markets farther east, it is clear that reclamation benefits employment conditions at both ends of the line.

Another point in favor of urging reclamation is that it would further the movement from city to country. Startling figures revealed in the last census show that 51.9 per cent of our present population is now found in cities. The drift from country to city that has been marked for two decades, was greatly accelerated by the war demand for highly paid labor. In our slow return to normal conditions a renewed hunger for land is apparent, and thousands, no longer lured by war wages in the cities, are turning longing eyes to the country. For while the farmer has been hard hit by slumps in prices and other upset conditions, his situation is infinitely better than that of the jobless city dweller. The teeming millions of the world must eat,

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and the farmer must feed them. While his bank account may be seriously affected, his children are not hungry.

This is particularly true for the far West. In this one section of the country, at least, agriculture is still buoyant and robust, which is comforting in view of all one hears about the national decline of agriculture. With all our troubles in the irrigated West, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the increase in the number of farms has been at a normal rate.

"A comparison of farming conditions in the irrigated West," says C. J. Blanchard, statistician of the United States, "with those sections elsewhere where decline in agriculture is marked, show one very pronounced difference. In the West agriculture is largely co-operative; in other sections it is individualistic and unorganized. Especially is the latter true in the regions where farm abandonment has become so menacing.

"The decline in farming is not due to the failure to obtain a living, so much as to the social and spiritual experience which it offers. Isolation, monotony, lack of conveniences and modern comforts will be found to have contributed more largely to the desertion of the land than inability to make the soil produce a living. Large farms, scattered population, bad roads, poor schools, etc., are curable ills if rural expansion is rightly directed.

"The ambition to own homes is not dead in American hearts; but its gratification for most of us is remote, unless opportunities are increased and a sounder policy of creating new and higher forms of rural life established. A reclamation policy formulated along such lines as the present irrigation act would enormously stimulate such a work, and lay a broad foundation for its expansion."

The fact that on irrigation projects the small farm unit is the rule is another count on reclamation's score. Congressman French reported that in Utah the average farm unit on reclaimed projects is less than thirty acres for each individual family, and that the acreage has dropped down year after year. Which, he says, means better cultivation of the land, greater profits per acre, and ownership of the land by the man who farms it.

Add to this that farming by irrigation is especially attractive to young men, because of the great possibilities and the security it offers. More than any other method it makes farming scientific, reducing the uncertainties of moisture supply to a minimum. On irrigated land, the farmer isn't completely at the mercy of the weather.

And finally, no one can call in the bugaboo of overproduction. For aside from the obvious hardship and suffering in many parts of the country, there is this cold business fact, from a bul-

letin published by the United States Chamber of Commerce for 1920: The United States imported \$1,627,000,000 worth of food products such as teas, coffees, spices, etc. The balance was all made up of food products which can and are being produced in the United States.

In the face of these facts, we still find ourselves confronted with the argument that the country cannot afford the necessary expense at this time.

One of the things the West will never be able to understand is why the United States, the richest nation in the world, is too poor to undertake this work, when China, Brazil, Chile, Peru, India, Italy, Alberta, and even Mexico are taking active steps toward extensive irrigation enterprises.

To those who understand the facts, it is beside the point to class as expense the funds administered for land redemption under the Reclamation Law and through the United States Reclamation Service. The \$130,000,000 which reclamation has cost the government has been a highly paying investment. Not only is all this money being gradually returned, but the yearly crop return of \$80,000,000 is more than half the investment, besides realty and other wealth values created to fully five times the amount of the investment. Acreage values range from \$100 to \$1,000 an acre.

Reclamationists, knowing that 93 cents of all the tax dollars now go to feed the insatiable maw of war, look with longing eyes toward the results of the Disarmament Conference. The program outlined by Secretary Hughes, translated into plain figures, is a total annual saving of approximately one-

quarter billion dollars—the amount the West is asking through the McNary-Smith bill for reclamation expenses extended over a period of years.

In other words, the yearly saving on our Limitation of Armaments plan would be nearly twice what has yet been expended on government reclamation since the Reclamation Law passed. The interest alone, at three per cent, on one year's saving of armament expenditure, would be \$7,500,000, which, in terms of Idaho, means half the estimated cost of Reed Dam, our greatest, our keystone project, which will irrigate 2,000,000 acres of land.

All states in the western half of the United States are more or less interested in irrigation problems. To Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Western Texas and Western Nebraska, this development is vital.

It must rest with the United States Government to do the part which is beyond the ability of private enterprise or the community to do. It is a work worthy of the best traditions of our government and our people.

Reprinted from the Woman Voter, the organ of the Indiana State League of Women Voters:

A NEW YEAR'S BARGAIN—For a short time only the WOMAN CITIZEN, which is the best national political and civic magazine published, and the Woman Voter may be secured for an entire year for only \$2.00. That is the price of the WOMAN CITIZEN alone, but through the generous cooperation of the publishers we are able to make this special offer for the month of January.

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Women Citizens at Work

THE formal call to the third annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters and the Pan-American Conference of Women, both of which have been announced in the *Citizen*, has now been issued. The date is April 20 to 29, and the place is the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, Maryland.

MRS. MAUD WOOD PARK, president of the National League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, chairman of the Food Supply and Demand Committee of the National League of Women Voters, are included among the twenty-six women invited by the Secretary of Agriculture to attend the Conference on Agricultural problems, for the week beginning Monday, January 23.

"Since its beginning," said Mrs. Costigan, "the League of Women Voters has been interested in conditions that discourage production and block the cordial relations between producers and consumers. It has worked for better market facilities and cooperating associations. The recognition of the League's efforts which Secretary Wallace has shown in appointing one of its members to the Farm Conference, is most gratifying."

RALLY Week, from January 23 to 28, is to climax the whirlwind campaign which the Missouri League of Women Voters has been carrying on for the election of Constitutional delegates on January 31. The League is supporting five women candidates—including Mrs. Edna Fischel Gellhorn, former state president of the Missouri League—and Rally Week has been planned to emphasize the desirability of electing these five women and the importance of voting on this question.

Speakers are provided by the State league, and all local leagues will hold at least one mass meeting during Rally Week.

MRS. WILLIAMS, President of the Missouri League of Women Voters, writes:

"I am very happy to tell you that I have received a letter from the Governor of our State, Arthur M. Hyde, reading as follows:

"I have your letter of January 13th with reference to accepting the benefit of the Sheppard-Towner Bill for the State of Missouri. I am glad to advise you that this has already been done and the Act was accepted to the extent of \$14,000,000."

HEARTY endorsements of the Pan-American Conference project have greeted the League in every direction. In addition to the invaluable support of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover, and of the Pan-American Union, offers of co-operation and expressions of interest have been received from various groups and individuals. The American Association of Teachers of Spanish, recently assembled in Convention in Washington, passed the following resolution by unanimous vote:

WHEREAS: The coming Pan American Conference of Women, called by the National League of Women Voters, to be held in Baltimore in April, which has the approval of Government departments and the backing of the Pan-American Union, will be in the interest of a closer relationship between the Pan-American countries, be it

Resolved: That the American Association of Teachers of Spanish heartily endorses the calling of such a Conference, and that the Presidents of the Spanish Chapters throughout the United States are urged to co-operate with the League of Women Voters in any way possible to make the Conference a success.

THE state of Maryland and the city of Baltimore have offered co-operation to the Maryland League of Women Voters in working for the success of the Conference. Advisory committees have been appointed for this purpose by Governor Ritchie and Mayor Broenning. The Committee ap-

pointed by the Governor includes prominent citizens from every part of the state, and the Mayor's Committee is composed of sixty-eight well-known business men of Baltimore.

General Federation News

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

A CENTRAL club-house open to the two million women in the United States and other women of foreign countries who are members of clubs affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be established in Washington by the purchase of the residence at 1734 N Street, built by General Nelson A. Miles.

The establishment of these permanent headquarters was unanimously voted by the sixty members representing thirty-four states who attended the recent board meeting of the General Federation held in Chicago. A fund of between \$100,000 and \$150,000 will be raised among the club women of the various states to finance the purchase of the property and furnishings. Pledges from clubs and individuals and a loan voted from the treasury provided the \$20,000 initial payment on the property.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, of Minneapolis, president of the General Federation, was voted chairman of the permanent headquarters committee, and other members were named by her, and confirmed by the Board, as follows: Mrs. W. S. Jennings of Florida; Mrs. J. R. Schermerhorn of New Jersey; Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of California; Mrs. J. W. Watzek of Iowa; Mrs. George Ninot Baker of Massachusetts; Miss Florence Dibert of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Eugene Lawson of Oklahoma; Mrs. Wallace T. Perham of Montana; Mrs. B. F. Saunders of Mississippi, and Miss M. Lillian Williamson of the District of Columbia.

The new headquarters will combine the characteristics of a social, a research, a legislative, a distributing, a conference, and an international headquarters.

The house has an interesting history and has been occupied from time to time by many notables. Marlowe and Sothern once made it their home. It has ample space for all Federation Headquarters' needs, both social and clerical, and in addition has fourteen bedrooms which will offer a home to clubwomen visiting at the national capital on official or other business.

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Late-Winter and Early-Spring Attire For Madame and Mademoiselle

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Suits for immediate wear appear in finger-tip length, tapering a bit at the waist-line or straight of line, unbelted or caught in with odd, buckled belts of much smartness. Tricotine, Twill, Tweed or Trelaine constitute their materials.

Late Mid-Winter Coats display new style tendencies and luxurious trimming of choice Fur. The new Spring Top Coats have a decided English air and are as chic as they are useful.

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James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

which action was taken include amending the Federation by-laws so that an annual instead of a biennial convention will be held in the future with a biennial election of officers in "even" years.

A step forward in bringing the national and state organizations in closer touch was taken in a resolution which permits presidents of state federations to attend board meetings and gives them all privileges of the floor except the vote. A motion was adopted admitting all chairmen of divisions to attend board meetings as conference members. A fourth recommendation of the reorganization committee acted upon provides that no club in any state be permitted to become affiliated with the General Federation without first having been identified and accepted in the state federation.

The creation of a trust fund was authorized from the residue of \$81,000 remaining from the War Victory Fund of approximately \$300,000 raised by clubwomen during the war for work in Europe. Interest from this fund will be utilized to promote any work which is a direct result of the war, such as work for establishing better international relations or permanent peace. Mrs. Walter Sharpe of Texas, chairman of the War Victory Commission, was named a member of a committee of three to advise with the

Board of Directors on the expenditure of this interest.

MR. WALTER J. MILLARD, field secretary of the Proportional Representation League, who has addressed hundreds of keenly interested audiences, is about to make a speaking tour in eleven states. The tour is arranged chiefly to put proportional representation before the organized women voters, and the Secretary, Mr. C. G. Hoag, has sent in the itinerary:

Wisconsin, January 25-28
Minnesota, January 29-February 11
South Dakota, February 12-14 (South-eastern part only)
Iowa, February 15-25
Wisconsin, February 26-March 1
Nebraska, March 2-6 (Eastern part only)
Kansas, March 7-12
Missouri, March 13-16 (Western part)
Missouri, March 17-22 (Eastern part)
Illinois, March 23-24 (Central and Southern parts only)
Indiana, March 25-27 (Southern part only)
Ohio, April 1-10

Inquiries should be sent to the office of the Proportional Representation League at 1417 Locust street, Philadelphia.

THE New Jersey League of Women Voters, through its local branches, is planning an intensive campaign of education on the City Manager Plan

Bill. The New Jersey League expects to give this measure active support at this session of the Legislature.

A DETAILED report of the Child Welfare Survey of New York State, conducted by the State League of Women Voters, was given by Dr. Josephine Baker at the Convention of the League held in Albany, January 11 and 12. It showed that all but 14 of the 357 school districts of the state had been covered—a total of 4,108 schools. In addition, the health survey had been made in every city, town and village in the entire state. The report, which is about to be printed, shows the survey to be an extraordinary one to have been done by volunteers.

Inspired by the value of the New York work, the California, Massachusetts and Ohio Leagues are about to undertake similar surveys of their states.

MISS NELLIE J. ROCHE is the new comptroller of Nashville, Tenn.—the first woman in the city's history to hold this important fiscal position. Formerly a teacher, Miss Roche has for some time been successfully engaged in the insurance business. She was an active suffragist, working with the League of Women Voters Ratification Committee, and is at present an official of the Tennessee League.

World News About Women

LATE last fall the *Citizen* sent out a form letter to all state presidents of the League of Women Voters, asking them to send us for publication the names of any women who had been elected or appointed to public office in the past autumn. Of the states that responded, a number were not holding general elections this year and had no local news to report.

In the following states elections were held and women elected to public office:

In *Alabama* Mrs. C. S. Kinney (Republican) was elected to the State Senate, her term expiring in 1925. Mrs. Kinney is the only woman at present holding that office. A woman was also appointed County Recorder—Mrs. Lillian Cutler, who holds office until 1923.

In *Connecticut* Miss Emily Sophie Brown of Naugatuck was appointed County Commissioner of New Haven. (It will be recalled that Miss Brown was featured in the July 30 issue of the *Citizen* as a member of the Connecticut Legislature.) To various minor offices such as grand jurors, town clerks, selectmen and members of school committees, there were 138 women elected. (Congratulations to Connecticut! Reports so far show that it holds the banner.)

In *Maine* women were not eligible to state office, but Knox County now has a woman commissioner, Miss Mary Perry Rich from Rockland. Mrs. Sanford Fogg is the first woman juror in the state.

In *Maryland* Miss Mary Risteau was elected to the House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket and eleven women were appointed members of the State Central Committee.

In *Minnesota* no women were elected on the state ticket, but three women (of no particular party) were elected mayors—Mrs. A. K. Gault of St. Peter, Mrs. O. C. Pierce of Goodhue and Mrs. Ida Sparkes Clarke of Cohato. On the State Board of Control two Republican women, Miss Caroline Crosby and Mrs. Charles Ladue, both of Minneapolis, won appointive offices.

In *Mississippi* Miss V. Josephine Fitts of Natchez was elected County Superintendent of Education. Miss Fitts

was the first woman candidate in the state and won her election over five men opponents because of her superior competence.

Pennsylvania's campaign was concentrated on the appointment of women as School Directors, seventeen sections reporting to us the success of 102 women, whose names we are unable to give because of lack of space. Additional appointments as tax collectors, etc., makes our total 134.

More news as fast as we can get it. Everybody please help.

JUDGE FLORENCE ALLEN of Cleveland, whom *Citizen* readers met on a cover of their magazine last summer, if they hadn't known her before, is to speak in New York on February 5 for the Women's Organizations of the Society for Ethical Culture. Her subject is "Women and Citizenship." Judge Allen is Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, with jurisdiction over both criminal and civil matters.

LADY COOPER is standing for election to the British Parliament on the Unionist ticket in succession to her husband, Sir Richard Cooper, who has been an M. P. since 1910 and does not seek re-election.

OHIO has opened its first women's bank, intended specially for women, and manned—as it were—by women. It is the Women's Savings Bank and Loan Company, its capital is a million, its home is Cleveland. Mrs. Flora Harroff Andrews is the president and Miss Lillian Westropp, its legal adviser, is the originator of the idea.

THE Princess Cantacuzene, granddaughter of President Grant, recently opened an office in Washington for Russian relief work in the same room occupied by her grandfather just before his election to the presidency.

IN William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, a grandmother this year is studying in the freshman class with her two grandsons. She is Mrs. Mary A.

Church, who has been wanting a college education all her life. But when she finished high school in 1885, family illness held her at home and then she married a Baptist minister and in addition to parish duties brought up five children. Now that job is finished, she has set out to fulfill her long-held ambition.

THE American Association of University Women has announced, through Professor Margaret E. Maltby, Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, that eight fellowships will be awarded for study in 1922. This is the thirtieth award to be made by the association, and Professor Maltby reports a steady rise in standards.

THE campaign organized in the province of Behar in favor of suffrage is going well, according to the *International Woman Suffrage News Service*. In great numbers the women of India attended meetings asking for suffrage, and the resolution will be placed before the Council during the coming session.

GERMAN women have won the right of entrance to the Stock Exchange, according to a copyright despatch to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. This privilege was flatly barred under the old régime, but the bill allowing women to become brokers passed without debate.

HARRIET MAY MILLS has been appointed Associate Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York. Miss Mills was at one time president of the New York State Suffrage Association and is well known to *Citizen* readers. She will have charge of the organization of women in the New York Democratic party.

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 8)

policy for China, and providing for a board to see that such a policy was carried out. The consensus of all this is that Japan has an economic foothold in China, in Shantung, and it is the sense of the powers that she should get out and let China work out her own salvation. The logical outcome of the Washington negotiations would be a treaty between China and Japan recording the polite departure of Japan. But haggling continues and the other powers here represented have heard so much "report of progress" and so little action that they are stirring themselves in China's behalf.

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Scientifically Correct Shoes for Men, Women and Children, properly fitted by mail and Guaranteed to give Satisfaction. "Pediforme" Shoes are built to fit the feet and keep them Healthy and Comfortable. They shift the body's weight from the arches to the outer side of the feet, relieving strain, ache and weakness. Combining style, durability, commonsense, comfort and medium price. We can fit you in your home as well as in our stores. Ask us how!

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Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

MORE and more women are today handling their own business affairs, and especially their own investments. And on the whole, when they know anything about finance, women seem often to use more common sense in their investments than men. But, too, many still lack sufficient knowledge of business and financial matters to judge wisely for themselves, and it is to meet the desire for general information along these lines that this department is to be conducted.

Perhaps the best place to begin is with the forms of investment.

The principal form is mortgages on real estate and the securities of governments and corporations. The latter consist of bonds, notes and stock. These securities vary greatly in desirability, depending on the general financial standing of the issuing community or company and upon the type of security issued.

Bonds represent money loaned and are a promise to pay the holder a certain sum (usually \$1,000, \$500 or \$100) on a given date, and meanwhile to pay the bondholder interest at a fixed rate. These interest payments are usually due every six months. The bond is a mortgage on the issuer's property and therefore the bondholder is, in a sense, a part owner in it.

Notes are also a promise to pay, but are not secured by a mortgage. Their standing depends, therefore, on the good faith and ability of the issuer.

Stock is a share in an enterprise and its earnings, and does not necessarily represent money put into it. If there are no profits, a stockholder does not receive any income from his stock.

But regardless of whether there are any profits or not, the interest on bonds must be paid, or the mortgage may be foreclosed by the bondholders and the property pass into their ownership.

A bond is a share in the actual assets of a company—stock is a share in the earnings.

It may be readily appreciated that good bonds are much more secure an investment, as a rule, than stocks. There are, however, poor bonds as well as good, so that just because a security is called a bond its safety is not assured. Further investigation must determine its status.

There are three terms used in connection with finance which are often carelessly applied, without clear distinctions—investment, speculation and gambling.

Investment is the placing of funds in sound and reasonably safe enterprises and securities. It is where most women's funds belong.

Speculation is the placing of money where there is a chance for large gain,

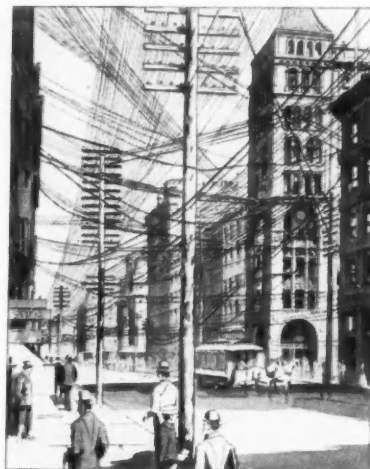
but where there also exists a chance of loss. Without speculation few new enterprises would be undertaken, or pioneer countries developed. A great deal of careful thought and investigation is often back of what are admittedly speculative undertakings.

Gambling lacks this research and is merely betting on the probable rise or fall in price of securities, without regard to their intrinsic value.

When investing, be sure that what you buy is an investment. If you wish to speculate and can afford to do so, all right, but do not pretend to yourself,

or let any one else persuade you, that it is an investment that you are making. And remember that you may lose.

The interest rate of a bond and the dividend rate of a stock often are instant indications as to the class in which a security belongs. The greater the risk, the higher must be the income return in order to attract money into the enterprise. Liberty Loan bonds, the fundamental and highest grade security of the United States, carry a coupon rate of three and one-half to four and one-quarter per cent and sell at a price to yield a slightly higher income. At the



A scene on Broadway, New York, in 1890, showing the density of overhead wires



The same scene after the overhead wires were replaced by underground cables

Improvements

The history of the telephone is a record of constant improvement. Only by numerous inventions and ceaseless research for new and better ways has the present standard been reached.

Two-score years ago the telephone could hardly carry the human voice across a city. Now it carries it distinctly across this great continent. The once familiar network of overhead wires in large cities has been replaced by systems of underground cables, each cable containing thousands of slender, sensitive wires.

Switchboards, once primitive devices, called upon to handle only a few connections and limited in their workings, have now become great and precise

mechanisms through which the volume and complexity of telephone traffic is handled with mechanical perfection.

With the continued growth in the number of telephone users, there is a continued increase in the problems of speed, accuracy and speech transmission.

These are the problems forever before the scientists and engineers of the Bell System; and the solution of these problems, in advance of necessity, is the objective of this great body of specially trained experts.

The Bell System will continue the improvements necessary to maintain its standard of service, which is the best and cheapest telephone service in the world.

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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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other end of the scale are the "wildcat" mining and industrial stocks whose promoters promise to purchasers an income of 30 to 100 per cent a year. If they

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were worth so much would the promoters be selling them to any one else?

Later articles will describe the different kinds of securities, explaining what they represent and giving the meanings of terms used in connection with them.

What Do You Know About International Relations?

IN order that the passionate desire on the part of women that there shall be no more war may be crystallized into effective public opinion, women both individually and in their organizations need more information and intimate knowledge of the international causes that lead to war. Do you know the answers to the following questions?

What caused the expansion of Europe into the Far East?

What part of Asia is controlled by Great Britain? How did British rule in India begin? What led to British control of Hongkong?

What part of Asia is controlled by France?

How did Russia come into possession of Siberia?

What is "extra territoriality"?

What are "spheres of influence"?

Wherein has European expansion in Asia been bad, and what have been the good effects?

What brought the United States into the tangle of Far Eastern affairs?

When did Christian missions in China begin?

Why did Japan open her doors to foreigners in 1854?

What was the attitude of the United States in the "Boxer" trouble?

What is the "Gentlemen's agree-

ment" which the United States has with Japan? How well has it been observed?

What does China want?

What are the two greatest weaknesses of China?

How can her vast territory be made to support her population adequately?

How can sovereignty over her own affairs be restored to the Chinese?

Why does she ask the Powers not to make any agreement directly affecting her without notifying her?

What does Japan want?

How can Japan find room for her increasing population without disturbing the peace of the world?

Why does Japan fear the recent naval policy of the United States?

What is the Japanese viewpoint on Shantung?

If the United States has the right to exclude Japanese interests and investments, have Asiatics the right to exclude American trade and investments?

What does the United States want?

What is meant by "the open door"?

Is the interest of the United States in the Far East entirely altruistic?

Would the United States like to have the Pacific Ocean free from battleships and fortifications, like the Great Lakes and the 3,000 miles of Canadian border? How can this be accomplished?

How can the best interests of China and Japan and the United States be harmonized and reconciled?

Study courses, which include questions, and answers to questions like the above, are to be found in pamphlets issued recently by both the New York Council for the Limitation of Armaments and the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ.

The first organization has published a manual with maps for study called "The Far East" which may be had from the New York Council at 6 East Forty-fifth street, New York City, for ten cents a copy. The Federal Council has a pamphlet, "Problems of the Pacific and the Far East," which may be had from them at 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City, for twenty-five cents a copy, which contains all the information necessary to supply the answers to the questions in their study course called "Far Eastern Problems." Both publications contain bibliographies. We recommend them highly for study.

The Yonkers (New York) Section of the Council of Jewish Women added \$20.00 to its treasury recently, in the course of one afternoon meeting, by taking subscriptions to the WOMAN CITIZEN. Incidentally it immediately appropriated the money to its committee on education. Your club could do the same with a little effort. Write the WOMAN CITIZEN for particulars.

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AS HOSTESS in your own home, your poise, the most desirable of social graces and your attentive interest in others which causes friends to call you charming—these depend a lot upon comfortable footwear. Ill-fitting shoes, forever nagging one, are on your mind and spoil your conversational ability.

As hostess and as guest, at tea or the theater, shopping, working or walking, you feel comfortably shod and more at your ease in Cantilever Shoes. Free from the foot-strain which you may have experienced in other shoes, your mind will be easier, livelier and your manner more charming. Trim boots, smart oxfords, it is easy to feel and look your best in Cantilever lasts.

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 Ashbury Park—Best Shoe Co.
 Asheville—Anthony Bros.
 Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.
 Austin—Carl H. Mueller
 Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
 Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
 Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
 Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
 Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
 Bridgeport—W. E. Mollan
 Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
 Buffalo—639 Main St.
 Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
 Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
 Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
 Charlotte—221 Piedmont Building
 Chicago—130 E. Randolph St. (Room 509)
 Chicago—4750 Sheridan Rd. (Room 214)
 Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
 Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid Av.
 Col. Springs—McEntire's, 10 N. Tejon St.
 Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.
 Columbus, O.—The Union
 Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
 Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
 Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
 Denver—A. T. Lewis & Son
 Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
 Detroit—T. J. Jackson, 41 E. Adams Av.
 Easton—H. Mayer, 427 Northampton St.
 Elizabeth—Glick's, 1053 Elizabeth Ave.
 Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
 El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
 Erie—Wescher Co., 910 State St.
 Evanston—North Shore Bootery
 Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
 Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
 Port Dodge—Schill & Habenicht
 Galveston—Felman's
 Grand Rapids—Herspolshelmer Co.
 Greenville, S. C.—Pollock's
 Harrisburg—Ormer's, 24 No. 3rd St.
 Hartford—86 Pratt St.
 Houston—Claxton's, 803 Main St.
 Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
 Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
 Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
 Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
 Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Av.
 Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's
 Kansas City, Kan.—Nelson Shoe Co.
 Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
 Knoxville—Spears Shoe Co.
 Lancaster, Pa.—Frey's, 3 E. King St.
 Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
 Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
 Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
 Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
 Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
 Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
 Lowell—The Bon Marche
 McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan
 Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
 Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
 Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South
 Missoula—Missoula Merc. Co.
 Mobile—Level Best Shoe Store
 Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
 Morristown—G. W. Melick
 Muncie—Miller's, 311 So. Walnut St.
 Nashville—J. A. Messors & Sons
 Newark—497 Broad St. (opp. City Hall)
 New Britain—Sloan Bros.
 New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
 New Rochelle—Vare's
 New York—22 West 30th St.
 Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
 Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
 Omaha—1708 Howard St.
 Passaic—Kroll's, 27 Lexington Ave.
 Pawtucket—Evans & Young
 Philadelphia—1309 Walnut St.
 Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
 Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
 Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
 Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
 Portland, Ore.—233 Alder St.
 Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
 Providence—The Boston Store
 Reading—Sig. S. Schwermer
 Richmond, Va.—Seymour Cycle
 Rochester—148 East Ave.
 Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
 Saginaw—Greschel-Brater Co.
 St. Louis—318 Arcade Bldg., opp. P. O.
 Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
 San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.
 San Diego—The Marston Co.
 San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)
 Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
 Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
 Schenectady—Patton & Hall
 Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
 Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
 Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
 Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
 South Bend—Ellsworth Store
 Spokane—The Crescent
 Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
 Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
 Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
 Syracuse—136 S. Salina St.
 Tacoma—Fidelity Bldg. (8th floor)
 Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
 Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
 Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
 Tulsa—Lyons' Shoe Store
 Walla Walla—Gardner & Co.
 Waltham—Rufus Warren & Sons
 Washington—1319 F St.
 Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
 Wilkesbarre—M. F. Murray
 Winston-Salem—Clark-Westbrook
 Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
 Yakima—Kohls Shoe Co.
 Yonkers—Louis Klein, 22 Main St.
 York—The Bon Ton
 Youngstown—B. McManus Co.
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"Thank God!" cried the Captain. "By that Red Star I'll lay my course," and the little packet sailed safely into harbor.

And Captain Macy chose the Red Star for the emblem of his Store, trusting in its faithful guidance.

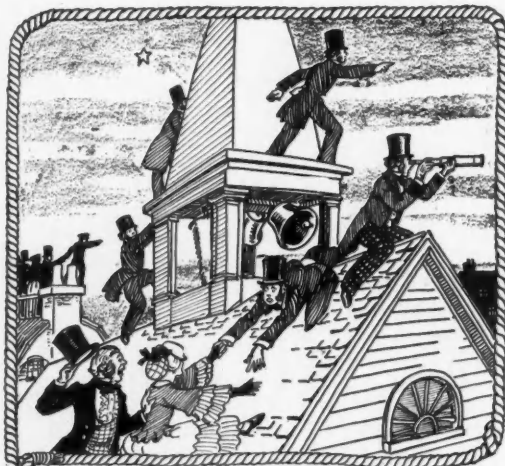


Your Ship Has Come In!

—the Anniversary Ship—laden with a cargo such as Captain Macy never dreamed of. This month is the 64th Anniversary of our Store, and, to celebrate, every one of our Departments joins in a tremendous sale.

Clothes to wear, furnishings for your home, materials by the yard and other timely merchandise are in the good ship's cargo—excellent values, every one of them!

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Homestead Tweed Suit

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The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The
Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by
Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell,
and published weekly from 1870 to
1917.

Editor

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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MRS. RAYMOND BROWN

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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VI New Style

No. 19



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The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

FEBRUARY 11, 1922

Number 19

News Notes of the Fortnight

Making Good

THE Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament concluded its work on February 6 with the formal signature of treaties in a plenary session. Ratification comes next.

Meantime President Harding has ordered the Navy Department to stop all construction of ships which would be scrapped under the naval treaty, though no scrapping will take place until the treaty has been ratified by all countries. Work will be stopped on seven battleships and six battle cruisers, and the saving will be something over five million dollars a month.

New Jersey Loses Dry Law

ON February 2 the highest tribunal in New Jersey—the Court of Errors and Appeals—set aside as unconstitutional the State Prohibition Enforcement law, known as the Van Ness Act. This was the climax of a long fight; the Van Ness Act was passed over the veto of Governor Edwards at the last session of the legislature, and Mrs. Jennie C. Van Ness, its author, was defeated for reelection to the Assembly at the election in Essex County last November. This action of the Court leaves New Jersey dependent for prohibition enforcement on the federal authorities, until a new state law can be passed.

Who'll Be at Genoa?

STILL the unanswered question—do we or don't we go to Genoa? There has been considerable talk of a postponement of the economic and financial conference, set for March 8, and this would give our Government a chance to make its decision with the full facts of the Washington Conference in hand. But no move of this sort has been made. Meantime the attitude of Premier Poincaré of France is also a matter of guesswork, and opinions differ from day to day as to what he means by what he says. He was understood to have accepted the arrangement made at Cannes by former Premier Briand as binding



Olga Popoff Muller, sculptor and painter, was born in America and began her education at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. At an early age she moved to Petrograd, Russia, where after finishing her schooling she studied painting under the guidance of the son of Russia's most famous painter, Repin. Later, she continued her painting in Munich and in Paris.

While in Paris Olga Popoff decided to try her hand at sculpture, working quite independently, and succeeded so well that in less than a year she began exhibiting in the Salon, where her work appeared annually for six years following. She was acquainted with Rodin, who greatly encouraged her. Mr. Ossip L. Linde, the painter, also gave freely of his time and buoyed her up by his unflinching confidence.

She has exhibited extensively in France, Russia, and America, receiving a medal in Paris and another at the Pan American Exposition at San Francisco; also taking the sculpture prize of the Association of Women Painters and Sculptors of New York.

Recently she modeled a number of portrait heads and corbels for a Gothic church of which her husband was the architect. The inclusion of Tad with his father makes the bas-relief of Lincoln (shown on our cover) all the more real to true American citizens.

him to attendance, but he has recently made the suggestion that before the conference the Allies should in some way come to an agreement on a more definite agenda. There has been no

change in his attitude on the point that German reparations and revision of the Versailles Treaty must not be mentioned—a point which is doubtless one of our Government's chief reasons for hesitation.

A Ban on Books

ONE group after another records opposition to various aspects of the Fordney tariff bill. The most recent is Harvard University, which has forwarded to Washington a resolution protesting against provisions of the bill which place a duty on foreign books more than twenty years old, and almost all books in foreign languages. The resolution, signed by President Lowell and others, says that this "would seriously handicap American libraries, teachers and men of science."

Under Fire from Gen. Dawes

AT the second meeting of the Business Organization of the Government, held on February 3, more than a thousand officials heard from President Harding how well they had done and from Gen. Dawes, Director of the Budget, how badly. It appears that for the present fiscal year the total expenditures will not exceed the estimated figures of \$3,967,922,366, a reduction of about \$580,000,000 under the estimates made by the heads of departments at the beginning of the year. Gen. Dawes, in allotting praise or blame for cooperation or the lack of it, picked out the navy for specially honorable mention, for its promptness in coordinating the eighteen different purchasing agencies which the Budget people discovered existed in the department. But the navy got called down with the rest in Gen. Dawes's list of opposition to his economies; he demanded with characteristic emphasis to know why the navy wanted to buy 18,000 brooms of exact navy specifications when they could perfectly well sweep with the surplus army brooms, which could be had for almost nothing. As another instance, he told how it took a month's persuasion to get the Marine Corps to accept

a slight change in color in order to use 100,000 army shirts and save \$24,000. He handed the Cabinet a bouquet in the statement that it had cooperated magnificently—for the first time in a hundred and thirty years. For others there was frequent mention of "pee-wees" and "pinheads."

Ford and Muscle Shoals

THE much-discussed offer of Henry Ford to take over the Government project at Muscle Shoals has been submitted to Congress, and has been referred to the House Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Ford offers five million dollars for property which, Secretary Weeks points out in submitting the proposal, cost the Government about eighty-five millions; but the plant has lain idle for a long time and would require huge sums for further development. Under the terms of the offer, in case of acceptance the Government would have to make new appropriations—forty or fifty millions—of which Mr. Ford would have the benefit for about a hundred years; he is pledged to operate one of the plants so that it would be in readiness for the manufacture of explosives and actually producing fertilizer. Secretary Weeks suggests the limitation of the contract to fifty instead of a hundred years. A spirited discussion is due when the proposal reaches the floor of the House.

The American Reel

YALE UNIVERSITY is going into the movies. For two years preliminary work has been going on for the production of a hundred reels of motion pictures depicting American history. The Chronicles of America Picture Corporation has been specially organized for the purpose, and two Yale professors have been detailed as editors: Dr. Max Farrand, professor of American history, and Dr. Frank Ellsworth Spaulding, professor of school administration. The hundred reels will be grouped into phases, every stage of American development being represented.

Down with Darwin

SOMEONE in Kentucky has discovered Darwin, and a stop is to be put to his pernicious influence. A bill has actually been introduced in the legislature making it a criminal offense to teach in schools supported by public funds "any theory of evolution that derives man from the brute or any other form of life or that eliminates God as the creator of man by a direct creative act." A storm of controversy has been stirred up among educators, clergy and the public in general; and the president of the University of Kentucky has collected opinions from educators all over the country—opinions which of course bristle with words like

"un-American," "folly" and "ridiculous." Certain country districts of Kentucky are said to favor the measure.

Senator or Judge?

SENATOR WILLIAM S. KENYON, of Iowa, leader of the farm bloc, who was recently appointed Circuit Judge of the Eighth District, will not resign his seat in the Senate until the question of the constitutionality of his appointment has been decided. The point at issue is whether he can accept an office of which the salary has been raised during his terms in the Senate.

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew."
—Abraham Lincoln.

Italy Changes Hands

THE Italian Cabinet resigned on February 2, as the result of complications in which the new attitude of conciliation which this Ministry had taken to the Vatican played a part. There had been sharp criticism of the official expressions of mourning when the Pope died. At the same time the Ministry failed of full support from the Catholics because a eulogy of the Pope had not been read from the tribune, as promised. Besides there was dissatisfaction over the failure of the Italian delegates at Washington to have Italy included in the Pacific Treaty. Premier Bonomi preferred to resign rather than to face the practical certainty of defeat on a vote.

The King has just asked Signor de Nicola, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, to undertake the formation of a new Italian Cabinet.

With this, and the choice of Cardinal Ratti as Pope, Italian affairs again settle down.

To Save Eyes

A NATIONAL campaign for the conservation of eyesight was inaugurated with a meeting held in New York on February 7, under the auspices of the Eyesight Conservation Council. Recent investigations made by the Committee on Elimination of Waste in Industry, have disclosed heavy losses to industry through defective vision, and the campaign is to be undertaken from the engineering point of view, with L. W. Wallace, of the American Engineering Council, presiding. Schools throughout the country are being enlisted to care for the vision of pupils.

Air Travel—It's Here

WE hardly realize here in America how definitely airplanes have become a mode of travel. But France knows, because France is making a great effort to lead in air competition. Travel by airplane must be a very matter-of-fact affair when 4,022 planes

leave the air port in a year, as was the case in France in 1921, those four thousand planes carrying about 13,369 passengers. The latest French air enterprise is a commercial air line from London to Algiers.

The Middle West Leads

FUNDS for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, the drive for which began in the middle of January, are mounting in a very satisfactory way. The Middle West will be the first to raise its quota, and Minnesota is making a special effort to be the first state.

A hundred colleges have organized committees among students and faculty to help gather this million-dollar fund to be used in establishing prizes for public service, in honor of the former President.

An Actor Boycott?

THERE is some talk of limiting the employment of English actors on the American stage. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; John Emerson, President of the Actors' Equity Association, and others have been taking the matter under advisement, because of the number of American actors out of work and the influx of foreign players. In return the secretary of the Actors' Association in London is quoted as saying that, if this happens, reprisals will be considered in order.

"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy."
—Abraham Lincoln.

More for War?

ACCORDING to the *Bulletin* of the National Council for Limitation of Armaments, if the appropriations for the War Department in the budget recently submitted by the President are granted by Congress, the proportion of our national expenditures which will go for war purposes in 1923, instead of being decreased in 1922, will be increased. That is, the United States is being asked to pay in 1923 85.2 per cent of all its appropriations for war, past and future, whereas in 1922 the amount was 83.8 per cent.

Is it possible that the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments is going to result in an increase of taxes for war purposes and not a decrease? The country will be heard from when these figures become known.

Last summer I was informed that water-melons in the South weighing about 80 pounds were put on cars at 8 cents apiece, or \$80 a thousand; that the freight on these melons here was about 8 cents, increasing the price of the melons to 16 cents. Those melons were sold at 4 cents a pound, or \$1.20, and they made it \$1.25 to have round figures. Now if that information is sound, and I have reason to believe it is, what can we do to correct a situation of that sort?

REPRESENTATIVE GOODYKOONTZ.

Our Neighbor on the South

By Lily T. Joseph

SOME months ago Mrs. Joseph, now president of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, made a visit to Mexico as an official guest. Here are her impressions of present conditions, written especially for the Citizen—the first of several articles by which women in the United States may increase their knowledge of the other American countries, in preparation for the Pan-American Conference of Women to be held in April.

THERE is about the country of Mexico a solemn grandeur and an indescribable melancholy that grip the sensitive traveler. The ineffaceable remains of an ancient civilization stretch out before his gaze. The air sounds with strange and tragic echoes, and the ravages of revolution remind him that this is a blood-stained land. Its beauty, its vastness, its silence and its people cast over him a spell that is something almost tangible.

Our party, which journeyed from the Texas border to the Mexican capital, stopped in many villages and cities; and I walked through the ill-smelling crowds of the markets where poverty, squalor and dirt proclaim the stand-still of the people. Miserable little piles of fruit, grains and vegetables were heaped about the squatting vendors. Strings of beads, tawdry ornaments and cotton dress-goods of gaudy hues, and a few shoes of cheap American make, were displayed. A big day, with all stocks disposed of, could bring at best only a few centavos. Flowers and birds for sale, and the droning music of accordions, betokened the undying art-indeed of the Mexicans. But in these motley throngs I saw hardly one face that beamed with the intelligence of an American school-child of the fourth grade. Yet the faces were not unhappy.

As one approaches the capital, climbing to the table-lands, the scene unfolds into enchanting beauty. The many cross-crowned chapels of the haciendas which rest upon the mountain sides and in the valleys lend a charm of forgotten centuries; and recalling the Spanish Conqueror as he rode into this land of wonder and romance, I thrilled with the thought that the Story of the Cross first came to Mexico's people from the lips of a woman, the interpreter of Cortez, Donna Marina, a maiden of the Aztecs. It is interesting to note that one of the largest ranches in the world was recently opened to small land-owners in the state of Chihuahua. This is a distinct mark of progress; for heretofore there have been few small land-owners in Mexico. Between the people of the market-place and the land barons "there is a great gulf fixed."

The city is sadly changed since the régime of Diaz. On the world-famed *Avienda de San Francisco*, where once the throngs of rich and fashionable rode in foreign motors and sumptuous carriages, there are few handsome equipages to be seen. The soldiers who guard the National Palace, once smart in bright uniforms, for the most part now appear in shabby equipment. And there are no trees left standing on the Plaza of the Constitution, on which the Grand Cathedral faces. I was told that they were cut down by an order of the Carranza government.

At El Monte de Piedad, the national pawnshop, which is a strong financial institution, long lines of the impoverished people were seen selling their treasures for a song. A beautiful gentlewoman tendered me her diamonds; and there was an eagerness in her man-

ner which even her pride could not conceal. There were offered for sale here two rare paintings, which had belonged to Porfirio Diaz's daughter, who was at one time the richest woman in Mexico; she is now destitute, and has retired to a convent to pass her remaining days. The dazzling white marble building which houses the American Consulate



Poverty and squalor proclaim the stand-still of the people

was once the residence of a member of Diaz's cabinet, who, with his family, is now a refugee in France.

These are but glimpses of the sorrows of revolution.

The religion of the republic is Roman Catholic; and in my opinion it always will be. However, Protestant institutions are flourishing. Intelligent Catholics appear to favor the efforts of Protestantism, for the Protestants are doing an educational as well as a philanthropic work; and the need is so great that help from any source is welcome. The Y. M. C. A. maintains its home in the city, and controls a café where American cooking can be had at fairly reasonable prices.

Notwithstanding the fact that the city is well policed, there is a manifest feeling of insecurity and unrest. People seem to be waiting for they know not what. Everybody asks the question: How long can President Obregon last? Only Omniscience can answer. Any forecast of Mexico's future is nothing short of stupendous and presumptuous ignorance; for Mexico confronts problems that are infinite and complex. She faces Bolshevik propaganda; ignorance and superstition; the treachery of factions breeding continuous revolution. But the thoughtful have hope that the government, once well entrenched, will be able so to stabilize conditions that

(Continued on page 16)



Now there are no trees left standing where the Grand Cathedral faces

What the Conference Did

By Carrie Chapman Catt

The Naval Holiday

THE Limitation of Armament Conference opened November 12 in the Continental Hall with official delegations present from Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, China, Holland, Belgium and Portugal.

Charles E. Hughes was chosen Chairman, and John W. Garrett of Baltimore, Secretary General.

Secretary Hughes in his opening address proposed:

1. A naval holiday of ten years.
2. That sixty-six capital fighting ships built and being built by the three great naval powers—Great Britain, the United States and Japan—be scrapped.
3. That the ratio of naval strength between the three great naval powers be 5-5-3.
4. That subsidiary naval craft be in equal proportion to the ratio fixed for capital ships.

The proposition of the United States of America was a complete surprise to all delegates and visitors but was promptly accepted *in principle* by Great Britain and Japan.

After some weeks of debate behind closed doors, an agreement was reached. Proposals 1, 3 and 4 were accepted. Owing to the fact that the Japanese were unwilling to include the new dreadnought *Mutsu* in the list to be scrapped, a readjustment was made, certain ships being substituted by each nation for those proposed for destruction. The result is that each nation will retain a larger tonnage than proposed and reduction of armament is not so drastic as suggested by Secretary Hughes. In the main the original proposal may be considered as adopted. The signatories to this agreement will be the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, and the treaty will probably be known as the Five-Power Naval Armament Treaty. The most important phase of this treaty is that it stipulates that there shall be no more competitive naval ship building for the next ten years. And Mr. Hughes has declared that it positively "puts an end to future naval competition."

Comment on this treaty indicates that the world at large regards the most significant factor in it to be the willingness of Great Britain, whose pride has been "the greatest navy in the world," to take an equal position with the United States, the ratio being 5-5-3, Japan being allowed three-fifths as large a navy as Great Britain or the United

States. Whether or not Mr. Hughes's faith in the permanency of the arrangement is justified depends upon the world's state of mind.

RESULTS

1. The Five-Power Naval Treaty—
 - (a) A ten-year naval holiday.
 - (b) Reduction of the navies of Great Britain, the United States and Japan by scrapping the equivalent of sixty-six battleships.
2. The Four-Power Treaty—
 - (a) Agreement to confer when differences arise.
3. The Five-Power Anti-Submarine and Poison-Gas Treaty.
4. The Yap Treaty.
5. The Nine-Power Treaty dealing with Chinese Tariff.
6. The Nine-Power Treaty guaranteeing to respect Chinese integrity.
7. Chinese-Japanese agreement returning Shantung to China.
8. British agreement to return Wei Hai Wei to China.

Four-Power Treaty

THIS treaty was signed December 13 by the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France, and was later amended to make clear that the respect which each signatory agreed to hold toward the insular possessions of the others did not apply to the mainland of Japan. Were it not for the fact that Japan and the United States disagreed upon Pacific policy, there probably would have been no conference. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty, which might engage Great Britain on the side of Japan in the event of a clash, was regarded by all the world as an indication that a great war might one day eventuate from the situation. The Four-Power Treaty abrogates that treaty and makes an agreement among the four nations with largest interests in the Northern Pacific that a conference shall be called to talk over any difficulties arising among any two of the signatories or between one signatory and another power. The delegates have interpreted the treaty to mean that no obligation is incurred beyond conference. It obligates each signatory, however, not to attack the possessions of another signatory power.

Anti-Submarine and Anti-Poison-Gas Treaty

THIS treaty lays down rules for warfare and pledges the signatories to abide by them. "The object of the treaty," said Mr. Elihu Root, in present-

ing it, "is simple. It aims to make sure there shall never happen again what happened to the women and children of the *Lusitania*—murder upon the high seas." It forbids attack upon merchant ships. It allows search, and if any ship is found to be carrying contraband material the crew and passengers are to be put in places of safety before the ship is sunk.

This sounds well, and is better than nothing, but all the world knows that if another nation should run amuck no rules will restrain it, and that its enemy nations will feel driven to resort to any and all devices it introduces exactly as the Allies used submarines, bomb-dropping airplanes and poison gas, because Germany did. There is but one effectual way to deal with these horrors and that is by outlawing them. That can only be done by all the nations joining in one compact to that effect. A small number of nations could do no better, perhaps, and especially when they were unwilling to discard this form of war equipment themselves.

If five nations should agree to keep the Ten Commandments with *reservations* suited to their *peculiar* needs, we should find a similar agreement. As a moral example it would be an improvement over a repudiation of the entire ten, but as a guarantee of the enforcement of those commandments it would not travel far. It is better to have this agreement than none, but little reliance can be put upon it to save the world from the atrocities committed in the name of civilized warfare in the Great War.

"Cynics," said Mr. Root, "have said that in the stress of war these rules will be violated. Cynics are always near-sighted and oft and usual the decisive facts lie beyond the range of their vision. We may grant that rules limiting the use of implements of warfare made between diplomatists will be violated in the stress of conflict. We may grant that the most solemn obligation assumed by governments in respect of the use of implements of war will be violated in the stress of conflict; but beyond diplomatists and beyond governments there rests the public opinion of the civilized world, and the public opinion of the world can punish. It can bring its sanction to the support of a prohibition with as terrible consequences as any criminal statute of Congress or of Parliament."

Yes, public opinion can punish, but how? Is it punishing any one now for the horrors of 1914 or 1918? Or is all the world suffering because both causes and effects were too enormous to be

averted by public opinion? The only safe place for submarines is the official scrap-heap, with world moral opinion standing guard. A little poison gas, a few submarines is the most immoral concession any peace conference can make. The "cynics," Mr. Root, are not infrequently right. Yet progressive-minded persons, realizing that the limitations of the Washington Conference prevented it from dealing with this problem in a large way, will be grateful for this crumb of comfort. But let none mistake the crumb for a loaf.

Yap

THE small but irritating disagreement over the Island of Yap, which was the headquarters of Germany's administration of her Pacific interests, seems to have been amicably settled. The Island remains with the mandates given to Japan, but with guaranteed cable and wireless rights to the United States of America.

The Chinese Settlements

THESE agreements are comprised in a treaty between China and Japan, which will not be ratified by the United States, and probably two other treaties signed by the nine Powers present.

For a hundred years encroachments upon the integrity of China have been going on. Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany and Japan have been the guilty parties and China was unable to withstand their methods. Her government was unstable, her governors were untrained and her finances anything but modern. She has been involved in debts of various kinds and her sources of national income have been seized in payment, which has crippled her ability to progress in ordinary ways. The accomplishments at Washington will give relief to the situation which was fast proceeding toward a dismemberment of the old empire and a quarrel among the thieves concerning the spoils.

Japan now agrees to make many concessions, including the return to China of Shantung, which it acquired chiefly as heir to German interests; but it will be remembered that Japan had agreed with Mr. Wilson to return Shantung. It now agrees in definite treaty to do so, but both agreements are contingent upon Chinese ability to assume competent control of the situation. China has some fine young men who would be a proud credit to any nation, but the fact remains that her government at home is insecure and her affairs are badly tangled. North and South China are not in accord and there is no firm hand at the helm.

The agreements made resulted from two months of "secret conversations" between Japanese and Chinese delegates, presided over by Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour. That the two

peoples have a better feeling for each other in consequence is the best result.

The Chinese are a great and wonderful people. They are waking up, equipping themselves for self-defense against the many nationalities professing friendship, but all wanting and getting something in return for their favors. The Japanese are a great and wonderful people. They awoke a half century before China did. They studied European and American ways and in all they have done in China and seem to threaten to do, they have merely followed the example of those who got there before them. China is not yet on its feet; Japan has already grown strong and well-disciplined. For a time a disagreeable conflict has been averted.

China had a grievance second only to the Shantung situation and by some Chinese held to be more menacing to China's future—the twenty-one demands. These were presented on January 18, 1915, with a Japanese army near, and when China was defenseless the Chinese Government granted these demands; but ever since, the Chinese people have protested before the world at large and at the Paris and Washington Conferences that these concessions were obtained under false pretenses. These demands still remain in force with the exception of minor adjustments. China has won much through her campaign of protest extending over seven years, but she has not gained what many of the people most want.

If Japan is as sincere and honest as she professes, and if China is as able to take charge of her affairs as her intrepid young diplomats believe, a real cure for one of the "sore spots" of the world may come. In any event, it is a great thing that the representatives of these two Oriental lands have sat down together and talked things over.



THE PROCESSION STARTS TO THE SENATE
Kirby in the N. Y. World

When Great Britain agreed to hand back Wei Hai Wei, it was like handing back a borrowed pin; there is neither credit due to Great Britain for the act, nor much advantage to China. It sounds well but means little.

The Real Gains

THE United States and Japan have eliminated the chief causes of friction between them and either removed causes of war or at least postponed them.

Great Britain got rid of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and replaced it with a better and safer agreement—the Four-Power Treaty.

France and Italy, Belgium and Portugal neither gained nor lost. Russia was not represented and her interests doubtless suffered most, as Japan has made no concessions in Siberia.

China has gained widespread sympathy, a recognition of her neutrality and promises of valuable concessions.

"Unquestionably," says Mr. Balfour, chief of the British delegation, "the meeting in Washington has demonstrated the efficacy of the conference methods for the settlement of international disputes, and undoubtedly it will lead to many similar conferences, which will be a lasting achievement."

Mr. Harding has expressed satisfaction with the Conference and faith that the differences which divide nations may be transformed into friendly understanding through the conference method.

The Washington Conference was characterized from the first by good feeling. Its delegates have gone away from it with friendly relations and with a relieved sense of definite good achieved. It dealt with few nations and a limited region, yet these problems occupied three months. Washington had a man at the helm with a clear head, a will and a program. Other conferences will succeed when they have similar, definite direction, and fail when they do not.

The written achievements of a conference are often not its best results. If the Washington Conference leads to the substitution of talk for shots, it will indeed have been "epoch making," as the Japanese and the British chiefs of delegations say it has been.

The Senate

ALL treaties to which the United States is a party must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Will the Senate ratify? There is little contention in any treaty except that between China and Japan, which does not come before the Senate. There may be lurid oratory, but the Senate will certainly ratify.

An event in history has come and gone, and it promises a better and a safer world. Three months of hard, nerve-racking effort have been put into it. The men who sat around the horseshoe conference table were the ablest their governments could appoint. Let the world in general and this nation in particular be grateful to them.

In the next number Mrs. Catt will sum up "What the Conference Did Not Do."

Your Business in Washington

From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent

Washington, February 3, 1922.

EVERY human interest here is shadowed by the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster. Washington is a community; so much so that such a calamity eats into the heart of the city. It was the neighbors' son, or their son-in-law, or intimate friends, or personal relatives and acquaintances who were killed in what is now regarded by some as an accident due to faulty construction and slack technical knowledge on the part of inspectors. It was a great toll to take. Mere figures hardly convey the story. For days the city saw a procession of hearses. Ministers and undertakers could not accommodate the bereaved except by crowding and hurried ministrations.

Moreover, a sea of slush and high heaps of mud-covered snow blocked the gutters, filled the streets, and made traveling almost impossible throughout the emergency. This was the culmination of dissatisfaction with the facilities of the government of the District of Columbia. President Harding when interrogated on the subject reminded his questioners that after all Washington was governed by a commission, and the commission form of government was coming to be recognized as efficient and desirable. But this did not make the District any happier. For years it has been the custom here to regard District affairs in the light of the activities of the little red schoolhouse in the woods. When there was nothing else to do, Congress could put in a day attending to District affairs, and that day was a signal for general desertion of the floor, or close attention of individual members to personal correspondence.

Neither in government, nor in education, art, or anything else is Washington the capital of the nation, as Paris and London are the centers of national progress. Washington divides with New York, with Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, and only when some emergency occurs which lays the capital before the whole country is it revealed in its undeveloped and neglected state. Instead of having the best street-cleaning system, and the most up-to-date facilities, it has only a meager outfit. The following happened as I write:

"Is this the Street Cleaning Department of the District?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Is the Chief Clerk there, or some one in authority?"

"No, sir. Only I is here, the telephone operator. The others is out tending to cleaning the streets."

No one could criticise the enterprise

POLITICAL dissension, rather than legislative accomplishment, has marked the last fortnight of Congress. Leaders in the House of Representatives desire to finish the work by June 1, but the session is likely to be prolonged far into the summer due to Senate delays.

Considered in the Senate

Appropriation bill for support of the Treasury.

Finance Committee continued consideration of the tariff bill, particularly its chemical schedule.

Introduced in the Senate

Senator King: A resolution advising the President that it was the sense of the Senate that the United States naval force in Haiti and Santo Domingo should be withdrawn, and interference with the financial and political affairs of these countries discontinued.

Senator Lenroot: A bill embodying the results of the investigation of agricultural problems, particularly the credit situation, by a joint Congressional Committee.

Legislation creating a Federal cooperative marketing board and providing for organization of cooperative marketing associations, the board to be appointed by the President. By Senator McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee.

Bill permitting organization of agricultural pools for making agricultural loans. Senator Sheppard.

Amendment to the Federal farm loan act under which the Government could make loans on irrigation projects. Senator Pittman.

By Senator Capper, a resolution for an investigation of the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster.

Passed by the Senate

Allied Debt Refunding Bill. This bill met considerable Democratic opposition, led by Senator Simmons.

Resolution introduced by Senator Robinson, Dem., for the investigation of charges of the use of official influence in civil service appointments.

Bill for the support of the Treasury Department carrying provision of \$500,000 for the erection of a much-needed archives building.

Directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to order railroads to issue interchangeable mileage books throughout the country.

Legislation substituting electrocution for hanging in the District of Columbia. Senator Dial.

Norris resolution requesting the Attorney General to advise the Senate whether the Department of Justice contemplated anti-trust action against the International Harvester Company.

A resolution calling upon the Attorney General to furnish information regarding all phases of government prosecution under the war-time espionage laws.

Considered in the House

Appropriation bill for government establishments.

Resident Commissioner of the Philippines condemned the report of General Wood from the Philippines, which in effect advised against independence for the Islands at this time.

President Harding asked for an appropriation of \$100,000 for additional employees in the Civil Service Commission to

(Continued on next page)

of this department in deserting its desks and taking to the field, but the situation explains a great deal. Washington is not an example for the country. Heaven help the country, if it were!

In the height of the *impasse* and the city's sorrow, it was a heartening sight to see the volunteer nurses in great coats and arctics trudging through the snow up Sixteenth Street to the theatre scene; also skidding through the snow and slush in the auxiliary motor corps. Women did magnificent work. Firemen stood their ground and played the human end as hard as they hauled at the hose. A woman lifted her head through the mass of debris and asked a fireman to go out and telephone to her mother that she was still conscious. He went immediately. It wasn't his business. He was there to extricate. But technicalities, red tape and politics melted before this appalling scene. And what is left in the minds of Washington women is this: One man gambled on the factor of safety. Ninety-five lost their lives. Over a hundred were hurt.

The disaster drove a wedge in the Senate, sharpened the tone of the upper house and swung it suddenly into a more human note. The Senate is changing. I sat in the gallery yesterday and looked down upon what seemed to be a rapidly shifting assembly, all the more noticeable in so adamant a body. Senator "Pat" Harrison was standing in the front seat on the Democratic side giving Republican regulars a piece of his mind about the President's appointment of Senator Kenyon to the Federal Bench.

Senator Harrison has made himself the Democratic nagger for Republican deeds. Only a short time ago he was the new man from Mississippi, who sat in the back row, demure and restrained. His novitiate is over. Marshalling whatever unpleasantness there is abroad that can be turned into political capital, he flays his opponents. He suggested in a tantalizing way that the President had appointed Senator Kenyon to the judicial office in order to remove him as the efficient leader of the agricultural bloc.

Whether this is true or not—and it sounds exaggerated in view of the fact that Senator Kenyon has been on the President's mind for some time as an able and progressive citizen who would do honor to such an office—it only leaves a perhaps more aggressive man than Kenyon to direct the bloc—Senator Capper of Kansas. Senator Capper has the farmer on his mind to the exclusion of nearly everything else. Senator Kenyon was well rounded in

his progressivism, and as active in the interests of welfare legislation for other classes; a thinker and a rare type of legislator with an unusually balanced mind. He will be missed in the Senate, and particularly by all here who are working for progressive legislation.

As I wrote in my last letter, the House of Representatives has become impatient at the delay in the Senate. The House would like to put in its hard work now and be able to adjourn in June. The outlook is unpromising. The Washington Conference is about over and the Senate now will face the avalanche of treaties resulting, in addition to its own unfinished program.

These treaties, discussed in another part of the magazine, are likely to engross the Senate for months, and to engender more opposition from Senator Borah and his followers than has been in evidence so far. The last installment of them was presented at the plenary session of the Conference of February 1.

Senator Borah has been waiting to study all the treaties and agreements before deciding upon the details of his opposition, and he will be the strongest opponent. He has said that he personally will vote against them. How much farther he will go will be determined after he examines the documents. Senator Borah's measure will be the extent to which the conference has carried out the disarmament policy. If he considers that it has done commendable work in this field, then this will temper his attitude toward the treaties. World disarmament, in his mind, is a far more vital proposition than a generation of treaties.

Borah will stand out more than ever in the Upper House now that Senator Kenyon has left. The Senator from Iowa was a strong supporter of the progressive legislation for which Borah continually fought. There is likely to be a realignment, in which the progressive bloc may be strengthened or even more isolated. The next few weeks will tell.

Nothing brings out the independence of a solon like the bonus. There are few Senators who dare to come out flatly against it; even Senator Kenyon and Senator Capper will talk vehemently about the necessity of reducing the national tax, but when the bonus proposition is brought up—that is something different.

All kinds of proposals have been floating around Congress during the fortnight for financing the soldier bonus, even to a bill introduced in the House legalizing the sale of beer and light wines on the ground that a beer tax of twenty cents a gallon would provide enough Federal revenue to take care of the bonus. The Ways and Means Committee of the House is working on a straight bonus bill. In the Senate there has been a succession

of attempts to put through the bonus legislation in the form of riders to other important bills, but without success. The last was Senator Simmons's attempted amendment to the Foreign Debt Funding Bill, which failed a few days ago.

It seems to be the disposition of the Senate to leave the bonus bill now to the House; or at least to await the House bill before originating any Senate measure. The House Ways and Means Committee have been holding hearings.

The Senate, on the other hand, is taking the responsibility for the so-called permanent tariff bill and leaders in the upper house have assured those interested in it in the House that the Tariff bill will be reported in the

be applied to training and improvement of the personnel of applicants for examination.

Democrats pushed amendments to reduce the amount to be spent upon repairing the White House and otherwise making house-keeping easy for Mrs. Harding—from \$60,000 to \$40,000. Vote lost.

District of Columbia appropriation bill with special reference to the efficiency of District Government.

Introduced in the House

Bill calling for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the relief of unemployed coal miners in West Virginia and Kentucky.

A graduated tax on gifts, by Mr. Frear of the Ways and Means Committee—from one per cent on amounts exceeding \$1,000 to 25 per cent in excess of \$10,000,000. Aimed at the fortunes of the "idle rich."

Resolution calling for congressional investigation of charges that a campaign of propaganda had been carried on by American interests for the purpose of discrediting the Obregon Government of Mexico.

Passed by the House

By a vote of 230 to 119 sent the Dyer anti-lynching bill to the Senate.

Senate some time early this month with assurance that every effort will be made to have it passed during this session.

"Miss Alice" of Oklahoma has not made herself any more popular during the fortnight by voting against the Dyer bill, which would make lynching a Federal crime with attendant penalties; the majority of both Republicans and Democrats in favor of the measure being large—230 to 119. Miss Robertson has seemed to lean backward in an effort not to align herself with social legislation, for some curious reason. One could understand a legislator who set himself against the wiles of lobbyists for Elysian measures, but her record when summed up will be a bucket of cold water on progressive legislation.

The House has just adopted the Allied Debt Funding bill, which passed the Senate this week after long and sharp debate. It is well understood at the Capitol that neither Secretary Mellon nor President Harding thought too

(Continued on page 17)

First of Her Sex in the Field of Film Production

WOMEN have directed films, written them and designed for them. They have assisted in the laboratory with the technical work, and consulted with art directors and title writers. But Cathrine Curtis is the first woman to enter the field of motion picture production, as distinct from direction. The producer is the one who



Photo by Alfred Cheney Johnston
Cathrine Curtis

raises the funds, organizes the company, hires directors, camera man, scenario writer, star, cast, and then serves as a storm center for all the ensuing activities. And after that he tops off by arranging for distribution of the finished picture.

Cathrine Curtis, who does all this, shifted the scene for herself from an exclusive boarding school in a New York suburb to a ranch near Phoenix, Arizona, where for six years this young and pretty tenderfoot gave the old ranchers sufficiently stiff competition at raising fruit and alfalfa and driving trucks to market.

It was while she was at Phoenix that she got her introduction to motion pictures. She was crossing the porch at the country club one day when a man, seeing her, rose abruptly. "There goes Sammie Lane in the flesh," he muttered—and sought an immediate introduction to the girl who typified his favorite character in the novel he was about to film. He was Harold Bell Wright. With much difficulty Miss Curtis was induced to accept the part, and she undertook it more or less as a joke. But the details of production and photoplay interested her absorbingly, and she collaborated with Mr. Wright on most of the details of production. This was the beginning of a career that carried her in a few years to the point where she has a company bearing her own name. Her latest picture of importance is Ralph Connor's "The Sky Pilot."

Editorially Speaking

The Bonus Question

HOW does the country feel about the proposed Federal bonus to all soldiers and sailors who served in the World War? Are people generally in favor of giving them a cash bonus? Have they counted the cost? Are they willing to increase the taxes they pay sufficiently to meet this cost?

These are questions which people would do well to ask themselves without delay, and Congress should be informed decisively of their wishes, whatever they are.

The Veterans Compensation Measure is the next one slated by leaders to be passed by Congress. It is said that both Republicans and Democrats are for it and it is predicted that the bill will pass both houses by a large majority.

If the bonus measure is going to be adopted it is well to face the facts of how that payment will be met and not delude ourselves with pleasant dreams. Whatever the cost the bonus will have to be paid out of the people's pockets.

The estimates run from one and a half billions to over five billions of dollars. The estimated minimum cost for the first year is \$850,000,000 and two billions of dollars for the first two years. The expenditures of the present fiscal year, without the bonus, according to the last estimates, will be \$3,967,922,366.

The Congressmen who have been talking about the bonus being paid out of the foreign debts are proposing an impossibility. The country knows by this time that even the interest on most of these debts cannot be paid for several years, certainly not early enough to be used for this purpose.

There is no question of the debt which the nation owes to the veterans of the war, and of its desire to meet its obligation generously; but does the bonus meet the needs of the case? What is proposed in Senator McCumber's bill is a maximum of \$500 for home service, or \$625 for overseas service, paid in quarterly instalments of \$50. Will \$50 a quarter paid over a period of two and a half years be anything more to the average man than pocket money to be spent as it comes in? Will it add materially to his permanent welfare and that of his family? Is this plan the wisest that the nation can devise to meet its obligations?

One provision of the proposal is of a more helpful and self-respecting character. It is the provision that a single payment may be made of \$700 or \$875 to be used to purchase or improve a home.

Undoubtedly the country wishes everything possible to be done for the disabled soldier—in hospital care, in vocational training, in rehabilitation in every form. Colonel Forbes is reported to have said that the Veterans Bureau is spending now at the rate of nearly \$500,000,000 a year. The House Appropriations Committee has recommended an appropriation of \$377,474,620 for the next fiscal year. The peak of disability has not yet been reached and it is expected that many more than the 100,000 men who are now training will enter training in the future. What effect will the cash bonus have on the appropriations for the disabled men? Will it not inevitably cut down the help that would otherwise be given to them?

Another fact should be faced. Whatever is done now is only the beginning of the payments which the nation will be called on to meet. In 1865, pension payments totaled \$8,542,885. Thirty-three years later, in 1898, just before the Spanish War pensions were added, the 85,986 names of pensioners of 1865 had increased to 993,714. In 1919, fifty-three years after the close of the Civil War, the sum paid in pensions was \$222,159,292, the largest in the history of the country, and in 1920 533,729 pensioners were still enrolled.

Whatever is done now by Congress should be planned wisely, with a view to the needs of the future, which will inevitably be increasing with the years. Everything for the legitimate needs of the men who served, but nothing to bolster up political fortunes.—G. F. B.

What Are Jails For?

SEARCHING questions in regard to the housing of prisoners are being asked in both Chicago and New York. In Chicago the Woman's City Club, though endorsing the campaign for a new Cook County jail, urges the importance of studying jails—their purposes and what kinds of building best serve those purposes—before making definite recommendations. Myra Louise Parsons, in the *Club Bulletin* for January, points out that "most of the persons in the county jail are not there because they are proven guilty of any crime, but because, not being able to provide bail, they are waiting for trial. The report of the Chicago Crime Commission showed that 90 per cent of the inmates during one year are not under sentence but awaiting trial. . . . The law's delays are long and the vast majority of these prisoners go free. Would it not be better," the writer suggests, "to have a different type of building in which these people can await trial, separated from those who are convicted and serving sentence?"

In New York the situation is particularly bad with regard to girl offenders; they are held over night on Blackwell's Island pending arraignment in Manhattan courts, and that means not only the stigma of having been on "the Island" but transportation to and from the courts locked in prison vans with hardened criminals. Many of these prisoners, too, are merely waiting trial, and prove innocent. Many are first offenders—for instance, girls whose natural wish to make themselves attractive has led them into shoplifting. The proposal here, made by Mrs. George W. Loft, honorary Deputy Police Commissioner, is for a correction center in Manhattan housing a woman's court and detention quarters.

These measures seem a matter of only ordinary decency, not to mention humanity—a matter certainly of enlightened self-interest. Why must such obvious steps toward social well-being be as difficult as they usually are? The aims of government ought to be just the great fundamentals of securing the safety, the health—all kinds—and the happiness of society. But with the necessary machinery, the unnecessary red tape, the vicious twists of politics, and the multiplicity of selfish interests, none of these aims is simply attained. With women's fresh viewpoint in political and civic affairs women should be able to force some short cuts; once seeing a course as human and right, they should go on the theory that what should be can be. And a proposition such as these and similar jail situations offer, is a good place to apply the conviction.

About Wyoming

THE *Citizen* has hurt the feelings of some of its Wyoming readers, and it is very sorry. For no one has a better reason than the *Citizen* to know the splendid record of that state for law enforcement, education, good government in general; not to mention the fact that it was the first to confer the vote on women. Remember how happily in those early days that fact was coupled with the state's established record for the smallest amount of crime, illiteracy, idiocy, poverty? No, Wyoming deserves all praise for its high place in civilization, and the very fact of its resenting a reflection on one small spot in its midst

is a sign of a fine responsible state pride. It would be a great thing if there were in all states the same sense of responsibility. What happened was this:

Last July we published a contributed article by Honoré Willsie in our department, "What the American Woman Thinks." The point of Mrs. Willsie's contribution was that with the coming of economic independence for women, they could for the first time in the world's history speak the truth, and that what they would say and do under these new circumstances would be the world's greatest news. Having only recently returned from a winter in Wyoming, Mrs. Willsie took as an illustration of backward conditions, a community, and especially one family, in the valley where she had lived. It was the characterization of this community that Wyoming readers resented. First, it seemed to them to carry implications against the whole state and later, after taking the trouble to locate and visit the valley, they reported very different findings from Mrs. Willsie's—admitting one "outlaw family" (from New York!—no, we don't need to worry, New York will not rise up in indignation), and denying the reality of all else described.

For several reasons the *Citizen* had not challenged Mrs. Willsie's editorial. First, in this department of contributed editorials the writers, all of them leaders in their several lines, are free to say exactly what they think on whatever subject they choose; otherwise, the department would be a farce—could not, indeed, exist. So the appearance of an editorial does not at all imply the *Citizen's* endorsement, as we said explicitly in several numbers when introducing the department. Further, Mrs. Willsie, who is beyond all question an American novelist of real distinction, had not only come from Wyoming but had previously spent long periods in the far West on engineering projects, not casually but for purposes of serious study, and her Western novels, "Still Jim," "Lydia of the Pines," "The Forbidden Trail," etc., are books of standard, permanent values. Even if she had not been personally known to us, her reputation would have been enough to quiet any doubts that might have arisen.

After the publication of the editorial two letters of protest came in from women of high standing in the social and civic life of Wyoming—the first one with a request that it should not be used in any way, the second directly asking Mrs. Willsie to name the valley she had characterized. This letter, not only because it asked a question which only she could answer, but in accordance with the conventional fair-play procedure in such cases, was sent to Mrs. Willsie. Through such a series of mishaps as sometimes grotesquely heaps up about one small bad beginning—the loss of the letter, a wait for another promised letter of protest, a misunderstanding between this office and a kind friend in Wyoming (who showed the patience of Job)—the letter of protest by Mrs. Taliaferro was not published until December. It still asked the name of the valley.

To this, two issues later—again in accordance with the rules of the game—Mrs. Willsie published an answer, saying that she couldn't take back what she had said because she had said what she saw, but that she had no intention, in picturing one small spot, of reflecting on a whole state, and deeply regretting that she had written the article at all.

Since then, a correspondent of the *Wyoming State Tribune*, quoting from all three articles, has added his denials of the existence of any such community as Mrs. Willsie describes "in any of the superb valleys of Wyoming or anywhere else in these United States." And now comes a final bit of testimony from Wyoming about an alleged Western temptation often yielded to. It is a generous thing to offer it for publication:

"I really enjoy the *Woman Citizen*. If every woman read it there might be less gossip. Mrs. Willsie might not have such a tale to tell. I find upon investigation that some of the women had told her the stuff she based her article upon. They wish they hadn't now since other articles have appeared along the same scandalous lines. I am glad to see Mrs. Taliaferro's protest. Why, do you suppose, would a woman who poses as an ardent Americanization

enthusiast deal such a blow to Americans as Mrs. Willsie? I cannot understand it. I think we—folks got the answer to Bobbie Burns' prayer. But that is all past, we have another new year, we can hope for better things than slanderous tales against us, and also we can hope that this will be a lesson to those of us who delight to mislead tenderfeet."

Which makes it unanimous; something for each of us to learn. Mrs. Willsie in her apology admitted she had learned something, a spokesman from Wyoming hopes certain Wyoming people will learn not to blacken their state themselves, and this part of the *Citizen* staff has learned—in addition to a greater watchfulness—a deepened respect for the fine way in which regular folks behave under the stress of hurt feelings and indignation.—V. R.

Bring Uncle Sam Up to Date

THE provision for reclassifying Federal Civil Service employees made in the Lehlbach bill, which has recently passed the House, will give much needed relief to a situation which has been growing very acute.

For many years the dissatisfaction over the Federal Government as an employer has been growing. Salaries paid have been from a fourth to a half less than the prevailing rate paid by private business. Employees engaged in the same class of work have received salaries varying often hundreds of dollars; inexperienced employees have often been paid much more than those with years of experience. The labor turn-over has grown to the point where in some technical departments the number of resignations in a year has been more than the total number of positions.

The last attempt to standardize Federal employees was made in 1854, and titles and salaries have remained unchanged for certain classes of employees since that time, except that a small war bonus was added to their pay.

The Lehlbach bill reclassifies Federal positions, provides for salaries adjusted to efficiency and importance of work performed; establishes efficiency ratings and promotions, with minimum standards below which dismissal follows the inability to make good, and accepts the principle of equal pay for equal work without regard to sex.

These are all reforms which have been long overdue, and the Senate Committee contemplates the addition of others.—G. F. B.

Our First Woman Diplomat?

ONE of the few fields in which a woman can still be a pioneer is diplomacy, and Miss Lucile Atcherson has fair prospects of being the first woman in our Government's diplomatic service. Miss Atcherson has had an excellent training for such a post; for she added to a sound education at the Columbus School for Girls, Smith College and Chicago University two or three years of active suffrage work, and to that about four years in France. First she was private secretary to Miss Anne Morgan; then General Executive Secretary of the American Committee for Devastated France—at Soissons, Chateau-Thierry, Blérancourt; and both Executive Secretary and Directress of the General Headquarters of the American Committee at Paris. Her leaves of absence she spent in half a dozen countries of Europe, and since her return she has been studying international law.

Miss Atcherson has successfully passed the first part of her Civil Service examination and now awaits only that part in which women and women's organizations can assist by telling President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes and Third Assistant Secretary of State Bliss that they approve of women entering this important branch of Government service and endorsing Miss Atcherson's name. She has already the backing of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the Ohio Women's Republican Club, the National W. C. T. U., the American Association of University Women, Ambassador Herrick, and many other organizations and individuals. More letters, sent promptly, will increase the chances of her appointment.

What the American Woman Thinks



The American Advisory Committee with the four women in the front row

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THE interesting thing about the "story of what the four women on the advisory committee to the conference on arms limitation have done to represent the views of women" is that there is no story.

They felt that they were not appointed to represent women. They were appointed—"thank Heaven!" said one of them—as citizens, to represent citizens. And this means, they think, that for the first time men are saying to women, "Come on in and work with us, side by side, and on the same terms." It means, according to the women of the committee, that the age of chivalry has just begun. It means that at last women are "people."

This committee of twenty-one persons, appointed to act as a clearing-house for information and advice in the interest of the United States, has considered and reported upon the naval holiday, chemical warfare, submarines, aircraft, land armaments. As to the views that the four women members took on these matters, no information is obtainable save this: It is known that the women as a group have not separated from the men on any subject. They have been asked where they stood, what their advice has been; and they have returned the one answer—that they served only as members of the committee, and as such had no right to announce opinions. The committee stood in the same relation to the American delegation as a lawyer to his client; and it would have been just as inappropriate and unethical for the committee to make public its recommendations to the delegation as for an attorney to make public his advice to his client. The men members did not do it. The women members did not do it.

The duties of Mrs. Egan as executive secretary included an enormous amount of office administration. She sat day after day dictating answers to the letters and suggestions that came in by the hundred thousand. She acted also, of course, as secretary to the executive

The Women Advisers

By MARIE DE MONTALVO

It was at the persistent request of women that four women were appointed on the Advisory Committee of the Washington Conference. In the photograph of the Committee they are from left to right, Mrs. Martin Egan, Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter and Mrs. Charles Summer Bird. Miss Montalvo has interviewed these women for the Citizen. Do Citizen readers agree with what they say? Please tell us in short letters of comment.

committee which discussed the reports of subcommittees before submitting them to the whole committee for final action. At the full meetings Mrs. Egan read all documents and, with the aid of a stenographer, kept the minutes in such form that practically everything that was said at the council table will be available for the interest and enlightenment of the public.

"The American delegation," said Mrs. Egan in discussing the subject shortly before the Conference closed, "is so much better situated for testing public opinion within its own nation than are the visiting delegations that it would be discourteous to present the American argument prematurely. It is for this reason among others that the advisory committee has been especially careful not to be guilty of any indiscretion—and the women members have been more than careful, for fear of the many who, if we had talked, would have said, 'This is the inevitable result; this is what the President gets for appointing women.'"

"Then, too, we four women have felt that we had not so essentially different a point of view to represent. The fathers of men are as interested in limiting warfare as are the mothers of men. The spirit of the whole United States, of its men and its women, is in opposition to war, to its economic burden, to its inhumanity. And the whole nation has been taking part in this conference. The people's will has been regarded as more im-

portant than any other consideration.

"More interest was roused by the problems of submarines and chemical warfare than any other subject considered. On the use of poison gases the womanhood of the nation was very emphatic. The women on the advisory committee, too, steadily opposed consideration of anything but absolute abolition of this cruel practice as being abhorrent to every human instinct, and demoralizing to the last degree.

"Since women are asking for a message from the four of their sex who have been appointed to this committee, let me say for myself just this: Let the women who favored a drastic disarmament program curb their emotions and think constructively—and then let them consider whether their delegates were not right in refusing to weaken too greatly our defenses in a world still armed that has not outgrown its predatory instincts."

Mrs. Egan has been away from the United States for many years and is not in constant touch with the developments of the woman movement here, as are the other three—Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Edson and Mrs. Bird. She has been amazed at its advances, and especially at the growth in power of organized bodies of women.

Mrs. Winter, who, as President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, heads a nation-wide organization of two million, feels that this conference has aroused more ardent interest on the part of women and comes closer to their hearts than anything she has seen within her lifetime.

"It is felt as a vital thing by nearly every woman in the country," she says, "and the letters that have kept pouring in show an intensity I have never seen before. You see, women took part in this conference of the nations for the first time on equal terms with men. We are 'getting into the game' to kill the evils of militarism. For militarism, even when it does not mean actual warfare, means the misuse and the perversion of all the forces of civilization.

"Militarism takes science, which should mean enlightenment and progress, and converts it into a power for destruction. It takes education, which should build, and uses it to teach the will and the skill to kill. It takes religion and perverts it to justify destruction.

"We women must teach our daughters and our sons alike to turn back science, education and religion into the channels that make for progress and development and for peace."

Mrs. Edson also combines with her optimistic belief in the enormous benefit that will be derived from the conference, a feeling that the hope which it holds out should nevertheless not lull us into a false feeling of security out of which we might some time be rudely surprised.

"It was a wise thing," said Mrs. Edson, "for the civilized nations of the world to restate the horror of using poison gases, bombing noncombatants and the abuse of the submarine, but it is most important that we do not delude ourselves into believing that any international agreement condemning the use of economical warfare will be the slightest protection if another international anarchist, such as Germany was, breaks loose. If this country neglects to keep abreast of the latest developments in chemistry, so that we can have exact knowledge of the possible use of chemistry in warfare, it may mean, in the future, the destruction of hundreds of thousands, not only of our youthful combatants, but whole cities, containing women and children, as well.

"The extended use of chemicals has its legitimate use, as, for example, the tear gas, which is being adopted by the police in many cities of this country temporarily to subdue the unruly without doing them real harm.

"It is very important that we should keep balanced on this subject. The enormous correspondence received by the American delegation has brought out quite definitely the fact that there has been active, systematic propaganda condemning the use of chemical warfare, but in reality going so far as to discredit not only the development of the chemical industry in this country, but especially the growth of the dyeing industry. Of course, it is well known that the dye industry is so closely allied to the interests of chemical warfare that it is necessary only to turn a cock to the left instead of to the right, to produce implements of warfare instead of dye.

"The evidence we have found, on examining the letters received by the Advisory Committee, points definitely to the fact that this propaganda is instigated primarily by German dye interests."

Mrs. Bird feels that although the women of the Advisory Committee

were selected from the point of view of geographical representation rather than representation along sex lines, they were useful to the Advisory Committee primarily as representative of the people generally, and, secondarily, too, because there is a point of view among women which differs from the point of view of men because of their different occupation.

"It is the same situation as when you find a husband and his wife working together," said Mrs. Bird. "He is not in a position to know whether the milk delivered at the back door every morning is in proper condition or not. His wife notices that it is not clean, and he complains to the Board of Health about it. Conversely, the husband may say to his wife, 'The women employees in my factory are dissatisfied.' She is especially equipped to go with him and look the situation over and tell him the remedy."

The Earned Increment

BY MARY VIDA CLARK

THE term "life work" is sometimes used as if it were a fancy name for earning a living, but, as a matter of fact, it frequently has no such amount of sense behind it. There is a fallacy in general circulation that women who work for a living necessarily earn a living and are self-supporting. Sometimes they are and sometimes they are not.

What is it to be self-supporting? I submit that it is not to live from hand to mouth, to scrape along in any one



year on what one manages to earn during that year. It is to earn enough during the years one is able to work to support oneself for the whole of one's life.

The choruses in Greek tragedy were fond of a sentiment to the effect that it is vain to judge a man's life until it is finished. We cannot say whether we live a self-supporting life until we come to the end of it. If we are not laying up treasures on earth for consumption in our old age, then some one else is working, or has worked, or will have to work for our future support. Most women fancy that they are earning their living when they make two ends meet for a few years, but there is very likely

to be a father in the background who is boasting of his daughter's independence and at the same time quietly making provision for the last twenty years of her life, having already provided for the first twenty.

Of course, when a girl is earning an allowance from her father—what one of my friends calls "a salary for living"—her situation is a more rational one, for there is a tacit agreement between her and her father that in view of her allowance being only about what she wants to spend as she goes along, her father will provide for her future support. But the woman who works for a salary has no such rational agreement with her employer.

A man, on the other hand, expects not only to support himself for the rest of his life but to pay to the future the debt that he owes to the past. What his father spent on his education, he expects to spend on his son's, with interest on the investment; but a woman not only has no thought of paying to the future the debt she owes to the past, but generally expects to borrow of the future into the bargain. Between two such debts she blatantly proclaims her self-sufficiency, as if, with some one holding her feet and some one else holding her head, she were to summon the world to witness how she supports herself in the air.

Of course this should not be, but it will be so long as we delude ourselves with the notion that it is satisfactory. Suppose we determine to draw on neither the past nor the future, but to pay our debts to the past and to run into none for the future. Then, indeed, we should look upon our present income in a new light.

As we work at most for only about half our lives, each year must bring us not only enough to support us for that year, but enough to support us for another year when we are past earning or to pay for a year when we were being prepared to earn. Of course, we do not expect to pay our parents for what they have spent on us, but if we have no children of our own, we ought to be prepared to spend as much as that on the excessive children of other people. We ought to give to charity or education while we live or when we die as much at least as we owe for what we have received.

But how can we do it? We cannot form unions to force up our salaries. There are too many scabs in the trades we take to; nor is that the attitude we can take toward our employers. We are not, many of us, working for capitalists whose only motive is self-interest. Our employers are generally men and women who are interested in the things we are interested in and are working for the same ends. They are men and women like us—with the same capacity for appreciating human needs and values.

We cannot coerce them, but we can perhaps convert them, for they are intelligent and humane. We should point out to them that it is not creditable to them to take advantage of the operation of the law of demand and supply, and because they *can get us to work* for what is a sub-subsistence wage, to accept our work for such a wage. We should show them that they must pay the cost of production as well as the cost of maintenance of those qualities of mind and heart that they require, and that as they are generally driving us at the pace that does not kill, unhappily, but exhausts in middle life, they must pay for our maintenance during those years after our present overtime work has landed us in premature senile decay.

We must show them that ours is a bad case of that disease known as "divine discontent" and that the remedy lies in their hands. We must say with the would-be charity worker when offered a position: "I am willing to do good for a living, but I'm not willing to do so much good for so poor a living."

Our Neighbor on the South

(Continued from page 7)

the nation may begin to move forward.

In an interview with one of Mexico's distinguished scholars, when I expressed to him the hope that the time had come when something might be done for the masses, he replied:

"Madam, remain here for one year; study the situation, then return to me and give me your opinion. For, madam, there are fourteen million people in the republic, and *only two million of these can read*. One of these millions is educated, but one-half of them are foreigners. Go back to your Americans," he cried; "tell them, if they would help us, to bring to us ten million dollars of their gold that we may teach the people *only to read*; and that we may feed them one warm meal a day. Tell them to administer this fund through American agencies. But remember, if my name be disclosed as the author of this interview, assassination is the price that I shall pay." He bowed his head, saying: "Not in my generation, not in yours, can my people be lifted up."

In a small way a promising movement has begun in the public schools of Mexico City. In May, 1921, a few of the school teachers conceived the idea of providing a breakfast for each school child. This was accomplished by means of a fund into which the teacher pays monthly a small percentage of his salary. In the first month, operating under the plan, each morning fifty-nine children were given a meal, consisting of two buns and a pint of sweetened milk. The fund grew so rapidly that during the month of September twenty-nine hundred children were daily rationed.

Some of the schools are provided with a good system of shower-baths. In the morning, when the children present themselves at school, they are bathed and then lined up for the inspection of their hands and hair. The authorities are mindful of the national fault, procrastination, in placing school teachers at the entrances of the buildings, in order that they may chide the tardy ones, and impress upon them the disastrous influences of the "manana" policy.

The teachers are natives; but for the most part they are educated in the United States. The public schools of Mexico City, the normal schools and the National University, as well as the National Conservatory of Music and the Art Academy, all maintain night schools which are open five nights in the week. The study of English is compulsory in the fifth and sixth grades of all public schools. English is taught also in the industrial schools, and in all the night schools and in the prisons.

Normal schools for girls and boys are separate institutions. They are well attended; but as there are only six grades in the public schools the students are very young upon entrance into the normal institutions, and the average student graduates at about fifteen.

It is noteworthy that, at present, there are in the National University one hundred and eighty girl students. Thirty of these are studying medicine, and three are pursuing the study of law. The Orphanage of the Federal District houses approximately eighteen hundred children. Formerly it was supplied with twenty teachers; but under the present administration the number has been doubled. All of these measures are being fostered by the President.

Yet, viewing the mammoth task of education in Mexico, the effort seems weak and small. The ignorant millions crowd America's borders, and the cry rings in our ears: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Realizing all these conditions, Americans would do well to reflect seriously upon negotiations between this government and Mexico. Unquestionably they too often reveal a policy for which certain of our big interests are responsible. Bluntly, the policy which

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they foster is this: Send our army into Mexico! *Only a few of our American boys will be killed.* If necessary shoot down the Mexicans; but protect our interests, that we may gorge and wax fat upon the wealth that we shall bring out of Mexico.

The question of vital interest to Mexico is: What manner of man is he who now controls the situation? A happy circumstance gave the opportunity for a close study of the President. As I observed him, wearing his empty coat-sleeve crossed upon his breast and pinned to the left shoulder, I saw the soldier in the man; for the President lost his right arm in battle. General Obregon has a strong face, and there is no hint of weakness nor of indecision in it; he is a man of the people, he represents them; he desires to lift up the masses. But to do this he must hold them under an iron rule and, at the same time, vigilantly watch his own security. Therefore millions of dollars that under normal conditions would compose a fund for education must be expended in maintaining a large army.

I saw the President at Chapultepec with his devoted wife and sister, and his beautiful children; a hospitable host, kindly, quiet and dignified. I saw him in a great congress, heavily guarded and surrounded by his counsellors. His restless, watchful eyes betrayed his sense of ever-present danger. President Obregon stands out against his troubled background for judgment by the world. But the world must remember that this man is plagued from without and from within: he is fighting to better the relations of his people abroad, and he is fighting to preserve law and order at home. And always the spectre of intrigue and of treachery stands just at his side; for he knows well that a change of dynasty in Mexico is but the signal for fresh revolution.

Mexico, our neighbor, fascinating in her traditions, more beautiful than a poet's dream, bleeding with the wounds of centuries, stands just at our door. She is asking of powerful America the question: Will you not lend your countenance while we make our upward struggle? What will the answer be?

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 11)

well of the bill, and it was only after the chairman of the House committee had conferred with the President that the bill as amended by the Senate was passed.

In a few words, this bill creates a commission of five members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, who would have authority to refund, or otherwise arrange for the payment of, the war debts which foreign governments owe the United States, debts which have been variously charac-

terized lately as uncollectible, or collectible at a date so remote in the future as to be out of present calculations so far as national revenue was concerned. The foreign debt amounts to about \$11,000,000,000. Opposition was solidly Democratic with the exception of Senators Borah, La Follette and Norris, who joined it.

But the next important move in Congress will be the appearance of the Chief Executive, who now has on his desk matters of prime importance which he has said he would submit to that body in the near future. First, of course, are the disarmament treaties. It is more than likely that he will convey them in person. Second, there is the message on the shipping situation and the future of the American Merchant Marine, a subject which the President intimated in his opening

speech would be treated fully and specifically in a special message to come.

Moreover, he now has before him the preliminary report of his chairman of the Committee on the Reorganization of Government Departments, Walter F. Brown, which undoubtedly will be communicated to Congress in comment or in fact. The subject of reorganization has sagged until at present it needs vigorous handling to revive it to anything like the fervor attending it early in the administration. Then economy in government operation and common sense applied to the business of government was a party pride and a considerable boast. The reorganization project is not popular with the departments themselves—not at all—but there remains what was in effect the party pledge of better government at the source.

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Women Citizens at Work

THE National League of Women Voters is heartily in favor of the removal of legal and political discriminations against women. But the League believes that the proposed "blanket" amendment to the Federal Constitution and the state "blanket" bills are not satisfactory means to that end, because blanket legislation may seriously complicate the civil code and endanger protective legislation for women already enacted. Legal opinions differ as to how far-reaching such a change would be.

Several eminent authorities think that it would seriously involve the industrial protective legislation for women and girls and would threaten laws such as provide for the support of children by the father.

The very differences of legal opinion on these points is one of the strongest arguments against blanket legislation, since it indicates clearly a controversy which will have to be taken into the courts and at best will mean expense, delay and anxiety on the part of those who believe that protective and welfare legislation should be upheld.

The National League of Women Voters in the platform adopted at two conventions has emphatically stated its belief in the importance of such legislation for women and girls. Therefore the League of Women Voters cannot support the "blanket" measures.

MAUD WOOD PARK.

CITIZENSHIP schools for every county in Iowa is the program the Iowa League of Women Voters has begun to carry out. Selecting five counties in which to begin, Mrs. Max Mayer, chairman of the American Citizenship Committee and state organizer, began holding meetings and citizenship schools. During a week's speaking in covering one county Mrs. Mayer addressed 2,400 people.

The Iowa League begins the new year with a monthly bulletin of national and state news.

For Adoption or Home Care

Two Armenian boys, brothers, eight and nine years of age, in perfect health; their parents killed by the Turks; brought over by their aunt, who is married to a man unable to support them.

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FULL discussion by each branch league of measures which it wishes adopted by the West Virginia League of Women Voters as part of its legislative program for next year is advocated by the State President, Mrs. John L. Ruhl. "Learn to vote intelligently; become an asset to your state; support progressive legislation," are some of the maxims the State League has adopted, while the slogan for the membership campaign planned for this spring is: "A thousand members for the League in each county of West Virginia."

For their political work the League is planning studies in municipal and state government. The League members are urged to begin the work of "persuading men of known ability and integrity in both parties to be candidates for the nomination for members of the State Senate and House of Delegates."

SPEAKING before a meeting of the S. League of Women Voters in a Southern city recently, the registrar mentioned that the first year women had the vote many men had paid the poll taxes for the womenfolk of their families, but this year are not doing so.

Asked why, he replied that the men had paid the women's poll taxes with the expectation of voting them to suit themselves, and were astonished to learn that the women couldn't be controlled. So, as one indignant husband expressed himself: "If my wife isn't going to vote the way I tell her to, I'm not going to throw away money to let her kill my vote. If she registers she'll have to spend her own money to do it."

"Oh, yes," said the registrar when he was asked if the women themselves were registering. "They pay their poll tax as if they'd been doing it for years."

INTERNATIONAL relationships and their influence upon various governmental questions were topics presented during the school of citizenship which the Illinois League of Women Voters held in Chicago from January 23 to February 5. The success of the school conducted last year, in which 150 women devoted daily study to civic questions, has led to adoption of this work as a permanent part of the League's state program.

This year's course was planned to be a sort of post-graduate course for last year's students, and at the same time to give an understanding of the rudiments of citizenship work to new students.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

THE creation of a national Committee on International Relationships whose work will be promoting good fellowship and better understanding between women of all countries was authorized by the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the recent meeting in Chicago.

The first activity of the new committee will be the observance on May 30 of an International Memorial Day, which it is believed will go far toward bringing about a feeling of international unity. All plans for this event, and also for the endorsement of a "world peace postage," were left in the hands of the new committee.

EVERY miller in America is asked by the American Friends Service Committee, one of the two American relief agencies in Russia today—"Hoover and the Quakers"—to make a contribution of flour, and every farmer is asked to give at least one bushel of corn, to help save the lives of the fifteen million farmer peasants in the Volga who are now starving. The Friends have agreed to guarantee the transportation of all flour and corn to Russia and to see that it is properly distributed for famine relief.

The Friends' campaign has received the endorsement of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the national President is issuing a letter to clubwomen in each state urging their support. All supplies should be shipped to the Friends' store room, care Elizabeth Marot, Fifteenth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.

CLUBWOMEN of Canada who number one hundred thousand and who have recently organized into a Federation of Women's Institutes with Miss Isabel Noble, president, have been invited to send delegates to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Chautauqua in June, when affiliation between the Canadian and American groups of women, asked for by Miss Noble in a recent letter to Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, will probably be effected.

Miss Noble writes: "Our organization is anxious to know if your organization will not join with us in forming an international federation, the main object being to better women's condition on the farm, to bring town and country women closer in touch with each other, and to do everything to make women's life broader."



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How About the Sales Tax?

BY MABEL NEWCOMER

Here is an argument against the Sales Tax by the associate professor of economics at Vassar. In the next issue Mr. Jules S. Bache, a prominent New York banker and student of the taxation system, will present the affirmative arguments.

THE ever urgent need of our Government for money, made many times more urgent by the war and its legacy of debt, has led to a search for new and comparatively harmless sources of revenue—a search which is hopeless from the start, since any taxes large enough to produce the needed revenues are large enough to be a serious burden on the taxpayer. But there are optimists in our Congress and among our financial experts who hold that a tax on general sales could be made to yield a large return without being felt by the taxpayer.

In fact, one is led to believe that there would be no taxpayer, or rather that the original taxpayer would pass the burden on to some one else who would in turn pass it on or back, until, by some mysterious juggling, the tax would disappear.

True, the sponsors of the sales tax do not argue in just this way, but they do claim that the manufacturer or merchant who pays such a tax can shift it to the purchasers of his goods, and that since every one is a purchaser of

someone's goods, and goods change hands many times, the burden becomes widely diffused; and if it reaches the final consumer in the form of higher prices, which is doubtful, at least he is not conscious of it.

Now a sales tax may take many forms, varying from a comprehensive tax on all sales, including even real estate, to a modest tax on retail sales.

But any general sales tax imposes a charge of a small percentage of the value on all goods exchanged before they reach the consumer. And therein lies the injustice of the tax. Taxes on luxuries are a nuisance, but a tax which falls likewise on necessities is open to more serious charges.

Some one must pay. The manufacturer or merchant will usually pass it on to his customers by raising prices; and that will result in an undue burden on those of small means. And if in periods of business depression the merchant and manufacturer are unable to raise prices to cover the tax, then it will fall on them as an added burden when business is least profitable.

A rate which is low enough to make such a tax tolerable would hardly yield sufficient revenue to justify the Government in setting up the elaborate administrative machinery required.

The fact that a sales tax would throw a disproportionate burden on those of small incomes and small profits has made it unpopular, and Senator

Smoot undertook a thankless task in standing sponsor for such a tax in the Senate. He first laid before the Senate Finance Committee the ambitious proposal to raise three billions of revenue from this source. But when it became clear that such a comprehensive sales tax would not be popular, he was forced to modify his plan. Three distinct forms of the sales tax were offered in turn by Senator Smoot in the Senate, and in turn rejected, and the general sales tax did not appear in any form in the finance bill as it finally passed.

But the sales tax is not a dead issue. A bonus bill has been introduced recently in the House, the expenses of which are to be met by an elaborate, and (so it is reported) "painless" sales tax—a tax which apparently would amount at the very lowest to five per cent of the value of goods.

The fate of this and other bonus and sales tax bills which will undoubtedly follow cannot be anticipated. There seems to be no other tax which has not long since been preempted for other purposes, and there is no tax which is "painless." But taxes falling only on people with net income are less of a hardship than those falling as well on people with none. And it is to be hoped that our financial problems may somehow be solved without the heavy taxation of necessities which the general sales tax would involve.

One Portland man has resolved to raise a full beard during the coming year, because, as he says, that is about all that is left to him that a woman can't do.—*Portland Express*.

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World News About Women

MILLE. KEINGAERT, of Gheluvelt, Belgium's first woman mayor, whose election the *Citizen* announced in the October 22 issue, has set an example in her country which recently has been followed by three other women. Mlle. Isabelle Segers has been elected mayor of Apples, Madame de Bruges of Gerpennes, mayor of Weilemm, in the province of Namur, and Madame Cartier-Renard of Thimongies, Tournai.

Mme. Cartier-Renard's election is particularly interesting because she has succeeded her brother, who was killed during the war, but is merely filling this office until his son is old enough to take his place—the post having been held for several generations by some member of the same family.

Madame Spaak-Janson, whose election recently as the first woman Senator in Belgium has been widely heralded, is the wife of a well-known dramatic author, who is a director of the Monnaie Theatre, Brussels.

THAT bogey, a women's political party, seems to have made a beginning. It hails from Chicago, and has filed incorporation papers under the name, "Roosevelt Progressive Party," committed to nominate or support candidates who are "not subject to domination by invisible governments, or to the control, dictation and domination of political bosses." The Women's Roosevelt Republican Club is objecting to the new name, and may put a spoke in the wheel.

THE third woman to be elected a member of the British House of Commons is Viscountess Windsor, who is a Conservative from the Ludlow division of Shropshire. Lady Windsor is only twenty-five.

A CHARMING tribute recently has been paid to the women of America by a group of French club women in New York City, in the presentation of a replica of the Dubois statue of Jeanne d'Arc, which has been placed on the most beautiful site in Meridian Hill Park, Washington. This statue is a copy of the one by Paul Dubois which was given to the city of Rheims in 1889 and today stands in front of Rheims Cathedral. Only one other copy has ever been made and it is now in Paris.

Le Lyceum is the name of the Club which has presented this statue memorializing the 510th anniversary of the birth of the Maid of Orleans; and its founder, Madame Carlo Polifeme, chose it for presentation as emblematic of the glory of womanhood.

IN Denmark the women employees at the Royal Dockyard have the same rights as men and the same chances for advancement.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, is following the example of London and Paris and not that of New York in admitting women to its symphony orchestra, of which Nicolai Sokolof is conductor. A first and one second violinist and a flutist are women, a fact which New York City papers at the recent concert given by the Cleveland orchestra noted with some surprise.

MRS. ROXIE S. KIRBY is the only woman assessor in Wyoming, and one of the few in the world. And in Jackson, Wyoming, that little town famed for its woman government, Mrs. Hattie Brody is reported to be making a living as Wyoming's only woman barber. For a third item, there is Marguerite Lindsley, who served as ranger in the Yellowstone Park last summer so efficiently that she has been appointed again for next year. Curiously, she is not related to the Miss Lorraine Lindsley of Wyoming whose picture we showed you last fall at the top of the mountain where she was fire warden.

ANSWERING our request for election news, a correspondent writes that in Madison County, New York, a real victory over machine politics was won in the election of Miss Mary L. Webber as county clerk. She is said, besides, to be the first woman county clerk in the state; and she had the largest majority ever given to any candidate for public office in the county who had opposition. She had it—abundantly, and it was due to good hard work on the part of men as well as women that she was nominated.

MRS. LAURA KNIGHT has been chosen to represent Great Britain on the jury of the international art exhibition to be held in Pittsburgh in March, and, moreover, she has the further honor of being the first woman selected, according to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. Mrs. Knight is now engaged on a series of pictures based on the Russian ballet.

IN Columbus, Georgia, Anna Griffin has been elected County Commissioner—the highest political office ever held by a woman in Georgia. (See our next number for her story.)

Brewton, Georgia, followed suit and elected a woman mayor and five alderwomen.

Your Investments

BY ELEANOR KERR

GOVERNMENT bonds are the fundamental obligation of a nation and as such underlie all other bonds issued within it. It is customary here to divide them into two classes:

I. United States Government.

II. Foreign Government.

A third class, "municipals," is really closely allied to them, since they are the obligations of states, cities, counties and other subdivisions of government.

Of the United States Government bonds the best known are the "Liberties," issued to finance our share in the war. Behind them are all the resources and good faith of our nation—they are not a mortgage, for the credit of our Government is so high that no security is needed beyond its promise to pay interest as it falls due, and the principal at maturity.

The United States of America has a remarkable record for the rapid paying off of debt. After the Civil War the financial experts of the world believed that our funded national debt was a staggering burden and that its repayment would cripple the country for generations. Yet within twenty years every bond which could be called for repayment had been paid and a period of great development and prosperity was well under way.

In connection with the present situation it is interesting to note that in proportion to national wealth, the United States' burden of debt was more than one-half greater in 1865 than it is today.

Liberty bonds enjoy an active market and can be readily sold or bought on a moment's notice. For this reason, as well as for their security, a well-balanced list of investments always contains a considerable proportion of them. They are also in part exempt from income tax.

The $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Liberties are absolutely exempt from all federal income taxes. The other issues are exempt, for their life, up to the income from \$5,000, and under the recent revenue law the income from more than that is exempt for several years.

To investors with large incomes this is a matter well worth considering, since the actual income from Liberties may be larger than that from corporation or foreign government bonds returning a higher interest but subject to surtaxes.

There are several old issues of United States Government bonds, such as those sold to finance the Panama Canal and the "Consolidated" issues. Those carry special privileges for use as collateral with the United States Treasury for the issue of money to banks, etc., and as guarantees against the deposit of Government funds. They are little known to the general public.

United States Government bonds

yield only about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but are as near to absolute safety in investment as can be, and are the security most easily converted into cash should such a necessity arise. Back of them are the good faith and ability of a nation whose developed wealth is estimated at three hundred and fifty billions, whose people have still the vigor of youth and whose territory has still great known but undeveloped resources.

What Do You Know About Your Government?

THE recent death of Lord Bryce recalls what an unparalleled contribution he made during his lifetime, through his writings, to the cause of

good government. It is remarkable that the standard work on the government of the United States should have been written by an Englishman. The "American Commonwealth," although it was first published thirty years ago, still remains the authority.

In "Modern Democracies," his last work, published by Macmillan, Lord Bryce reviews the workings of democratic governments all over the world. It is a work of great value to anyone who is interested either in governments abstractly, or in the possibilities of increasing the sum of happiness and prosperity through governments. The forms that democracy has taken in the government of France, Switzerland, and the British colonies of Can-

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ada, Australia and New Zealand make up a large part of the work. South American republics are described only briefly, as democratic institutions are not very far advanced in them. The level of political knowledge and interest in Switzerland, he regards as "higher than anywhere else in the world." He credits the government of that country as being practically free from corruption—and adds that where a man is once the subject of political scandal he is obliged to retire from political life.

The chapters on the recent developments of the government of the United States are fascinating in their shrewd observation, their accuracy, their pungent analysis and their fair and sympathetic judgment. He notes as one of the most hopeful signs for the future the increasing interest in government, although he says that "reading has become a substitute for thinking," and that a man reading only the newspapers of his party "has the worst of all guides."

An illuminating chapter is that on the Party System. Lord Bryce admits the necessity of political parties, but finds that many evils can be laid to their door. He is amazed at the size of the political machine—"like an army that lives off the country it is conquering," through its distribution of public offices. He comments on the lack of responsible leadership in policies, in the adoption by the national parties of their platforms without discussion, on the difficulty with which a party takes a stand on any new issue. On the other hand, he credits the party organization with being a considerable factor in unifying the people of the country, "in bringing city and country, rich and poor, native and old world immigrant into a common allegiance."

The sources of party power, he lays, first, to the Spoils System; second, to the extraordinary opportunities of office-holders for illicit gain; third, to the large number of names on the ballot—which are so confusing that the ordinary voter has to be told for whom

to vote; fourth, to the great number of elections which involve such a mass of organization work that a large body of party workers is needed to give the party a chance for winning so it can reward its workers with offices; fifth, the habit of always voting the party ticket, although the issue may be purely local and have nothing to do with party principles.

Toward recent reforms, like the Initiative and Referendum, Lord Bryce takes a judicial attitude and sums up the evidence in favor as not yet being conclusive, but he strongly advocates the short ballot.

He finds that legislative bodies, both in the United States and in the other countries reviewed, do not attract the best men of a democracy. He gives two reasons for this—that the prizes in business and professional life in new countries are much greater than those of a legislative career, and the tendency of the people to value a representative for his care of their selfish private interests, rather than his service for the good of the country as a whole.

Lord Bryce believes that municipal government in this country has greatly improved since he first wrote about it, and he sums up the future of government in the United States hopefully:

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THE question, "When does a bill become a law?" was asked by the *Citizen* in its department, "What Do You Know About Your Government?" and answered with the line: "When it has been passed by the President." Mrs. H. H. Loeffler, of South Dakota, has written us, calling attention to the three ways in which a Federal bill, passed by Congress, may become a law. They are (1) when signed by the President, (2) when passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, (3) when passed by both houses, even if not signed by the President, providing he has not vetoed it and Congress is still in session at the end of ten days.

The *Citizen* asked the question to draw attention to the frequent incorrect use of the words "bill" and "law." The terms are not interchangeable. For example, the Sheppard-Towner "bill," which was before Congress a long time, is now a "law." The *Citizen* is always glad to hear from its readers and is grateful to Mrs. Loeffler for challenging the misleading wording of the answer.

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 New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
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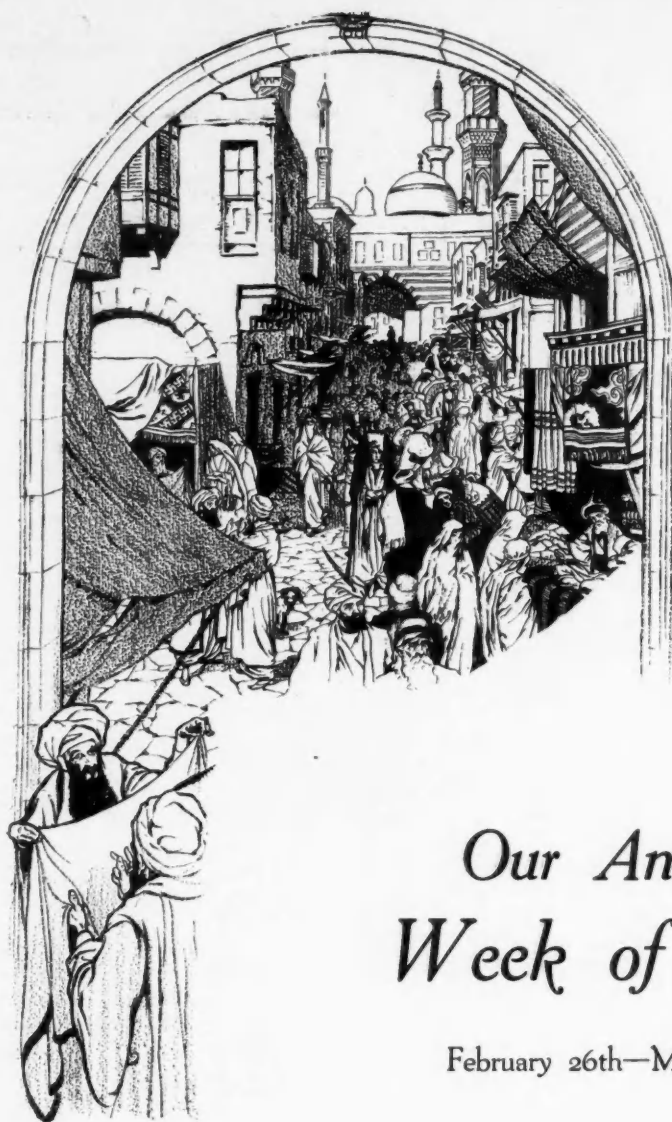
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The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

Contributing Editors

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Managing Director

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN

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Contributors in This Issue

MRS. LARUE BROWN—Chairman of the Child Welfare Department of the National League of Women Voters.

MRS. STOKES—Formerly a member of the Washington staff of the New York Evening Post.

MISS GRIFFIN—The new woman commissioner of Columbus, Georgia.

MISS WYLIE—One of the leading novelists in the younger English group. Author of "Children of Storm," etc.

MARY GRAY PECK—Formerly identified actively with the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

MISS KERR—Specialist in investment information.

MR. BACHE—A well-known New York banker and a student of taxation problems.

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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VI New Style

No. 29



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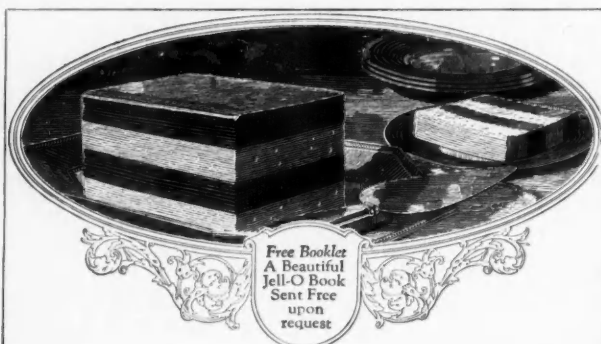
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The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

FEBRUARY 25, 1922

Number 20

News Notes of the Fortnight

The First Hitch

THE treaties struck a snag right away: the absence of full information with regard to the negotiations of the Four-Power Pacific Treaty. A resolution introduced by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska asking the President for fuller detail was passed by the Senate; and the question now arises, is there any fuller information in writing available? Naturally, most of the discussion of the treaty was in informal session. Will poor Secretary Hughes have to come back from Bermuda, or must the treaty wait?

April 1—Coal Strike?

WILL there be a coal strike? On February 18, at Indianapolis, the International Wage Convention of the United Mine Workers of America adopted wage demands calling for continuation of the present wages in the bituminous coal fields, with the six-hour day and the five-day week. The convention declared for a strike in case no agreement is reached by April 1 with the operators, who wish to cut wages; such action, however, being subject to a referendum vote of the membership of the United Mine Workers.

There was a stiff fight in the convention over the six-hour day, and it was the more radical element that won. The other faction opposed the demand for less than eight hours underground on a policy basis. One point made was that the miners in West Virginia were in no position to present a shorter work-day demand, and that if they lost the market would be flooded with cheap coal and a strike would be fruitless.

The general impression is that the operators are ready for a strike and, in the desperate conditions of unemployment throughout the country, have no doubt of their own success. If the government is taking any steps to avert a strike they have not been made public. The one thing the public needs and certainly hasn't got is full information about the wages of miners,



Our cover picture this time represents Washington marching through Philadelphia on his way to the Battle of the Brandywine and is part of a series of nine panels—The Creation and Preservation of the Union—decorating the Senate Chamber of the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg. This series is the work of the well-known mural painter and designer of stained glass windows, Violet Oakley.

Violet Oakley was born in New York and studied for her career at the Art Students League here; later at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and then in Paris. Her many awards—gold and silver and honor medals—bear witness to the excellence of her work which, in panelled picture or stained-glass window form, may be seen in many of the states. But chiefly in Philadelphia, where Miss Oakley lives, and where she is even now at work designing a medal of gold to accompany the Philadelphia "good citizenship" award of \$10,000 which will be given each year to the citizen—man or woman—who best advances the interests of Philadelphia and its vicinity.

the profits of operators and all the other factors involved—information which would have been available if bills proposed two years ago to regulate the coal industry had gone through. The miners claim that since wages were fixed in 1919, though living costs

have fallen, much less coal has been mined and the part-time evil has increased, thousands being lucky if they got even a three-day week.

A New Senator

CHARLES A. RAWSON has been appointed by the Governor of Iowa to succeed Senator—now Judge—Kenyon. Mr. Rawson is an intimate friend of Senator Kenyon and has announced his intention of "cooperating with the forces which have for the past year been active for agricultural relief." So the farm bloc is not to lose numbers.

Speaking of new senators, Albert J. Beveridge has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Senator from Indiana, and William Jennings Bryan indicates that if the Democrats of Florida want him he would consider representing them in the Senate.

Freedom for Egypt

THREE parts of the British Empire furnish much of the news these days—without counting the coming royal marriage in England! Of the three, from the point of view of progress the best reports concern Egypt. For a long time the demand for a termination of the protectorate in Egypt has been urged. Last December representatives of the Egyptian Nationalists went to England for a conference, from which they returned empty-handed. The conditions made by the British Government—retention of troops in the interior of the country and control of Egypt's foreign policy—really meant, in the opinion of Moderates as well as Extremists, a continuation of the protectorate. The terms were refused.

Recently Lord Allenby, Lord High Commissioner for Egypt, was summoned to London to help solve the difficulties, and the result of the consultations, according to a special cable to the *New York Times*, is that he is returning with power to offer the recognition of Egypt as a sovereign state

and agreement to the establishment of an Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Though it is understood that there will be guarantees for the protection of Great Britain's "essential interests in Egypt," the discussion is postponed to await the formation of the new Egyptian government—a point won by Lord Allenby over the Cabinet.

The Trouble in India

INDIA is another story: Every few days one hears of riots, of boycotts—refusals on the part of followers of the Nationalist leader, Gandhi, to pay any attention to the visiting Prince of Wales. In rebuke for two violent outbreaks by his people, Gandhi, whose principle is non-resistance, has recently postponed his campaign of "civil disobedience." Some think that his real reason was the Government's threat of severe measures in punishment; but his present attitude is at least consistent with his earlier action, when he himself did penance for his disciples' violence. His offer to go into conference with the British authorities, on condition of the release of political prisoners and freedom of speech and assembly, was refused.

Meantime, a hopeful factor is the rather vague but conciliatory and liberal speech made in the House of Commons on February 14 by Premier Lloyd George. He urged attention both at Genoa and at Westminster to the Indian situation, recommended that India be given some chance to work out her experiment in autonomy and promised the furtherance of a satisfactory peace with Turkey; this would remove the grievances of the Mussulmans in India who, considering their co-religionists unfairly treated, have broken over religious barriers and joined cause with the Hindus.

Irish Throes

AS for Ireland: surely no one expected the course of the new government to run smooth at the very first. There have been some violent interruptions in it during the past few weeks. The "Die-Hards" in the House of Commons didn't want to pass the Irish Free State Agreement bill, and made a lot of bother over the Boundary Commission. The bill passed, however, 302 to 60. Then De Valera's opening attack on the Provisional Government in a big public meeting won much more enthusiasm than had been expected—an enthusiasm echoed among New York sympathizers. But most important was the kidnapping of Ulstermen by Sinn Feiners in the border counties, and the consequent retention of British troops in Ireland. In response to inquiries from London, Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government, explained that these outbreaks were not due to disputes over the boundary, as was at

once supposed, but to anxiety over the fate of Sinn Fein prisoners held in Londonderry jail. These men were to have been hanged early in February, and their comrades, fearful because they had not been released, unofficially captured some hostages. The situation is bristling with dangers; but there seems to be good ground for confidence that the difficulties are temporary and that another year will see the worst of them over.

Psychology Downtown

PSYCHOLOGY, not so long ago scouted as purely theoretical, has come to be of more and more use in practical life. Its application to business is to be tried out by a group of psychologists incorporated as the Psychological Corporation, whose object is to "render expert services involving the application of psychology to educational, business, administrative and other problems." The list of officers and directors is most distinguished, and the proceeds of the corporation's work will be devoted to scientific research.

AN AWFUL MESS



"It's on the menu—but I don't know how to make it!"

Marcus in the N. Y. Times

The good old parlor game of "find the thimble" is nothing compared with Congress's new diversion of finding the money for the soldiers' bonus.—*Springfield Republican*.

For Cleveland's Betterment

LESS than three years ago the Community Betterment Council was established in Cleveland under the Welfare Federation. Its report for the year 1921 has just been issued and is an inspiring record. Its purposes are to "promote cleanliness and beauty in the Cleveland community . . . to cooperate with the city government regarding methods or policies in harmony with the purpose of this organization, to devise means of educating and mobilizing public sentiment in favor of municipal excellence." . . . And its activities have included assistance to groups interested in the study

of civics, cooperation with various departments of the city government, cooperation with the school authorities in teaching children how to improve their home and neighborhood conditions, and above all else a Clean-up Campaign of a very superior brand. Its keynote was the constructive slogan, "Make and Keep Cleveland Clean and Bright," with the emphasis on *keep*. The actual campaign lasted six weeks, culminating in a clean-up week, in which rats, flies, garbage and stray papers had a very bad time of it. The publicity included not only the newspapers but whole flocks of posters, slides, trailers, giant brooms supporting banners, etc. A special feature was an engineer's report on six months' sootfall in Cleveland.

Announcement that the William Wrigley, Jr., Company's gross profits for 1921 were \$4,910,677 is a theme for rumination—F. P. A. in the *New York Tribune*.

The Baseball Judge

JUDGE KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS, in resigning his place as United States District Judge, has put an end to one of the warmest discussions of recent years: had he or hadn't he a right to serve on the bench and at the same time accept a huge salary as national referee on baseball? Anyhow, he kept it up until the duties of the two posts became too exacting, and says he "did not quit under fire." Hard upon the heels of his resignation came the suggestion that he would make a wonderful mayor for Chicago.

The World Court Opens

THIS month marks the opening of the new world court—the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations—in the Peace Palace at The Hague. There are eleven judges, including, as will be remembered, a leading American jurist, John Bassett Moore, and four deputy judges. The first regular session will open on June 15, the date on which the annual sessions are to begin.

The horrors of another such peace as this one should be all that is necessary to deter the world from another war.—*Columbia Record*.

Concerning Evolution

THERE have been developments in the Kentucky fight over evolution since Miss Peck wrote the editorial which appears on page 15. For the bill specifically mentioning evolution, another with the same intent but omitting the word, was substituted. The Senate then unexpectedly voted to postpone action, in such a way that the bill is rather likely not to reach the floor. As we go to press, the anti-evolutionists lack two or three votes of the requisite number. Meantime there is talk of a Baptist crusade against the teaching of evolution in the public schools.

What The Conference Did Not Do

A Few Unhappy But Undeniable Facts

By Carrie Chapman Catt

THE Goddess of Peace and the God of War chancing to meet the other day, the following conversation took place. The *Citizen's* reporter happened to overhear it and here it is:

Mars: I've been busy looking after my trade in Siberia, India, China, Ireland, Greece and Turkey, and couldn't keep up with the newspapers; just what did that Washington Conference do?

Peace: Splendid great things. The representatives of nine nations sat down together for three months and talked out of this much troubled world many troublesome matters. Navies are to be cut and there will be no war between the United States and Japan. The people are saying that there is small fear of future war, for if any disagreement arises Mr. Harding or a successor can call another conference and talk it away.

Mars (smiling broadly): Yes, it is easy to lull the people into indifference. They talked that way after the Hague Tribunal. The people were blind and deaf and duped. The political leaders of nations continued to pay compliments to each other which fooled the people, but all the while they trained troops and manufactured guns. Had there been a single nation with moral backbone at that time to make an insistent plea for disarmament and arbitration, there would have been no Great World war. I should have been beaten, but ah, ha! the politicians are always my allies. They are timid and short-sighted.

Peace: Horrors, you don't mean that there will be another war?

Mars: Not while the world is so poor and civilization so broken down. I have always arranged matters so that there would be no more than one great war for each nation in a generation. You see, wars cost money and I have to wait till nations get prosperous again and men with long memories of the last war have passed on, before I can successfully start a new one.

Peace: Are you preparing for another war?

Mars: Of course; I'm always preparing. Europe is covered with sore spots and the canker is sinking deep. Each country is laying the responsibility of its present suffering, its poverty, high taxes, scarcity of food and general disruption of all normal activities at the door of some other nation. It is in such atmospheres that hope and trust and ideals die but suspicion and hatred breed. Oh, how they grow! And how glorious and certain is the foundation that Europe is building for another war.

Yes, yes, it shall be bigger, more terrible than the last!

Peace: No, no, it shall not be! I shall prevent it.

Mars: Poor puny thing—you prevent it? Why, long ago they dressed you in women's clothes and called you a goddess. I can brush you aside with a breath; you haven't even a gun!

Peace: The Conference diminished the terror of war anyway. There will be no more poison gas and submarine destruction of merchant vessels.

Mars: Dear little innocent! When the next war comes, the chief nation will use all the equipment of the last war and all the new inventions now being studied in my laboratories. We will wipe out whole cities and perhaps nations, and the first nation will say it is doing these things to save its own life and all the other nations will then do the same things in self-defense. Don't you know that every war department now has a section of chemical warfare? Didn't you notice that the Conference didn't outlaw submarines, bomb-dropping airplanes, poison gas, Lewisite or contagious disease germs? It didn't dare to do it, for there were only nine nations and they couldn't drop these things while other nations keep them.

Peace: The Conference cut down navies.

Mars: Yes, that was good. With less taxes the people will be able at an earlier date to pay for another war.

Peace: The Conference removed all the troubles of the Far East and no war can now arise there.

Mars: Oh, little Olive Branch, you are not blind, are you? The Conference applied certain soothing poultices in the form of seven treaties which will ease the pain, induce rest and sleep for the patient and lull into fancied security all the watching nations. It performed no surgical operation to cut away the disease. I saw to that. It did its best and what it did will give the nations needed rest through which to develop the morale for the next war.

Peace: Oh, you horrible enemy of the human race, is there no way to get rid of you?

Mars: Oh, yes, there is a way.

Peace: Tell me, I pray, what it is.

Mars: Well, I don't mind telling you because it cannot be accomplished. When every nation in the world agrees (1) to sign a solemn compact that it will disarm down to the lowest limit of the needs for home protection; (2) to send every difference with other nations or causes threatening civil conflicts to a Court of Arbitration with the

pledge to abide by the results; (3) to scrap all war submarines, airplanes, big cannon and guns—when these things happen, I shall have to seek another world to conquer.

Peace: Why, all those things can and must be done. There's the League of Nations —

Mars: Oh, my! Didn't the Senate kill that thing? You surprise me that you think it still lives. Well, I saw to it that that matter got so tied up in partisan politics that it will never get out, and the League of Nations cannot get a world compact while the United States won't come in and I shall see that it doesn't.

Peace: But Mr. Harding promised us faithfully that he would bring about an Association of Nations, a better League, a faultless League.

Mars: Has he done it? Well, let him try. Mr. Harding's party will keep the United States out of the League of Nations and Mr. Somebody Else's party across the ocean will keep his nation out of Mr. Harding's Association of Nations. Then we will have two Leagues—jealous, conflicting, each afraid of the other's shadow. Speaking of poison gas, won't it be an inspiring sight when two Leagues of Nations aiming at World Peace try to shoot each other to death by a war of the poison gas called slander? But I have other resources besides two Leagues to fight each other. There's Russia. I shall keep Russia to strike the fear of revolution into the heart of both Leagues. Russia is my best ally just now.

Peace: That way looks so hard. Are there no other terms by which you will agree to leave me to rule the world?

Mars: Yes, there is another. When nations tax their people to get money for peace propaganda, spending as much in ten years as they now spend for war propaganda in one; when nations substitute a competition in peace equipment for war equipment, I shall depart.

Peace: But that sounds so quixotic, it is harder than the other way. Is there no other?

Mars: Only one more, and if you can't lead the world to outlaw me by one of these three methods, anything else you do is futile and I shall continue to play havoc with the affairs of men.

Peace: Name the method, quick.

Mars: When women choose they can put me out of the world. They are timid now, thinking the thoughts men have told them to think, molded in the form of a conservative past made for

(Continued on page 17)

The States Line Up for Mothers and Babies

By Dorothy Kirchwey Brown

TWENTY-NINE states so far—on February 14, 1922—have accepted the Sheppard-Towner Act. Five of these states have accepted its provisions through their legislature—Delaware, Minnesota, New Hampshire and New Mexico in advance before the bill was passed by Congress; Oregon by a special session of its legislature just after the bill became a law, and Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming by action of their governors pending the next session of their legislatures.

Other states will probably accept the act soon. South Dakota, for instance, accepted it by legislative act in advance, but only in "its present form," so that new action is now necessary because of the amendments made in the bill. Several other states are in correspondence with the Children's Bureau as to the form of their acceptance and similar matters of detail. It is safe to say that before the winter is over all the states, or all but a very few, will have accepted the act and received the aid it offers for maternal and infant hygiene work.

But why is there a possibility that even a very few states may hold themselves aloof and refuse to cooperate with the Federal Government and each other in this work of saving life and health? Simply because there are still people in the world who care more about defeating measures supported by the organized women of the country than they do about helping make those measures effective. These people have carried on a campaign of misrepresentation against the act, which has caused widespread misunderstanding of its terms and purposes. It is accused of being everything from Bolshevik propaganda to medical tyranny, with the terms free love, birth control, socialism, sanctity of the home and states' rights tossed freely about in connection with it. Some of the newspaper material recently published—obviously a release from some publicity bureau—makes no attempt to stick to the truth. For example, several papers in the last few weeks have solemnly published the following:

"The law provides forced registration of pregnancy, compulsory governmental prenatal examination of expectant mothers, legal interference regarding the employment of a midwife or a physician, and superior governmental rights in the rearing and training of a child. Thus the law provides governmental invasion of the home and the most sacred and private rights of life, also inspection and intermeddling when the mother's desires should have free exercise."

Not one word of this of course is true, and if editors would read the act itself before publishing fantastic releases in regard to it, there would be less fiction in the newspapers.

The act as it was finally signed by the President simply provides for money



A sample six-months-old baby

Like many others, he owes his health and heartiness to public "interference."

to be given to the states "for the purpose of cooperating with them in promoting the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy." No compulsory methods are laid down; the plans for each state are to be made by the state agency in charge of the work—in the states where there is one, the Child Hygiene Division of the State Department of Health; in other states, whatever agency is designated or created by the state legislature or governor. These plans must be approved by the Federal Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene—the Chief of the Children's Bureau, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, the Commissioner of Education—before the money from the Federal Treasury is certified to the state, but the act safeguards the rights of the states by saying that: "If these plans shall be in conformity with the provisions of this act and reasonably appropriate and adequate to carry out its purposes they shall be approved by the Board."

The Federal contribution must also be matched by the state on a fifty-fifty plan before the money is certified, except for the sum (\$10,000 for the present fiscal year, \$5,000 for each of the next five years) which is to be given gratuitously to each state.

The only definite prohibitions in the act are to safeguard the very liberties the opponents of the law say are endangered by it. No state or Federal agent working under it may enter any home or take charge of any child over the objection of the parents, or either of them, and "nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the power of a parent or guardian or person standing in loco parentis to determine what treat-

ment or correction shall be provided for a child or the agency or agencies to be employed for such purpose."

The only other limitation in the act is that no part of the money appropriated by the Federal Government is to be used for buildings or equipment, nor for pensions or gratuities.

The chief arguments used at present by those opposed to state acceptance of the act are three—money, constitutionality and states' rights. The first argument is ingenious if not ingenuous. The wealthy states, they say, pay a greater share of the taxes which will be used to pay this Federal appropriation than they will get from it on the basis of population. Let them, therefore, refuse to accept the act and thereby save their share of the taxes. The only trouble with this is that it is not true. There is no special tax levy for this work any more than there is for an individual road or postage stamp or submarine. Moreover, the figures used by the opposition are inaccurate, as they consider only internal revenue and ignore the tariff.

But even if the state tax figures that are used were strictly accurate, they would really be an argument for the acceptance of the act by a wealthy state in order to get back something of its contribution for work among its own citizens. For example: It has been stated that Massachusetts will contribute in taxation \$83,699.79, or 5.66 per cent, toward the \$1,480,000 authorized by Congress. Ignoring the tariff, this is approximately correct. The share of Massachusetts from the Federal Treasury is \$40,981.70, provided that the state appropriates \$30,981.70 to match it. Massachusetts is already spending approximately \$15,000 for infant and maternal hygiene work. By appropriating \$15,000 more, therefore, it will qualify for the Federal government's \$40,000 contribution, and will have over \$70,000 to spend for its own citizens instead of the \$15,000 it now has. If, on the other hand, it refuses to accept the act, it will save about \$15,000 but will have only \$15,000 instead of \$70,000 to spend. It will not save the \$83,700 it contributes in taxation. Similar calculations could be applied to every state.

As a matter of fact, no state, even New York, which will receive \$85,041.78 from the Federal Government or a total of \$160,000 (if it matches its share), will have more than enough money to care adequately for its maternal and infancy hygiene work. Massachusetts certainly needs \$70,000; Pennsylvania has plans made for every cent of the \$73,810 it will get from the

Federal Treasury and the \$63,810 it must appropriate itself; \$27,860 will barely start the work needed in New Mexico. If any legislature hesitates to accept the act, the women of the state should first of all show them that the entire sum is needed. Then it will not take long for the legislature to conclude that the best way to get it is by accepting more than half from the Federal Government, rather than by raising it all through state taxation.

Certainly no state has a right to refuse to accept the act unless it is sure that no additional money could be spent by it to advantage—that, in fact, its public health is already as perfect as science and adequate resources can make it. Is there any such state in the Union?

The cry of unconstitutionality is raised about all new types of legislation, but this is not even a new type. The Good Roads Act, the act creating the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, the Smith-Hughes Act for vocational education and the Smith Lever Act for agricultural extension are all based on this same "fifty-fifty" plan of cooperation between the Federal Government and the states, and most of them are for educational purposes, as this is.

As for the old argument about states' rights—now moved north of the Mason and Dixon line and based largely on states' pocket-books—the fact is that the act itself, and the carrying out of the act so far by the Children's Bureau, guard scrupulously the rights of the state governments to make their own plans and to carry them into effect. Conditions in all the states differ; in some rural districts in the far South most of the births are attended by colored midwives who cannot read or write, in some Northern cities having large immigrant groups there is also an acute "midwife problem," though of a very different kind; in some states the crying need is for public-health nurses for rural districts and for motor trucks equipped as clinics, such as New York's "health-mobile." Nowhere in this country are we yet really covering the ground, but enough has been done to show what *can* be done, when money and trained intelligence are made available in every state, and the Children's Bureau is acting as a clearing-house for the collective experience of the nation.

It cannot be said too often that the state work is *not* to be directed from Washington, but by the state health agencies themselves; that the visiting nurses employed will work for state or county or local authorities; not for the Children's Bureau; that, in short, we are in no danger of a super-government!

But why, some people still ask, cannot each state take care of its own problem? In spite of the war and what it should have taught us, there are still people who insist that health is purely a state matter. One answer to this may

be found in this modern parable—which is a true story. A woman from New Mexico, a prominent and public-spirited citizen of her state, was recently visiting in New England, where she heard much about states' rights. "Should New Mexico take entire care of its own problems?" She said: "What do you mean by its own problems? New Mexico is very poor. Its pioneers—its ranchers and miners—did look out for themselves. But now New Mexico has become the final refuge for people dying of tuberculosis. Men and women come to New Mexico, already hopelessly ill, and they die there and leave dependent children, children often with tuberculous tendencies, for us to take care of. They come from New York and from Illinois and from Massachusetts—they come from all parts of the country, and they leave to us this tragic burden. And still people say that health is purely a state problem."

Fortunately most of us are beginning to realize that what touches one of us touches us all, and that it is important to every American for babies to be well born in New Mexico and New York, in North Dakota and in North Carolina. Of course there are still irreconcilables who believe that scarcely anything for

dangerous and "socialistic" if supported by the city, state or nation. Such people should have made their last stand when the public school became an American institution.

Enough has been said about why we need the Sheppard-Towner Act. No one who knows anything about public health is ignorant of the fact that the maternal mortality rate in the United States is distressingly high, more than twice as high as the rate for England and Wales, equaled in Sweden only by the rate for 1806-1810, over a century ago, and that it is "probably unparalleled in modern times in a civilized country."

Every one knows that advice during pregnancy, knowledge of hygiene and skilled care at confinement can very greatly reduce this appalling rate. The same thing holds true of infant mortality. Countless experiments have shown that baby death rates fall when visiting nurses and baby-health centers are available to furnish help and advice to mothers. The truth has long been established of the motto on the letterhead of the New York State Department of Health: "Public health is purchasable. Within natural limitations every community can determine its own death



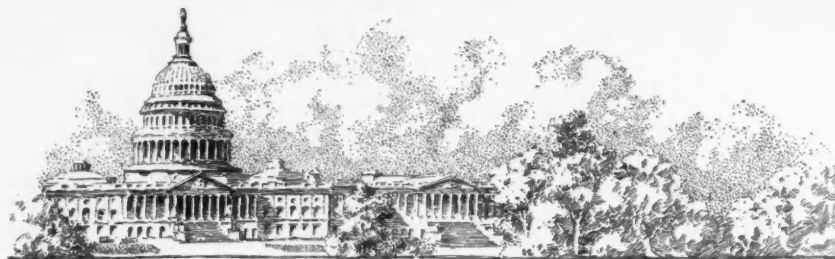
Photos by courtesy of the Health Department, New York.

More baby-health centers will be made available by the Sheppard-Towner law

the public welfare should be done from public funds. Recently a group of physicians in a New England state went on record as against *all* public-health activities—free clinics, public-health nurses, everything, apparently, except the private practise of the private practitioner. If one is poor, in other words, one can always die. Another school of thought does not want the poor to die, but wants them to live by charity; it thinks a clinic or a public-health nurse is admirable if supported by a rich philanthropist but

rate." Is there a state in the Union which will knowingly refuse to purchase the health the Sheppard-Towner Act offers—which will not gladly invest in this insurance against ignorance and illness and death?

(1) William Travis Howard, Jr.: "The Real Risk-Rate of Death to Mothers from causes connected with Childbirth." Papers from the Department of Biometry and Vital Statistics, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, No. 26, Amer. Journal of Hygiene, March, 1921.



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

February 16, 1922.

FORECASTS of the Congressional elections to be held next fall are cropping out at the capital.

"So you think the Congressional elections will show a return to Democracy?" I overheard one politician say to another.

"Well, if they do, I declare it will be time for old fellows like us to stop taking politics seriously. You can't tell me that the principles and policies of men can change like weathercocks every few months, which these sudden changes in political sentiment would seem to indicate. People must be voicing whims or spite—not conviction."

I should like to carry on the transcript of this conversation. It was food for thought. No matter how much one personally hoped there would be a stronger Democratic representation in Congress resulting from the fall elections, or an even greater Republican majority, there remained a fine field for personal meditation on the responsibility of the individual voter toward his own beliefs. It is difficult here in Washington not to be influenced by the popularity of the party in power. Politics superficially looks more like a big wind sweeping everything before it, than adherence to principles. "Miss Alice" in Congress wants us, as a general thing, to go along with the wind. So far as the writer can judge from years of close observation, the tendency of women voters is to be more autonomous than this.

Walking along the Senate corridors one day, I met a public-spirited woman, who was much absorbed. It happened to be a day in the Senate when party strife was unusually tense, and the whole upper house was bound up to a man in an impending vote upon an important measure. Nothing else was talked of, and there was general recognition of the fact that little else could be handled until this particular vote had been taken. When I inquired of the public woman what her errand was, she told me earnestly that she had set out to call personally on every Senator of the United States that day, or as

STRENUOUS effort is being made to accomplish enough work to justify adjournment of this second session of the Sixty-seventh Congress by June 1. Developments of the last fortnight in summary are as follows:

Introduced in the Senate

By Senator Wadsworth, bill to reduce the number of army officers by five thousand.

Legislation to deport aliens convicted of violating narcotic laws. By Senator McNary, of Oregon.

Senator King, by resolution, would inquire of the Secretary of State regarding the details of a \$34,000,000 loan to Haiti.

By President Harding, the series of treaties resulting from the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament. Sent to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Passed by the Senate

A resolution by Senator La Follette to prevent modification of the recent court decree requiring the meat-packing combinations to break up.

Farm cooperative marketing bill with only one dissenting vote, that of Senator Gerry, of Rhode Island. Designed to relieve agriculture from anti-trust restrictions.

Legislation to create a Bureau of Aviation in the Department of Commerce.

Bill reorganizing the Patent Office.

By Senator Kenyon, a bill providing for settlement of disputes in the coal-mining industry and establishing a board of adjustment.

Considered in the House

Ways and Means Committee after hearings completed a program for bonus legislation, including a tax program to cover expenditure for bonus; to be submitted to members of the Senate Finance Committee and to President Harding.

Introduced in the House

Resolution proposing appointment of an American Ambassador to the Irish Free State. By Representative Rainey, Illinois.

Declaring the sense of Congress to be in favor of participation by the United States in the economic conference at Genoa. By Representative London, New York.

Pledging the United States to grant complete independence to the Philippine Islands within one year. Resolution by Representative Rankin, Mississippi.

Bill increasing inheritance tax rates, designed to yield \$300,000,000 a year for the bonus.

By Representative Robison, of Kentucky, a resolution to investigate conditions in coal mining in the United States.

Resolution calling for recognition of the present Mexican government by the United States.

many as was humanly possible, in the interest of birth-control legislation. She had been all but thrown out of several offices, but was undaunted.

This incident, like others of my experience, remains with me as a perfect example of the fact that many women active in politics have little respect for a big party wind, and have an all-absorbing devotion to principle. It always also serves me with an illustration of a certain lack of balance and relative values. Birth control was a very proper thing to be interested in; whether it was proper and efficient that day in the face of the extreme tenseness and public clamor for a vote on vital legislation, is another matter. At least, one Senator accosted acted with such rudeness under the stress that he later sent an abject apology.

So, at this writing, your correspondent is not taking political happenings here too seriously. The Secretary and Mrs. Hughes went by my window on Sunday afternoon with a step so brisk, so full of life and common sense—and youth!—that they pulled one back to sense and simplicity. No one here knows why Mr. Hughes does not have to be carried from his house to the State Department; nor why Mrs. Hughes is not attended by nerve specialists. But the figure that stepped beside the Secretary of State on Sunday afternoon was that of a college girl, with the campus swing in her gait, a small round walking hat on her head, and wearing a great velvet long coat of a new terra cotta shade. Altogether it was a healthful, normal sight of a gentleman and his wife enjoying a brisk walk in the cold. There is no better example of Republican "normalcy" than that.

The door maid slightly interrupts this letter to hand me a White House invitation for another reception on February 23. The latest in White House circles is that the volume of White House entertaining has brought its own complications in the matter of impositions. A good many people have accepted White House hospitality who did not receive invitations personally and whose tickets were transferred to them by kind

friends, or for considerations in dollars. This story can be augmented at every social gathering at the capital and is too lengthy, though human and quite dramatic, for this space.

Anybody with relatives now sunning in the South must know how the President and Mrs. Harding feel after the departure for Bermuda of two important members of their Cabinet family, the Secretary and Mrs. Hughes. Washington is all ice and snow, and the wind is too sharp for fine complexions. That the President needs Bermuda has been evident enough in his perplexity, and ambiguity, over bonus legislation. After the Ways and Means Committee of the House had taken the initiative and framed the best program for providing

Legislation extending the three per cent restriction in immigration until June 30, 1923.

By Mr. Ten Eyck, New York, legislation for the purchase of Canadian territory for the St. Lawrence waterway project.

Passed by the House

Amendments made by the Senate in the Allied debt refunding bill, enabling the bill to be sent to the Senate.

The Senate amendments to the farm co-operative marketing bill, enabling it to go to the President for signature.

Bills Signed by the President

Allied Debt Refunding Bill providing for a Commission to begin at once negotiations with nations owing war debts to the United States. Personnel of the Commission to be announced. Administration objection to details of the refunding plan withdrawn.

the necessary moneys by taxation, the President let the correspondents know that he did not approve of their work, nor of any other concrete program that had been suggested. Proposals had been based upon three main methods of raising the immense funds required, namely, by diversified taxation, by issuance of Government bonds, and by the sales-tax method. President Harding reiterated general approval of paying the World War veterans a bonus but not by taxation, nor by bonds, but by some "sane" method, the nature of which he did not divulge, and which, many think, had not yet taken shape in his own mind. He has been concerned, too, with trying to rehearse his various

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WHEN the women of Columbus, Ga., found themselves citizens, there was a job ready at hand. Their city was in a fearful tangle of mismanagement—a tangle so bad that all parties called for a shake-up and clean-up.

The saving idea suggested was to give the city the best type of municipal government yet devised—the commissioner manager form, under which, after commissioners have been chosen by popular, non-partisan vote, they then find a trained manager to handle the city's affairs on a business basis. The two local papers, tired of the old political mayor and council way, threw themselves into a campaign for this plan, and we set out at once gathering data. From cities north, south, east and west where commission manager government had been tried, we got the most cordial and helpful responses. Not only letters but copies of charters and municipal reports poured in, and these were published and commented on in the papers. To help along the campaign, I ran a column on Commission Government, but without a signature, fearing that the mere fact of a woman's advocating the scheme might prejudice the reactionaries.

Then suddenly in June the mayor and council called for an election to decide between the two forms. But they were careful to require a two-thirds vote of the entire registration—a requirement which had never been made before. Many of our League members were away for summer vacations, and I had to take the initiative. With no time to spare, we hastily appointed committees and got to work, in close harmony with the more experienced men.

On election day a former League president and I went to the courthouse, our only polling place, at seven o'clock. There we stayed the whole day, carrying out the old suffrage tactics of watching at the polls. Committees from various organizations arrived, and tables and chairs were arranged for them out on the lawn in the beautiful square sur-

The New Columbus

By Anna H. Griffin



THIS is Anna H. Griffin, the new woman commissioner of Columbus, Georgia. Miss Griffin, the four men commissioners, and the scheme of Commission Manager Government in Columbus all got to going on the same date—January 1, 1922. And it was the women of that city who put across the whole thing.

After the vote for the new plan last autumn, we asked for the story. It came, by a roundabout route, from Miss Griffin herself, as press agent for the Muscogee County League of Women Voters.

Georgia's first woman commissioner belongs to Columbus—she was born there, and has lived there all her life. For some years she has successfully conducted an office for public stenography; so that it is a business woman, as well as a lady of distinguished family and a club woman, whom Columbus has chosen.

Miss Griffin was active in speaking and writing for suffrage; she is a working member of the Columbus League of Women Voters.

To judge by the Georgia papers, everybody is pleased over Miss Griffin's election. Did any one utter a reminiscence about Georgia as a hotbed of anti-suffrage?

rounding our Hall of Justice. There, too, was a table for the Negroes with a most respectable committee of well-instructed Negro women in charge.

All day the civic drama unfolded.

The presence of the colored voters was seized upon and a dodger spread all over town shrieking for "white supremacy" and urging "Stay away from the polls!" But the registered women came serenely on, lingering around our group as if they were at a pleasant lawn party.

In the women's box 708 votes were polled for the commission manager form and only one for mayor and council. But the opposition did stay away from the polls and thus temporarily won by keeping the vote below the required two-thirds.

We were down but not out. Next on the program was a mass meeting, at which the citizens decided to draft a charter for the commissioner manager form, get it through the legislature, and have it voted on. This was accomplished after all efforts to head it off were defeated by our forces.

On September 27 the crucial ballot was cast. The men and women in favor of the new charter left no stone unturned to get out the vote. The women's majority was 508 and the men's 79—a clear majority all along the line, but again almost a unit vote in the women's box.

Then it was up to our party to name the ticket for the primary in November. At first there was talk that only men could be elected. Patiently the women's organizations waited and waited—and then boldly endorsed the woman they had chosen—your humble servant. The night the Charter Committee, representing twenty-one civic organizations, met to select their ticket was exciting enough but all went off with perfect quiet and harmony. The newspapers and the public generally were so emphatic in wanting the women to be rewarded for their splendid work in inaugurating and carrying through the campaign for the charter, that the leaders felt they must yield. On the first ballot three candidates received the necessary two-thirds, one being the women's candidate.

At the November primary the com-

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Editorially Speaking

An Academy Door Opens

A BREACH has been made in the solid wall of Academy prejudice against women. Mme. Curie, co-discoverer with her husband of radium and one of the world's leading scientists, has entered the French Academy of Medicine—the first woman ever elected to membership in any French Academy. It makes one a bit unhappy that an element of individual chivalry was involved. The way of Mme. Curie's selection was this: the question of her eligibility for nomination had first to be settled by a special vote. Her name was then proposed, with those of five men, for the chair left vacant by the late Edmund Perrier. Four of these men withdrew—one report says "for various reasons"; another, "when they found out Mme. Curie's name was on the list." But about the fifth man's reason there seems no doubt: he withdrew in order to leave the field free for the first woman candidate to membership in the Academy. A splendid compliment to Mme. Curie and to women; but somehow, in spite of pleasure that this distinguished woman is so honored, one regrets that any element outside of the regular competitive factors played a part. It would have been much nicer to have Mme. Curie win over the men!

But it means much that a tradition is broken. Other academies—whether of medicine or fine arts—might well consider if there are not women richly deserving of election to their ranks. The French Academy of Fine Arts might begin with Mme. Curie herself, whom it refused a few years ago merely on ground of sex. Last spring President Thomas of Bryn Mawr labeled the American Academy, whose traditions are not yet old enough to be hopelessly set, "the American Men's Academy." It did, to be sure, admit Julia Ward Howe, which only makes more conspicuous the failure to admit many other women writers and artists who rank with men. In which connection it is interesting to note a recent computation that out of the 461 New York authors, 159, or about a third, are women. Some Academy material there, we venture.—V. R.

Wanted: A Two Power Treaty

A FEW weeks ago the National Woman's Republican Club gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Harding. The press reports of the program mentioned the presentation of one idea only—the iniquitous existence of non-partisan organizations! Two speakers named the League of Women Voters, whose existence was especially undesirable. Many Republican women at the luncheon were hotly indignant at the comment, which they declared the press did not exaggerate.

The *Citizen*, rather amazed at the situation, published a few remarks under the head, "Who's Scared?" The luncheon program stirred the wrath of certain Republican Leaguers, who, being loyal to their party and to the League, did not approve intolerance on the part of one toward the other. The *Citizen* stirred the resentment of certain Republican women who did not like the charge that they had nothing but the League to talk about.

The truth is there is no antagonism of men leaders of either dominant party toward the League. We have chased that rumor down to the last ditch and we know that this statement is strictly true. There is unfriendliness toward the League by a small group of New York Republican women, not many more than a dozen, if that. These women have intrigued Republican men into pronouncing against the League, but, with a single exception, all have privately confessed to League Republican women that they have no quarrel with the League, but have spoken as they have

at the request of this little group of Republican women.

The program at the before-mentioned luncheon appeared at first blush to have been engineered by the same group, but these are the facts: Mr. Adams, chairman National Republican Committee, has told a Massachusetts inquirer that he didn't mean the League of Women Voters at all. Mrs. Harding, who was not present, but sent a letter, has assured a League caller that nothing was further from her mind than the League of Women Voters. Mrs. McCormick writes to say that in a forty minutes' speech, she only mentioned the League in two lines on a typewritten page and sends her speech to prove it. She is right, but the press picked out those two lines to quote and didn't mention anything else in the speech.

Mrs. Upton, chairman national Republican women, evidently thinks our defense of the League too bumptious and so sends a few Republican comments:

Dear Mrs. Catt:

When I was asked to become Vice-Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee I did so on condition that we could have a Woman's Day at Marion, Ohio, for the Welfare program.

On October first, 1920, that meeting occurred and Senator Harding said in his speech that he was in favor of a Welfare Program, the statement being such as to include the Maternity Bill. The thought of that day was a Republican woman's thought, the arrangements for it were made by Republican women. When the Maternity Bill was prepared and introduced, Republican women worked for it. Nobody would deny that.

In the President's opening address to Congress he recommended it—recommended the passage of the Maternity Bill, speaking of it as a matter of course.

Republican women lobbied for it. There was some objection on the part of the Interstate Commerce Committee against bringing it out of that Committee, but it was brought out, Republican women using their influence in that action. Republican women attended the hearings and were influential at those hearings. The Committee on Rules was none too anxious to let the matter through that Committee until Republican women conferred with them. Then this Committee stood aside and waived all objections.

I am mentioning these things because of your editorial in the *Citizen* in which you say that Republican women did little for the bill.

Mrs. Park frankly told me that if it had not been for the President's message she doubts if we could have gotten it through.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON,

Vice Chairman Republican Executive Committee.

Most people concerned having been heard from, let's proceed. Whose is the Maternity Bill?

It was proposed by the Children's Bureau as the most crying and immediate need developed by some years of investigation, but the Bureau could not ethically lobby for a bill. The Bureau begged women's organizations to take up the matter. They did—practically every one of consequence.

However, bills do not go through Congress because clubs and conventions have endorsed them. The Maternity Bill was put on the League of Women Voters program—long before Mr. Harding was nominated or the Republican party had honored itself by selecting Mrs. Upton as Vice-Chairman of its Executive Committee. The League officers visited the national party conventions and urged attention to their program. They visited Mr. Harding and Mr. Cox at their homes and urged endorsement of certain measures, including the Maternity Bill. Both gave it. The League then invited all the women's endorsing organizations to join in a committee, selecting its own chairman to lobby the bill through. The committee selected Mrs. Park, President of the League, as chairman and the direction was hers. Of course the Republicans helped as did the representatives of all the women's organizations.

Since the Congress is Republican it became a Republican bill, sponsored by a Republican President. Some Republican

women helped mightily, especially Mrs. Upton. One did her best to defeat it. She spent some fifty-odd years of her life proclaiming that "woman's place is in the home" and when the women she had fought got the bars down she deserted the home and sits in Congress. She is a "hard boiled" Republican most of the time but let the yolk run when Mr. Harding's Maternity Bill was mentioned and spoke and voted against it. But that is of minor consequence.

This little affair seems to be a local trouble in the "far East." Mr. Harding has discovered a new treatment for sore spots—conference. This should become good Republican doctrine. It is League doctrine too. Why not iron out this sore spot by a small conference to discuss "the Far Eastern Question"? If women cannot confer and dispose of their own pigmy differences, they must not expect men to rid the world of really important conflicts of opinion.

As a suggested agenda for such a conference the *Citizen* recommends:

1. Whereas, the right to organize, the right of free speech, free thought and a free press are traditionally the best established of American principles, therefore be it

Resolved, That whether we approve the program or methods or like the leadership of the League of Women Voters, we acknowledge that its motives are sincere, its right to exist unquestioned, and we agree to cease sniping at it.

2. Whereas a Republican Congress has passed the Maternity Bill by the recommendation of the Republican President and the aid of Republican women, therefore be it

Resolved, That the League of Women Voters cheerfully withdraws from the further program of securing state legislative cooperation with the Maternity Bill, by which alone it becomes operative, and respectfully requests Republican women to pilot it through Republican legislatures, and Democratic women through Democratic legislatures.

The *Citizen* suggests that the conference open with earnest prayer that high thinking and noble aspiration shall guide its deliberations; that a Two-Power Pact developed from the discussion of the above resolutions, be adopted, and that while the appointed leaders of Republican and League women are signing it (with pens to be preserved in museums) the delegates unite in singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Ladies or People?

THE editor of the *International Woman Suffrage News* saw it first, and had her laugh; but she won't begrudge our joining in the amusement. She quotes a group of paragraphs from the report of the Fourth Committee on the Organization of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of the International Labor Office—paragraphs about the employment of women in the Secretariat. The Covenant says that all positions under the League are open to women as well as men, but so far no woman has been appointed director of a section.

This Committee, after "recognizing the justice of the rule laid down in the Covenant," timorously goes on to "draw attention to the difficulties which might arise from the employment of husbands and wives, at least in the same branch of the office." It "draws attention" but it doesn't explain: whether likely people for the Secretariat tend to come in pairs; whether it is supposed that in the very nature of things a man and woman who happen to be married to each other can't work together peaceably.

But the best smile is in the last paragraph, which solemnly discusses certain "vague proposals" that had been made to the effect that "women employed should be made to wear a uniform, or at least to dress in dark colors." The Committee doesn't approve, and expresses itself with flowery gallantry: "A rule of such unpleasant severity seems veritably uncalled for and illtimed, for the radiant charm of a discreet elegance as displayed in feminine attire creates an atmosphere which is wholly delightful and is far from impairing the quality of the work undertaken in common."

Hardly what you would call a robust, sturdy statement of feminist principle. There are evidences of fears being bravely fought off—bravely but not very successfully. Uneasy suspicions seem to be voiced that after all women are—ladies, surely, but hardly people. Somehow the Secretariat must learn to take women a bit more simply as workers.—V. R.

Make Friends with the Foreign Students

INTERNATIONALISM has come to the fore of late, through the interest felt in the Conference on Reduction of Armaments. Our people are realizing, more generally than they have done hitherto, the importance of international understanding and international friendship.

One way to cultivate these good things lies at our very door. There are in the colleges and universities of the United States thousands of foreign students, of many nationalities, some of them sent by their governments to be educated here, some sent by their parents, some who have made their way by their own exertions. Many have come from homes of wealth and refinement; many others are young men and women of remarkable character, who are making an heroic struggle against great difficulties.

All of them are strangers in a strange land, necessarily more or less lonely, often diffident and shy. They stand in need of hospitality, welcome and understanding; and they are brimful of knowledge about countries of which we know little, but of which we should do well to know more, if we wish to comprehend the world we live in.

Multitudes of these students graduate and return to their own countries without ever having seen the inside of an American home. They have gained book knowledge, scientific knowledge, but not the knowledge of American home life; and we have learned nothing from them.

A professor in a woman's college in Massachusetts tells me that they have among their students six girls from one of the most interesting nations represented at the disarmament conference, and that not one of these girls was asked anywhere for Christmas. They had to spend the holiday at the college. Yet this was due to want of thought, not to want of heart. There were hundreds of families in Massachusetts that would have been delighted to have a visit from an educated and English-speaking girl of this nationality. They simply never thought of it.

When the Easter holidays come, let those families that have sons and daughters in college suggest to them to bring home a foreign classmate or two, for a visit; and let other families willing to entertain such guests communicate with the dean of the nearest college or university.

The Twentieth Century Club of Boston holds a sociable every year for the foreign students living in and near that city, and these occasions bring together a most interesting group of young people, representing many nationalities. A few other organizations do the same; but after all, it is not like being invited to a home. Let us remember that our rank in the scale of civilization and our place in the divine kingdom is measured by our treatment of "the stranger within our gates."—A. S. B.

Please Talk Up

NO magazine that is edited exclusively by its editors can be alive and human. There must be cooperation between readers and editors—the readers telling what they like and don't like in the magazine, and what more they want. This should be very easy with an informal magazine like the *Citizen*, where we come together through a common interest in women's civic education and influence. Many of you—a delightfully large number of you—have said that you like your magazine. Yes, but please what departments, what sort of subjects do you like best? What do you want dropped? What lines of interest do you want developed. Please tell us frankly and often.

What the American Woman Thinks

"A Change of Heart"

BY IDA R. WYLIE*

BY the time these lines appear in print, the Washington Conference probably will have done its work and posterity will be its judge. In any case, the reading public will have been sickened of it as a subject. And I appreciate my own daring in setting down what is now in my mind and in attempting to give American women my version of my country's attitude toward this great hope of the world.

It is a great hope. Beneath all the effusions of newspaper articles the sober and thinking English people recognize and salute it as such. It is not more than the truth to say that every move toward righteousness and peace is welcomed here with grave thanksgiving—and a profoundly sad misgiving. This doubt does not arise from cynicism or lack of desire. But this country has endured too much, has believed too much, and has been too often disillusioned to be easily moved to the frank enthusiasm which I imagine is burning in American hearts. We do not forget the Hague Conference and its bitter fruits and we have learnt to distrust the eloquence of statesmen.

It is the curse of democracy that a man, in order to obtain power, must first have the gift of speech. He must be eloquent with his pen and with his tongue and to that often fatal gift big men have sacrificed truth and sincerity and those who believed them. There is a story of a well-known Englishman, who, at the beginning of his career, addressed an antagonistic mob with such success that those who had come to jeer remained to cheer. But he himself left the meeting looking grave and troubled. "It's dangerous," he said. "It is too devilishly easy."

And he was right to be afraid. For, lured by his own power to sway the minds of men by words, he sank from great possibilities into a slough of cheap and vicious notoriety.

The same temptation dogs every one, great or small, who speaks or writes for the public. Even I, as a mere novelist, know it all too well. It is so easy to sit down and write pleasing sentiments full of cheerful faith and plausible reasoning. It is hard, with flowing sentences at your command, to be absolutely sincere. And the same lure has led statesmen to say to the people who hang upon their utterances things that have no foundation in fact; to weave a spell round the minds of their listeners and themselves so that all criticism shall be silenced.

Over and over again during the war we listened to phrases which sounded well and meant nothing. We all know them: "Making the world safe for Democracy"; "England to be made fit for heroes"; "Self-determination"; "A new dawn for humanity"; "Punish the war criminals"; "Hang the Kaiser," and so on, down the scale—some of them well-meaning, some of them foolish, some of them impossible, none of them to be fulfilled.

In the old days before the war, that kind of playing with the emotions of the multitude was not so fatal. The



"show-up" afterward was often lost in merciful oblivion. But we have suffered. There is not one of those catchphrases which we have forgotten. They are written in blood and pain across our individual lives and they make bitter reading. And the final penalty is this—that when great public men get up to voice great sentiments, there is distrust and irony in our silence.

The real truth—and it is better that we should face it—is that man has lost faith in Mankind. We know now of what we are capable and we are appalled. We see ourselves like the Gadarenes' swine making headlong for destruction; and fair words will not help us to hold back in time. Humanity, that God of the Victorian era, has shown its feet of clay. It has failed us utterly and we do not know where to turn for help.

We fear in our hearts that "disarmament" may be only another of those fine gestures with which civilization has taught men to cover up their secret thoughts. If it were the outward expression of a real "change of heart"—a catch phrase which we used in connection with the Germans and which, oddly enough, is the only one that has retained a grave significance for us all—then it is of the highest value. But we doubt. With arms or without arms men have fought, will fight. Unless—

This change of heart—whence is it to come? Not from faith in humanity. That has failed. Materialism has failed. It has led to the destruction of itself. Its failure lies at the bottom of labor unrest, for it is in the ranks of labor most of all that men are beginning in terror and anguish to discover that high wages cannot buy content, that even material security and comfort, which they had once supposed to be the fundamental necessities for happiness, are valueless without some spiritual background.

There remains God and the belief that man is spiritual and immortal. Not the vague God of the statesman's eloquence, at worst a tribal deity, at best the personification of mere ethics, which leaves the heart of man unmoved, but a personal God and a personal immortality. If the return to the old faiths is impossible, then there remains only the hope and possibility of a second revelation.

I write this as a skeptic. I do not know. I do not believe, whatever I may hope. To me therefore it is not a matter of emotion and personal faith but of what one might call "practical politics." And I believe that I am expressing the mental attitude of a rapidly increasing number of men and women in this country—the most unexpected people—whom one would not suspect of giving a thought to such matters. They see that if we have outgrown what has hitherto stood for "Religion" we have also outgrown materialism.

If, as the Victorians seemed to discover, we are the sport of a vast impersonal power which has no interest in its creations, then the game for us is not worth playing. Our very personal dignity will demand sooner or later that we shall refuse to be made game of. The more civilized, the more self-conscious we are, the more intolerable such a humiliation becomes. We shall destroy ourselves, but first our despair, our spiritual bankruptcy will let loose the tiger in us and we shall destroy others. War hitherto has not been without its noble side. Men have fought for their faith or for whatever ideals they believed their country stood for. The next war will be fought out of naked terror and hatred and greed. The wheel will have accomplished its circle and we shall be shameless savages—unless we can regain, by a miracle, our dignity as the children of God.

If there is no God then our civilization is lost. All that we do to save ourselves is vain tinkering. Even now the ground rumbles under our feet.

* A guest in the department—from England.

The crumbling of a great edifice is a slow business and in the meantime our individual lives may go on apparently unmoved. The individual Aztec did not feel the death that was creeping down upon his race. The wider our civilization is spread, the greater must be the final calamity. Our earth will return to its glacial silences and we shall not be even a memory.

In God is our hope and our salvation. That is a strange thing for a skeptic to write. It is not spoken from a pulpit; and it has ceased to be the affair of clergymen.

It has become a matter of life and death to us all. Men will have to seek God as they never sought him before, as they seek to penetrate the mysteries of science, with the same passion and patience. If they cannot find him no conference in the world will save them from themselves, and if they find him the sorrows and horrors of this life, of which war is one, must resolve themselves into that other peace which passes all understanding.

Darwin vs. Kentucky

BY MARY GRAY PECK

THE deliberations of the Legislature of Kentucky upon the subject of evolution, and the report that William Jennings Bryan was being imported into the state for the purpose of exposing the scientific errors of Charles Darwin and his successors, have greatly brightened this dull season of the year. Most of us had thought that the "Warfare of Science and Religion" was ended, and that the theory of evolution had been received into the church on equal terms with the law of gravitation.

When I was in college, I remember the thrill with which I read Tyndall's Belfast address, and volume after volume of Thomas Henry Huxley, being fortified thereby to wade through even "The Origin of Species." That was a good many years ago, but even then evolution was generally tolerated. Huxley was an old man, living in retirement with his beloved garden, universally honored and respected. I used to regret that I had not been born a generation earlier, to have known the days of real sport when he and the Bishop of Oxford had it out, face to face, before the British Association, and the ladies in the audience were so affected by what Huxley did to the Bishop's argument that one of them fainted and had to be borne outdoors. But that happened in 1860. The year I was graduated from college, Huxley and Gladstone were discussing the miracle of the swine of Gadara, it is true, but the subject was no longer timely, and one critic remarked that at their age Mr. Gladstone and Professor Huxley might be better employed than in fighting over the Gadarene pigs.

The bill pending in the Kentucky legislature, making it unlawful to teach in any institution of learning maintained by public funds in the state "any theory that derives man from the brute or any other form of life, or that eliminates God as the creator of man by a direct creative act," brings back mellow memories of 1860. In the place of the British Association we have the Legislature of Kentucky. Mr. Bryan fills the place then occupied by Bishop Wilberforce. But who will stand forth to do battle in the place of Thomas Henry Huxley? Not that it needs a Huxley. His "august client," Science, is quite able to survive anything that may happen in Kentucky. But to complete the picture, somebody who was alive in 1860 ought to debate evolution with Mr. Bryan in the Capitol at Lexington—some one who could appreciate the arguments of 1860, and who could pull a straight face while answering them.

The antique grotesqueness of this bill makes it difficult to treat it seriously. It seems to be the desire of its backers to make the state safe for religion by taking out an injunction against science. Perhaps the inspiration for this bright idea came from Zion City, Illinois. If the newspapers are to be credited, Overseer Voliva has revolutionized the science of astronomy in Zion City, and the children there are being informed that the earth is flat, the sky an inverted bowl, the sun a small and domesticated orb which rolls over the bowl daily, and so on. Mr. Voliva is alleged to hold that this is the



only kind of astronomy which the religious mind can safely accept.

To people in this weird state of mind, religion must indeed seem on its last legs, and one wonders that they have spirit enough left to draw up a bill to save it. If they were the only ones to be affected by it, there could be no objection to their drowning their sorrow in as many bills as they chose. But to sit back and let the children have their minds befuddled by the hallucinations of their elders is quite another matter.

When our fathers founded the public school system, they rightly saw that a democracy is not a safe form of government unless the people are enlightened.

To shut off the free current of fresh ideas from the schools is to destroy the very foundations of democracy. More than that, it is the deadliest of all attacks upon the moral integrity of man. The mind is man's one hope of winning his way among the forces of the universe. Starve or distort that, and he is done for; he falls to the level of the "brute" mentioned in the bill, and his moral nature degenerates with the mental. To deliberately invoke such a catastrophe under the pretense of safeguarding religion is both lunacy and blasphemy.

Dr. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky, is a man of Catholic spirit and fine sense of humor, and he has doubtless gleaned what fun his situation permits him to enjoy from the unwonted activities of the legislative mind. But he is also a man of science, who occupies the chief position of responsibility as an educator in the state of Kentucky. His action in publishing telegrams from persons of prominence in the religious and educational and scientific worlds deploring the bill, shows that he thinks the situation sufficiently grave to warrant lining up authoritative judgments. He evidently hopes that a decent respect for the opinion of mankind may prevail in the Capitol, once the weight of that opinion is demonstrated.

For if the bill became law, and by some unforeseen technicality should be sustained in the courts, the University of Kentucky would be in an impossible position. It is difficult to think of any branch of college study which does not touch or include evolution. What kind of professors would stay on the faculty if they couldn't mention the theory? What would the curriculum be like? What would be left of the library? What would the degree, Bachelor of Science, convey? Where would these Bachelors be received for graduate study? If the legislature wanted to destroy their university, this would be the easiest way to do it.

The element in the affair which reduces one to speechlessness is the notion that this performance has the approval of God, that it is in fact lending Him a helping hand! The only words that fit the case are in the Bible: "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall have them in derision." And again: "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts."

THE CITIZEN is at the service of organized women throughout the country, and will be glad whenever possible to point out sources of information in answer to questions in political and civic fields.

Please write your questions legibly.

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 11)

election and pre-election statements regarding the bonus in order to show his own consistency.

In short, the President is not over-enthusiastic about the bonus proposition, but the big party wind is sweeping it along and he hesitates to stand in the way. As this letter is ready to post, he has just outlined his conclusions in a communication to Chairman Fordney: either a general sales tax to pay the bonus or a postponement of the bonus.

It is tiresome to watch the course of such an important proposition as this expenditure of millions of dollars, because it is primarily affected by the dangers or rewards of the coming elections, and the argument seldom turns upon any other aspect. Neither Republicans nor Democrats want the soldier vote to catch them napping, nor do they want the country to feel that by their action a great list of new or increased taxes has been imposed for any cause whatever. In the intensity of this dilemma, there sit Senator Borah and a few others who submerge their personal

fears and stick to principles in their opposition. One wonders how they come back to the Senate time after time, so careless are they of their votes. There must be other measures of the worth of a man out there in Idaho than whether he always is found in the party flock.

The true reason why Senator Kenyon accepted the invitation to become a member of the Federal Court was that he was discouraged and sick about the Senate of the United States. The Newberry vote disgusted him. His progressive legislation made little headway. He saw a social lobby this winter break into the ranks of the Senate and have an influence that nauseated him. He met the President more than half way in the matter of the opportunity to leave the upper house for the bench. There are other discouraged liberals. Among them third party talk is reviving, with the Newberry vote as an issue. But this is only a low drone. Reform, unless backed by strong country-wide sentiment, is patently futile.

The individual in the country seldom realizes the cumulative strength of his own opinion. Washington has had a sample of it in the events following the

Knickerbocker Theatre disaster when the District of Columbia to a man has demanded that the blame be fixed and measures taken to avert repetitions of such nature. As a result nine men must face the grand jury—the architect, the engineer who revised the original plans, the building inspector, the foreman for the contractor, the subcontractor for the steel framework, the subcontractor for the mason work, the general contractor, the District engineer when the application for permit was made, and the assistant building inspector.

The coroner's inquiry reports further: "We recommend a thorough revision of the building code in the District of Columbia, with a heavy penalty for violation of any of its clauses."

The whole question of the efficiency of government of the District of Columbia has been opened, and the smoldering inadequacies of the public schools are now being thoroughly aired. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, whose son has been at public high school, has made an investigation and has become indignantly aroused at the conditions revealed. She went into one school room where the teacher was struggling with a class of sixty and carpenters were measuring the floorspace inch by inch endeavoring to fit six more desks into the room. Secretary and Mrs. Hoover believe in the public schools: California schools were plenty good enough for them. The rickety frame structures here filled with "shifts" of pupils all day are a disgrace.

The President addressed the Senate, when he presented the treaties resulting from the disarmament conference, with every seat and all available floor space filled with intent listeners. Your correspondent has seen Senator Harding making a speech a few feet from where he stood this time, faced not only by a galaxy of empty chairs but by an apparently sound-asleep Senator or two in the offing. But the tenor of the President's message was keenly mindful of the old days of his senatorial term, and he spoke to the upper house in the knowing tone of one who had been in their places, and had joined in a pitched battle against the Chief Executive over this very kind of proposition, with the exception, as the President continually pointed out, that this time he had taken the precaution to let in the Senate at the beginning and to base considerable of his own actions upon the initiative of the Senate itself in voting for a conference on naval disarmament.

To look at the sartorial elegance and vim of the President, no one would have suspected that he had been up all night writing the message, nor that he had stood hours in the evening shaking hands at the Congressional reception. Any woman with a sense of humor would like the strategy of a man who invited three thousand to a party at his

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ELIZABETH LEIGHTON LEE,
Director.

house in the evening and then followed it the next morning by the most difficult request of his week's work. It was all right—handshaking helps treaties. Congressional "Smile Week" at the White House was just the time to break upon the Senate with a bundle of seven treaties, which in the ordinary run can stir up more opposition and back talk than any other form of communication a President can make.

So far the President's human way of handling this difficult relation with the Senate has been successful, and opposition does not yet look formidable. Of course, it is dangerously near coming elections to open questions of foreign policy, if they are not to become election issues. Quiet in the Senate may mean fresh opportunity for the party disturbers outside.

The atmosphere here as the Washington Conference closed with the excellent speech of the President, is a wholesome, satisfying feeling of accomplishment, more intangible than all the resulting documents would make it appear. A better spirit remains and further conferences are possible. One of the best things to be grateful for is the provision for a Woman's International Committee which, with considerable Government backing, will work among the women of the world for support for the program of disarmament and international conciliation and peace founded at the Washington Conference.

What the Conference—

(Continued from page 7)

them. Should they grow so bold, independent, determined, that no obstacle would be allowed to stand in the way, they can make an end of war. It was Matthew Arnold who said: "If ever the world sees a time when women shall come together purely and simply for the benefit and good of mankind, it will be a power such as the world has never known." Yes, they could do it, but I have no fear of them.

Peace: I shall work on and there will be some courageous souls in all nations that will travel forward with me. We shall accomplish—something, perhaps more conferences.

Mars: We shall meet again, and meanwhile I'll watch the progress you make toward my destruction by these three methods. As a matter of fact, I wish you'd hurry, for I'm rather tired of Earth. I'd like to try my hand at stirring commotion on that new star they found the other day.

The New Columbus

(Continued from page 11)

mission government ticket of five commissioners was elected by a majority of 512 women's and 28 men's votes. The lowest candidate on this ticket received 381 more votes than the highest of the so-called independents. An interesting

detail was that commission government and the commission ticket polled a majority of Negro votes. And another is that the proportion of ballots cast by male voters that were thrown out on account of being improperly marked was higher than that of those cast by women.

What Do You Say?

I WISH to suggest that now is an opportune time to make a nationwide appeal to women who are in business or holding positions, who do not absolutely have to be employed by reason of having husbands, or parents

who are of able means, to allow some man who has a family dependent upon him to have such positions.

Many men who responded to the call of their country and vacated these very positions find themselves and families now in want for lack of work.

I do not mean to throw some deserving girl or woman out of employment, but I do feel that a campaign, along the lines suggested, might have some effect upon the present distressing conditions—especially if the women's organizations all over the country would take up and make it appear as a patriotic duty.

RUTH MORRIS SHORT.

Oakdale, Tenn.



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Women Citizens at Work

IN securing representation from Mexico to the Pan-American Conference of Women, the League of Women Voters has as a welcome ally the Pan-American Round Table of San Antonio, Texas—a unique organization of women which is on terms of cordial friendship with the women of Mexico, having a number of Mexicans as associate members. Because of this, the Round Table has been specially asked by the League to secure a representative Mexican delegation, and steps toward this end have already been taken by the Director General, Mrs. J. C. Griswold, who is also a member of the League's Pan-American Conference Committee.

The Pan-American Round Table is the first organization of its kind in the Western Hemisphere. It was founded in 1916 by Mrs. Griswold, and announces that its purposes are: "To provide mutual knowledge, understanding, and friendship among the women of the Western Hemisphere, and to foster all movements leading to a higher civilization, especially those which affect the women and children of these countries."

The membership of the Round Table consists of a Director General and an Assistant Director; also twenty-two women who represent twenty-two countries of the American continents. An associate membership of thirty includes both American women and Mexicans. The Pan-American Round Table meets twice a month for discussions, at which time each woman who represents one of the countries of Hispanic America tries to forget her own identity for the moment and to see things through the eyes of her Latin-American sister.

Last summer twenty-two Texas women, members of the Round Table, were in the City of Mexico for several days, as guests of the Republic. They were asked to appear on the program of the Convention of the Federated Chambers of Commerce, and to discuss before a large audience such subjects as child welfare, international friendliness and

other topics which have been part of the program of the Round Table. This was the first time in the history of Mexico that American women have been asked to assist in a conference of men.

IN accord with the National League program, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters is backing four specific bills to remove political and civil disabilities of women. One bill presented by the League would settle the question: "Shall women be eligible for jury service in Massachusetts?" Other measures sponsored by the League are: to give a married woman a legal residence separate from that of her husband for purposes of registration and voting; to open all political offices and appointments to be filled by the Commonwealth to women on an equality with men; and the equal guardianship measure, its object being to give the mother the same rights as the father in the guardianship of the children.

PRESIDENT HARDING will appoint an official delegate to represent the United States at the Pan-American Conference. This is in response to a request signed by Mrs. Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, and presented by Mrs. Richard Edwards of Indiana, first vice-president. The letter suggested that as the Conference had been called with the permission of the Secretary of State, and invitations to appoint delegates have been sent through the diplomatic channels of the State Department to the various governments of South and Central America, an official delegate be chosen also for the United States.

LADY NANCY ASTOR, England's first woman Member of Parliament, will attend the Pan-American Conference of Women unless the calling of a general election prevents. In answer to the cordial invitation extended by the National League of Women Voters, Lady Astor wrote that she will "make a desperate effort to come over this spring." During her stay in Washington Lady Astor will be the guest of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, a girlhood friend. She will be one of the speakers at the evening mass meeting which will be held in Baltimore during the convention of the League of Women Voters.

IN an effort to improve motion pictures without resorting to legal censorship, three of the leading women's organizations of Illinois are cooperating in the preparation of a weekly list of "better films." Their plan is to en-

courage the best ones by giving them publicity through newspaper publication of the list, and to discourage the bad ones by ignoring them. A commission of three has been constituted. Mrs. Lorado Taft represents the Illinois League of Women Voters; Mrs. C. E. Merriam, the Illinois Council of Parent-Teachers Associations; Mrs. Irvin McDowell, the Women's City Club of Chicago. The commission views and reports each new release for the weekly list.

AMONG the delegates to Missouri's Constitutional Convention, the two women who were nominated by both parties on a fusion slate have been elected: Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, well known for her long years in suffrage work, and Mrs. W. W. Martin, who is the state president of the Federated Clubs and a splendid friend and supporter of the League of Women Voters.

MRS. T. T. COTNAM, of Little Rock, Arkansas, who was the first chairman of the Arkansas League of Women Voters, will be a Democratic candidate to fill the unexpired term of Congressman H. M. Jacoway, who is to resign. Her candidacy has been endorsed by the State League of Women Voters. Mrs. Cotnam, nationally known as a suffrage organizer and lecturer, was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1920.

THE Zanesville, Ohio, League of Women Voters did a dramatic thing, last fall, at the municipal election, when it caused the overthrow of a ring which had controlled that city for a decade and a half. The mayor, who was a candidate for re-election, had such an unsavory record that an attempt had been made to recall him during his term of office. Zanesville has the city-charter plan of government, which makes municipal elections non-partisan; however, the gang in power refused to recognize this feature of the provisions of the charter and gave the mayor the solid support of the Republican organization.

The League of Women Voters was quite new — organized only three months before; however, under the leadership of the president, Miss Sybil Burton, an alumna of Wellesley, an educational campaign was conducted, and all the candidates had an opportunity to speak. Questionnaires were sent out and the answers published in the local newspapers. This precipitated a big local fight.

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the League people sat up nearly all night preparing a little circular "duty call," which stressed the non-partisan nature of the election. This was a red rag to—the gang; and they in their turn stayed up all Monday night to get out a circular which invited the "ladies of Zanesville" not to be deceived by the "few self-selected women of Zanesville," etc. This proved a fine boomerang, and women who hadn't meant to vote sallied forth, and when the ballots were counted the opposition candidate for mayor had a plurality of some 400 votes.

Since his election he has, by his conduct of city affairs, justified the League's faith in him. The League is now preparing to enter upon a pre-primary educational campaign during which it will give the candidates for county and state offices an opportunity to be heard.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

FOLLOWING the discussion last issue of United States Government bonds, we come to foreign government bonds, which are the obligations of other nations. Under this general head we also usually include the issues of foreign states and cities, especially those that have been negotiated and sold in this country, such as the State of Queens-

land, Australia, 7 per cent bonds, and City of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 8 per cent bonds.

Nations borrow money for many reasons—to finance public improvements or to develop natural resources. They also borrow to make up deficits in their budgets. We have had many instances of this in the loans to our Allies for war purposes and reconstruction work. Comparatively undeveloped countries, in particular, often find it easier and better to borrow abroad, especially for public improvements, when materials must be purchased largely in the country where the loan is made. For instance, Chile is electrifying and improving its railroads, purchasing most of the materials in the United States with the "dollar credit" resulting from the sale here of three issues of Chilean Government bonds.

The importance to our industries of the sale here of foreign government bonds may be readily appreciated. It is partly due to over a hundred years of investment by the English people in such foreign bonds that Great Britain has built up its remarkable foreign trade and become a great manufacturing nation.

Not all foreign government bonds are to be classed as investments, for unfortunately a few countries have refused or been unable to pay their debts. Where this is a fairly recent situation

the bonds of such a nation form a speculation and not an investment, no matter how sincere the intentions of the nation may be. The same is also true of the bonds of new countries, where the stability of conditions has not been tested by time. Both these types of bonds may be legitimate purchases for the business man, but they are not suitable for the average woman's investment.

There are, however, many sound high grade foreign government issues. Those of Canada and some European countries have many of them been issued to finance the war or the reconstruction work following it. The bonds of our late Allies have a decided sentimental appeal for us and many of them are also sound investments. South American countries have been borrowers here to finance government-owned railroads, harbor works, roads, agricultural banks and for many smaller public improvements.

The same kind of good faith and security is back of a responsible, sound, well established foreign government that is behind our own United States Government bonds. World-wide financial and trade conditions, however, make them sell at prices far below those of the latter, and it is possible to obtain high-grade foreign government bonds on a basis to yield 6 to 8 per cent on the money so invested.

World News About Women

THERE is one woman field clerk in the Army of the United States; and it took a special act of Congress to make her one, just because she is a woman. She is Jean F. Hodson, of San Francisco, formerly chief of the records and messages of the Army at Chicago, and now secretary to Major General Morton, the new commander at the Ninth Corps Area headquarters at the Presidio. Unofficially Miss Hodson ranks as a sergeant major.

GEOORGIA HOPLEY, of Bucyrus, Ohio, is the first woman general prohibition agent to be attached to the mobile enforcement forces of the Headquarters Unit. She is a former newspaper woman and was in charge of the work among Ohio women during the Harding campaign.

THE National Assembly at Budapest is about to dissolve, but before the end the government is trying to put through a new electoral law requiring a higher intelligence test and taking the vote from women under thirty because they are "romantically" inclined in favor of the deposed sovereigns. Romantic women!

MRS. ELEANOR STEVENSON of Pennsylvania has received the Medaille de la Reconnaissance Française from the French government in recognition of the work of the Women's Oversea Hospitals after the armistice in the devastated region east of Soissons.

THE newspapers are carrying the report that the women police patrols in London are to be disbanded at the earliest possible moment. Sir William Horwood, commissioner of the metropolitan police, has said that the women police are "not a necessity and are too costly to maintain as a luxury." London has a hundred policewomen and they cost £50,000 yearly. We hope to hear more about this business from English correspondents.

MORE election news!

In Nebraska the elections last fall brought in ninety-seven women—seven county clerks; eight clerks of the District Court; eleven Registers of Deeds; eight County Treasurers; one County Attorney; sixty County Superintendents; two County Assessors.

Ohio's list of women elected to office is yet incomplete, but from one county alone (Cuyahoga) forty-one women were returned to public office.

Kentucky's returns on the first state election in which women voted last November show a representative in the State Legislature—Mrs. Mary G. Flanery, Democrat. Also a woman in each of the following offices: Circuit Court Clerk; Jailor, County Jail, City Treasurer; City Park Commissioner and two on the City Board of Councilmen.

Alabama held no elections last fall, and in this connection we wish to correct an error in our issue of January 28th, in which we reported Mrs. C. S.

Kinney to be in the State Senate of Alabama. She is a State Senator of Utah, and Mrs. Lillian Cutler is County Recorder also of that state.

BELIEF in the rightness of her Civil Service appointment as Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction has given Mrs. Alice Adams Fulton of Colorado the courage to "carry on" for nearly a year, without salary, while she was awaiting a court decision on her appointment. In an open attempt to replace various Democratic officeholders with Republicans, the Republican members of the Twenty-third General Assembly of Colorado tried to legislate out of office several Civil Service employees, by changing the titles of the offices held and making new rules. In Mrs. Fulton's case not only was the title of her office changed but an edict issued that only a male should be eligible for said office. Mrs. Fulton brought suit against the State Civil Service Commission, the head of the State Board of Charities and Corrections and against the State Auditor and State Treasurer, appealing to the Supreme Court for a decision. In the meantime she continued to attend to the duties of her office, although she was refused a salary.

On January 9, 1922, Mrs. Fulton's suit was decided in her favor, the Supreme Court ruling that she be reinstated and that her salary be paid up to date from March, 1921. In making its decision the comment of the Court was: "It is evident that if the legislature may merely change the title of an office and attach the duties and salary of the old name to the new one, the Civil Service amendment is a nullity."

FEBRUARY 28, 1922, will be a memorable date for the women of France. It is the one on which the question of granting them the vote is to be considered by the French Senate.

AN "alcohol law" has been passed in Poland, forbidding the use of beer which contains more than 2½ per cent alcohol and imposing a 20 per cent tax on all liquor stocks. Seven women deputies are credited with this victory.

THE offer of the WOMAN CITIZEN to give liberal commissions on subscriptions taken for the magazine by any club or league has brought responses from Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Ohio, California and Massachusetts.

The Dayton, O., League of Women Voters still holds the lead, with eighty-five subscriptions.

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The Case for the Sales Tax

BY JULES S. BACHE

IN Miss Newcomer's article on the General Sales Tax in the *Woman Citizen* for February 11, she ignores much evidence that would nullify some of her contentions.

First, she states that a "search for new and comparatively harmless sources of revenue is hopeless from the start, since any taxes large enough to produce the needed revenues are large enough to be a serious burden on the taxpayer."

If it is true that we raised one billion dollars in 1908 by the consumption taxes then existing, without those taxes being a serious burden on the taxpayer, and if it is true, as estimated by economists, that the present volume of business is 150 per cent of what it was then, we need merely to prescribe a similar type of taxation on the increased volume of business to secure \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 without its being a burden on the taxpayer.

Second, Miss Newcomer states: "One is led to believe that there would be no taxpayer, or, rather, that the original taxpayer would pass the burden on to some one else, etc."

I have never seen an argument by any one who favored the Sales Tax that it is not a real tax, that there is any juggling in connection with it, or that the tax would disappear; but, on the contrary, I have always seen it claimed as a pure, honest-to-God consumption tax, which is met, in the final analysis, by the ultimate consumer, even where it is absorbed at some stage of the game—as it will be, for instance, in the chain-stores, and in many instances in small retail sales; but somebody pays it, and I believe that in most instances it will be paid cheerfully. But as to the original taxpayer passing the burden on to some one else, I defy Miss Newcomer to find a tax in which this is not the case.

I would ask her whether the owner of a building has ever been known to fail to pass on the taxes, both on that building and on his income, in the shape of an addition to his rent. I would ask her whether the rate of 7½ per cent for money as against 4½ per cent for the tax-exempt security does not show almost 50 per cent of the rate of money passed on by the original taxpayer, in order to recoup himself for those taxes from the necessities of the borrower. I could give a dozen other examples.

Taxes are not based on theories, which professorial minds deal with. They are based on hard business necessities and practical business facts, and only business men can be tax experts.

Miss Newcomer says: "Taxes on luxuries are a nuisance, but a tax which falls likewise on necessities is open to more serious charges."

Taxes are no greater nuisance on lux-

uries than they are on necessities. Personally, I find difficulty in differentiating between luxuries and necessities. I suppose pianos are a luxury to the hoddarrier. Would any one claim they are to the musical institution, in young ladies' seminaries or kindred places?

An automobile may be a luxury when it costs \$10,000. Is it a luxury when it is a Ford or a Buick, and is owned by a farmer?

There is one proposition put forward by Miss Newcomer on which we are a unit. It is contained in a sentence of three words, viz.: "Someone must pay." I should like to change it to "Every one must pay." And when every one does pay an equal share, in proportion to his

means and expenditures, of the burden, even the inordinate amount of money now being raised by taxes will cease to be a burden.

Again: "A rate which is low enough to make such a tax tolerable would hardly yield sufficient revenue to justify the government in setting up the elaborate administrative machinery which it would require."

I state that a tax at the rate of 1 per cent would yield \$1,250,000,000. It would require practically no further administrative machinery than that which we now have, and far fewer people, to collect it 100 per cent, than are required by the present taxes, which are not collected more than 50 per cent.

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The Department which collects this tax in Canada, and which is collecting nearly \$100,000,000 a year under it, does so with *forty* employees. Where is the necessity for the elaborate "administrative machinery" in this country?

I dispute the bald statement contained in the following phrase: "The fact that a sales tax would throw a disproportionate burden on those of small incomes and small profits has made it unpopular"—unless Miss Newcomer is willing to make it read, "has made it unpopular with the theorists." It can never be unpopular until it has been tried and found wanting. Say rather that the theorists continue to condemn it on their theories, and that politicians, preferring "the easiest way," have allowed themselves to be intimidated by those theories, advanced by professional

experts, who, by dint of their positions in the Treasury Department, have had the first call on the ears of those politicians.

We have the experience in the Philippines and in Canada as a criterion. The stand-pat policies of professors and professorial minds will not stop the wheels of progress.

Since there is no hope of a reduction in the amount of taxation in this country, which would in that way relieve business from the burdens of taxation, the enactment of a sales tax is inevitable. The business man, who is the only judge, will demand it with greater and greater insistence, and at the polls he will express his demand for its enactment into law, and then, and then only, will the doubting minds be converted, if they are open to conviction.

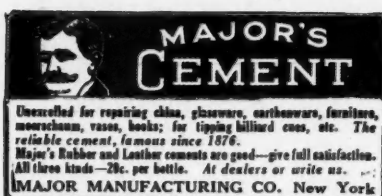
Or, on the contrary, if the disadvantages, as they may crop up in the workings of the tax, outweigh its advantages, I believe that the self-sacrificing citizens who have been active in the propaganda for the Sales Tax will be open-minded enough to admit their error.

The Book Shelf

A Daughter of the Middle Border, by Hamlin Garland (Macmillan): An intimate picture of family life in the Middle West of a generation now almost vanished. The book has the additional interest of being, like its predecessor—*A Son of the Middle Border*—an autobiographical sketch of a successful American author and his friendships with many of our best-known writers.

A Fortnight in Naples, by Andre Maurel (Putnam): A book to take with one to Naples which would add immeasurably to the charm and interest of that fascinating city and its environs. Full of illuminating historical details.

Neils Lyhne, by J. J. Jacobsen (Doubleday Page): Reprint of a sensitive and beautiful translation of a little known Scandinavian classic. The story of a poet whose poems were never written. Dumb, tangled in the "fair vice of dreams," forsaken by one friend after another, he wins through to a brief space of exquisite happiness, and then to the victory of the "difficult death."



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 Austin—Carl H. Mueller
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MARCH 11, 1922



"THE OFF-SHORE WIND" BY ALICE MORGAN WRIGHT

- | | | |
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| A Postscript to Victory | - - - | Carrie Chapman Catt |
| Not Too Fast | - - - | George Madden Martin |
| "What Do You Think About Women?" | - | Marie de Montalvo |
| Peru Answers "Present" | - - - | Dorothy N. Hubert |



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The Woman Citizen

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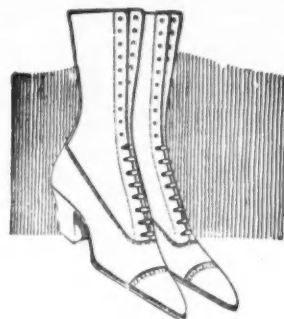
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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VI New Style

No. 21



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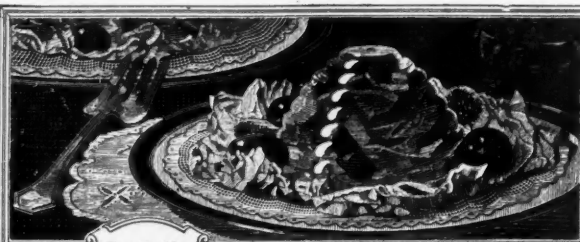
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The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

MARCH 11, 1922

Number 2

News Notes of the Fortnight

Will Lloyd George Resign?

A STRENUOUS effort is being made to avert a crisis in the British Government. Premier Lloyd George threatened to resign unless assured of the loyal support of the Conservatives in the Coalition, whose opposition has been marked. Sir George Younger, chief Conservative whip, has proved obdurate, and despite the pressure exerted to keep the Premier from fulfilling his ultimatum, the issue is still in doubt.

It is very well understood, however, that a general election will take place in the autumn, if not before.

There is much speculation as to what would happen if the Premier resigned. The Cabinet would go with him, and the Coalition would come to an end, bringing the restoration of the old party system. The Conservatives would be called on to form a ministry, pending a general election; but they have no great leader. In the prevalent opinion, a strong Center party would be built up about Lloyd George, attracting to itself not only Tories who have taken on Progressive hues, but Laborites who object to the radical extremes of their own group.

On to Genoa

WHEN M. Poincaré became Minister of France, he registered dislike for personal conferences between heads of governments—he was all for the old ways of diplomacy. Yet it took a meeting between him and Premier Lloyd George to settle what should be done about the Genoa Conference arranged between Lloyd George and former Premier Briand. The result is a decision that the conference shall go forward, though postponed a month; Germany and Russia are to be admitted, as agreed; but the treaties are not to be discussed; neither is land disarmament.

Before the conference date France and Great Britain are to sign a "defensive alliance" under which Great Britain will guarantee protection of the eastern frontier of France and the west-

ern frontier of Poland. France in return secures Great Britain against attack. Apparently the Rhine provinces remain as they are. This is somewhat remote from the Lloyd-George and Briand plan, and the opinion of the British public is still to be heard.

Even yet, the United States hasn't said whether or not it will be represented at Genoa.

WILL HE EVER STOP TALKING?



Marcus in the N. Y. Times

Disarmament of opposition to treaties in the Senate is the next item on the agenda.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Governor Reily, of Porto Rico

PORTO RICO apparently doesn't like the Governor whom President Harding sent it. The months of his administration—Governor E. Mont Reily's—have been just one trouble after another. There were so many complaints against him that in the middle of the winter Governor Reily—who had been President Harding's pre-convention Western campaign manager—came home to talk it over with the President and get his endorsement. He got it. Since his return, the Porto Rican Commissioner, Felix Cordova Davila, has made a long list of charges against the Governor in the House—including "intimidation of the judic-

iary" and "a succession of insults to the people." As a result, a resolution directing the Committee on Insular Affairs to investigate the official conduct of Governor Reily was laid before the House on March 3 and was referred to the Committee on Rules. An investigation should show the truth or untruth of the charges; what seems clear even now is that a man who can stir up so much unhappiness in so short a time probably isn't an ideal Governor.

Still Dark in Russia

THE Russian famine is closing in on Moscow now, and from this month on, despite all the relief the situation will be increasingly worse until July, when harvests, though scanty, may bring some help. Albert A. Johnson, chairman of the American Commission for Near East Relief, reporting to the Senate Committee on Agriculture his recent observations in Russia, said that he believed in the first six months of this year five million Russians would die of starvation. There should be no false assurance that the worst is over, and no cessation of relief.

A pleasant gleam is the undertaking of a hundred and fifty farmers—Russian born and American trained—to return and establish a model farming community in their homeland. Each man contributes \$2,500, and they are taking \$15,000 worth of farm machinery, as well as foodstuffs and medical supplies for six months. They have promises of good agricultural land for their demonstration of American farming methods.

An Irish Truce

IRELAND came through another peril when the decision was made not to hold elections for three months, and then only if the Free State Constitution is ready to submit to the people in final form. This truce was arranged at a stormy session of the Sinn Fein Convention at which it became clear that the alternative was civil war. The British Government didn't particularly like it, but agreed to amend the Free State

bill to provide for elections "within four months." Then the Irish people can say their real say about the treaty.

We imagine this would be the winning slogan in 1924, if we could find any one to apply it to: He kept us out of taxes.—*Ohio State Journal*.

"No" to Suffrage in Japan

A UNIVERSAL suffrage bill has just been defeated in the Japanese Diet. Two years ago, when the question of universal suffrage was before the Diet, two parties each demanded its own bill; this time, though they cooperated on a joint bill, the vote was 243 to 147 against. One report is that labor, usually so strong in support of suffrage, was this year indifferent, having been deeply discouraged by the failure two years ago and being now much preoccupied with unemployment.

Sir Arthur

MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR has become Sir Arthur Balfour. In recognition of his long service to the state, climaxing in his work at Washington, the King has conferred on him the highest honor in the gift of the British sovereign—the Order of the Garter. Mr. Balfour has hitherto declined all royal honors and decorations and had expressed a wish to remain a commoner. His return to England brought him on every side the most enthusiastic appreciation of his negotiations at Washington.

The New P. G.

DR. HUBERT WORK, of Pueblo, Colorado, took office as Postmaster General on March 4, succeeding Mr. Hays, who resigned to direct the nation's motion-picture industry. As First Assistant Postmaster Dr. Work has a highly satisfactory record. He was a practicing physician in Pueblo for twenty-five years, and at the time of his appointment last year to the post he has just left, he was the incoming president of the American Medical Association. He is said to be the first member of the medical profession to hold a Cabinet office.

The Latest in Science

THE latest thing in airplanes, according to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, is a mechanical air pilot that makes it possible for the human pilot to put his hands in his pocket and his feet up, if there is any such place as that in an airplane. Moreover, it increases the airplane's smoothness of motion. The chief factor in the invention is quicksilver, operating electrically a compressed air motor.

Another new scientific development is the artificial lightning bolt produced by Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the "electrical wizard" of Schenectady, New York. Right in his laboratory he re-

leased a thunderstorm with all the familiar phenomena—except clouds, and with an energy one-five-hundredth of that possessed by a natural lightning bolt. The idea in thus generating lightning is study at close range in the hope of furthering the development of lightning arresters. Dr. Steinmetz doesn't see any prospect of man's making good on his lordly ambition to harness lightning bolts for work—they last too short a time.

Trapping a Doctor

AN interesting proposal was endorsed by the New York State Grange at a recent convention. Rural communities, it seems, are steadily losing their doctors, and many villages have to summon medical aid from many miles away. The proposal to meet this situation, made by Dr. Gregg of Mottville, New York, was that every country community which lacks a physician should erect a home and a small hospital for any doctor who will settle there. Dr. Gregg believes the Rockefeller Foundation would send physicians to such help-themselves communities, and the proposal shows signs of developing into a movement.



Alice Morgan Wright is the artist sculptor whose stirring embodiment of an off-shore wind is shown this time in our gallery of art covers.

This artist comes from an old Albany family. She has studied sculpture both here and abroad; is a member of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors; a director of the Society of Independent Artists and exhibits all over the United States and at the Paris Salons.

But more interesting perhaps to some of our readers will be the news that Alice Morgan Wright was an ardent suffragist, so ardent indeed that while studying in Paris she left her art work there to go to England to take part in the daring activities of her militant sisters, sharing their imprisonment in London. She was Recording Secretary of the Woman's Suffrage Party of New York State during the winning campaign.

Movies and Children

WHO goes to the movies? A questionnaire was recently sent out by Mrs. Estelle L. Moulton, former Chairman of the Better Films Committee of the Illinois Council of the Parent Teacher Associations, to 3,000 children in six Chicago high schools. The results showed an expenditure by these children of \$920 a week on the movies, and 87 per cent attending from one to seven times a week. An attempt was made to find out the effect of movie attendance on school work, and the teachers' data for representative districts of the city showed that the 275 best pupils used 393 movie tickets in a week, whereas the 275 lowest used 503.

To the question, "What kind of picture do you prefer?" the answer that came oftenest was in favor of pictures dealing with "guns and police wagons" and "scary-pictures."

The G. O. P.'s attitude toward the bonus is clearly expressed in this doggerel:

You can and you can't,
You will and you won't;
You'll be damned if you do,
And you'll be damned if you don't.
—*Savoyard in the N. Y. World*.

Instead of the Bonus

THE very latest bonus plan (only there may be another by the time this is off the press) is, like its predecessors, under fire. This is the plan developed by the sub-committee of Republicans in the Ways and Means Committee of the House which substitutes for a cash payment a twenty-year paid-up insurance, with borrowing attachments.

Under this plan an ex-soldier could take his "adjusted pay" in the form of a certificate redeemable at one-half its face value as soon as issued. If he does not pay up, at the end of three years the U. S. Treasury must repay the lending bank. Of course he may, if he chooses, hold the certificate to the end of the twenty-year term. Any man whose bonus comes to less than \$50 would get the money outright.

Naturally, the arguments offered in favor were that no new taxes would be required, no heavy drafts on the Treasury for about three years. The estimate of the present cost is around \$16,000,000; but it would run to four or five billions eventually, with absolutely no provision to meet it.

Emphatically, the opposition doesn't see it; and the opposition this time is Treasury officials, bankers and business men, who say that by 1926 the banks would be loaded down with frozen assets of two billion dollars.

Next—?

ON May 5 of this year interallied control of aviation in Germany will cease. The provisions in the Treaty of Versailles for the delivery of aviation have been complied with and the Germans may now manufacture and import civil aviation material at will.

Peru Answers "Present"

By Dorothy N. Hubert

WHAT is it like to be a woman in Peru? And what are Peruvian women like? Such questions are to be asked and answered for the women of all the Americas—South, Central and North—during the Pan-American Conference of Women, which is to be held April 20-22 in connection



Mrs. de Pinillos,
a Peruvian Writer and Editor

with the convention of the National League of Women Voters in Baltimore. But because we in the middle America know painfully little about our neighbors, it seems a good thing to do some asking and answering in advance. And Peru comes first because that republic has the distinction of being the first South American country to announce its delegate to the Conference.

Formerly one of the most important of the ancient Spanish vice-royalties in South America, after a hundred years of independence Peru still retains much of the old conservative Spanish spirit; yet it has shown great readiness to participate in this Conference which marks the rapid growth of the modern, progressive spirit among women. All the invitations, as *Citizen* readers know, were sent through the State Department on behalf of the National League, and the answer comes, formally, from the Peruvian government, announcing the appointment of Miss Margarita Conroy, of Lima.

While of English descent, Miss Conroy is a Peruvian citizen, and is deeply interested in the activities of women in her country. She speaks both Spanish and English fluently, and her appointment is favorably commented on in Peru.

Like many other countries of His-

panic America, Peru has sent numbers of her young women to complete their college training in the United States. The Association of Peruvian Graduated University Women will be represented at the Conference by Miss Evangelina Antay, now a student in New York, and another member of the student group who has accepted the League's invitation is Miss Laura Meneses del Caprio, of Radcliffe.

It is a fortunate circumstance also that one of the most noted of modern Peruvian women, Mrs. Carmen de Pinillos, now resident in the United States, has promised to attend the Conference. The story of her life is as vivid as her own personality, and very illuminating about Peruvian attitudes toward women.

Mrs. de Pinillos was educated in a Peruvian convent. But, not content with the course considered sufficient to prepare a young girl of the aristocracy for marriage, she persistently went on with her education after leaving the convent.

Marrying a man of wealth, she left her girlhood home at Trujillo, and moved near Lima. When her husband lost his fortune, she had the energy to become, first, fashion editor of a bi-monthly magazine, the *Ilustracion Peruana*, and then editor of a magazine for children. Although this was an unheard-of departure for a woman, she attempted it with characteristic courage. The little magazine met with unprecedented success, and emboldened by this good fortune, she tried writing original articles, and translating French and Italian novels for the daily papers.

It is hard to realize that, even so

short a time ago, it was necessary in Peru to do such work secretly, not letting it appear that a woman was contributor or editor. Mrs. de Pinillos never used her own name. "It would have hurt the papers and magazines," she explains, "to have it known that the articles—except the fashion articles—were written by a woman, and besides"—conclusively—"it was never done."

When the editor of *Ilustracion* died, Mrs. de Pinillos took his place, editing the magazine for a year, but still secretly. Later the magazine was discontinued. Seeing no literary future for herself in her own country, Mrs. de Pinillos came to the United States—"where women could work"—bringing with her a little daughter.

Her work began in New York with the Butterick Publishing Company, in the Spanish edition of their fashion sheet. She went on to do translations, both newspaper articles and pamphlets published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Until recently she edited *Revista del Mundo*, the Spanish edition of *World's Work*. Today she is the editor of *Inter America*. She still finds time for her work of translating contemporary fiction into Spanish, and last year completed a translation of the five volumes of Frank Simonds's "History of the World War."

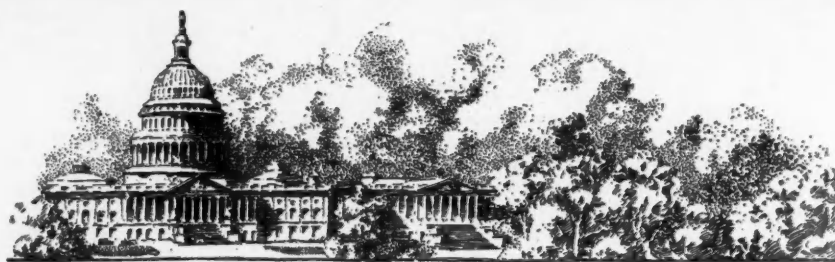
An ardent believer in women, Carmen de Pinillos helps to advance her theories by her own achievement. She is full of enthusiasm over the opportunities which are open to women in the United States, and the advantages they have secured—"chief of which,"

(Continued on page 17)



Photo from Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Peru's great shipping center, showing the harbor and waterfront park at Callao



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

March 3, 1922.

THE Agricultural Committee of the Senate, led by its liberal chairman, Senator Norris, wants to go down to Alabama, and, putting on its spring clothes, walk all around the Muscle Shoals Government nitrate project and see the spring flowers. Certainly an agricultural expert could not expect to see much else when confronted by an expanse of highly intricate and complex engineering, which the Government may sell to Henry Ford or some other private interest. And as soon as the legislation authorizing the expense money for this trip was discussed in the Senate, that body found to its surprise, and to the consternation of some leaders, that all told some forty-five Senators had a hankering to approach the Muscle Shoals problem from a personal view. This is so human. Congress, the Senate particularly, is in a state of perplexity, bordering upon distraction. As this letter goes to print, President Harding will have completed the first year of his term, and so far as Congress is concerned, his program is merely a choked list of uncompleted issues and vital legislation worked up into a fermented, controversial stage, and no farther. If it pulls through, the sum of Republican achievement will be important. If legislation continues to pile up for the remainder of the session at the present rate, the answer will be worse than nothing.

So I sat in the galleries and listened to the earnestness of Chairman Norris in his desire to go to Alabama, with genuine delight. It would be worth the money if all the ninety-six Senators could charter an excursioner for Bermuda and study the Easter lilies, for the sake of perspective. Then the windows of this stuffy Senate could be thrown open wide, the carpets taken up and beaten with an old-fashioned broom, and the cuspidors all scrubbed out. It's a mentally and physically dusty place. I saw a cockroach in Congress. These Senators live together in a room full of impure air for a greater part of the day, and week, than they

abide with their families. They are on each other's nerves.

Democrat Senator Heflin instead of being the reticent, humble novice as would befit his newness, is pitching into Democrat Senator Carter Glass about the Federal Reserve banking law, with as much of a slap in the face as words will convey. Senator "Jim" Reed has turned his spring hate from Secretary Hoover to Colonel Harvey, and wants him recalled because he appears to this arch vituperator as toadying to the British. Fine nonsense, it sounds!

Of course, matters are not as hopeless as they sound. Anybody here can be a grouch and a pessimist, and find material and a field. But the Republican administration was so ambitious at the outset that it has been enjoying a whole year of delightful initiation. It has started things, and Congress now looks like the family stocking-basket with not a stocking darned for a whole year. President Harding put the top on the other day when he went before a joint session held in the House of Representatives with another big idea—to save the American shipping situation by giving it generous government subsidies. This adds another controversial subject, one that has been in and out of the history of American politics for years.

The Senate is involved in discussion of the arms treaties, and those who thought that all Republicans and enough Democrats to provide the necessary two-thirds vote for ratification would accept them without question, have been sharply mistaken. The

POLITICIANS are beginning to concede that the legislative program cannot be completed by June 1. The delay continues to be in the Senate. Following is a brief summary of the last two weeks:

Introduced in the Senate

By Senator Cummins, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, legislation authorizing railroads to follow daylight saving time where it is in use.

Senator King, Democrat, continued his agitation of the Haitian situation by offering a resolution for an inquiry into a \$14,000,000 loan to Haiti by the United States.

Senator King, an active legislator as the records show, introduced a resolution can-

not be introduced. They are now being saddled with reservations, changed every hour—to which the President has turned a deaf ear on the whole. So the old issue, which in truth has lost partisanship, of the balance of power between the President and the Senate in the matter of treaty ratification, is reopened. How far can the Senate go with reservations to treaties, negotiated by the President for the United States under his constitutional right, when these reservations involve the necessity of their acceptance by the other powers concerned? This is what the dissension over the treaties amounts to now in the long view, and when you read of opposition by Senator Brandegee, by Senator Johnson, Senator Borah, Senator Hitchcock, Senator France, Senator Pittman, Senator Robinson, and others, put it down to this so far indeterminate sentence upon all treaty ratification. On the whole, look for ultimate ratification of the disarmament treaties and Administration success, with a few concessions, even though it seems to be a long-drawn out process with intermittent setbacks.

At this writing, the Yap treaty has passed the Senate by a vote of 67 to 22, and without reservations. Briefly, this is an agreement between the United States and Japan securing American cable and radio rights on the Island of Yap. It is the first of the series of treaties to be ratified. Efforts to add reservations failed.

So much for that. I ask you now with your perspective glass adjusted to step down into my kitchen where there is a great deal of serious talk about these treaties and the disarmament program which brought them about, for the reason that the housemaid's widowed sister lost her job down at the Navy Yard, along with a lot of others, and with her five children was suddenly without daily bread. This in itself is a homely part of the highbrow story that the navy already has begun to cut down to meet its new plane of disarmament, discharges having gone forth, particularly among the manual workers. There is considerable stew around here about

what is to happen to Navy Department employees of all grades, and what to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Congress asks the bald question: "What disposition shall be made of the first class at the Naval Academy, Annapolis?"

Of course, this is galling to the proud first class over there, and seems like tremendous indignity. It has been proposed informally that they be shunted into the army, and this would be more ignominious to some. The Naval Affairs Committee of the House is mulling over the matter. The strength of the future navy is being shuffled in Congress, the latest intimation coming from Chairman Butler of the above committee to the effect that he would favor a personnel of 70,000 instead of the 80,000 minimum of President Harding. Secretary Denby goes to 90,000, and a \$350,000,000 appropriation. The committee is considering a \$200,000,000 appropriation. The President is believed to favor the admission of fewer men to the Naval Academy. And as I said before, my kitchen's relatives and dependents have been "let go." Thus does the high estate of Presidents, Balfours and Premiers immediately affect the home!

Well, the situation regarding the bonus changes every day. But behind all the swift changes there is the grim attitude of the President communicated to the House Ways and Means Committee that he favors a bonus bill of some kind, and Chairman Fordney's nod of the head and stamp of the foot when he says that there *will* be bonus legislation at this session. Whether that legislation ever passes both houses, and is signed by the President, is another matter.

It is remarkable to see the bonus proposition take new life every day or so, when the stream of reaction reaching the capital is almost wholly adverse. If, as is claimed by its advocates, the West and Middle West are for it, people from those sections are not to any great extent making themselves heard here, and the rest of the country is making its attitude unmistakable—against. The House Ways and Means Committee, which first accepted the responsibility for initiating the legislation, is now merely turning over one scheme after another which will appease the soldier vote and yet save the expenditure of such a huge sum of money. The matter has lost all its frankness; such word twisting and policy changing must show every ex-soldier in the country who can read, that the backbone has gone out of the bonus and that it has become political expediency. Who wants it at such a price? Who wants it with long deferred payments over a period of years; or with the cash basis eliminated; or paid for out of the price of every loaf of bread that goes over the grocer's counter; or voted by Con-

celling grazing fees in the national forest reservations, as a measure of help to cattle growers.

Senator Poindexter, Washington, desires an amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill under which about \$16,000,000 would be appropriated for the completion of all authorized reclamation work in Middle Western and Western states, as an aid to unemployment.

By Senator Frelinghuysen, bill to transfer the Tariff Commission to the Department of Commerce, and proposing a new tariff plan for American protection.

Legislation covering the recommendations of President Harding regarding subsidies for American shipping introduced immediately after the President's message before a joint session of Congress. Introduced by Senator Jones, chairman of the Commerce Committee.

By Senator Curtis, bill providing for the construction of a building in the District of Columbia to commemorate the services of patriotic women during the world war, \$150,000 appropriated with the expectation that a similar sum will be forthcoming from private sources.

Passed by the Senate

Legislation appropriating \$5,000,000 for loans to farmers for purchase of seed grains in areas where crops have been failures. Introduced by Senator McCumber.

Senator Kenyon's bill, intended to aid the unemployment situation by granting the President power to have construction of public works speeded in slack times and retarded in prosperous seasons, was returned to committee.

A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the eligibility of Senator Smoot and Representative Burton for membership on the Allied Debt-Funding Commission.

Sent to the President the bill for regulating marine insurance in the District of Columbia, legislation regarded as a model.

Yap treaty, one of the seven presented to the Senate by President Harding.

Introduced in the House

Representative Ryan, Republican, New York, in a resolution, calls for the recall of Ambassador Harvey because of Col. Harvey's speech in London lauding Mr. Balfour.

By Representative Greene, chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, bill providing the \$32,000,000 ship subsidy recommended to Congress by President Harding.

Legislation to require one-half of the number of immigrants to the United States to take passage in American ships. By Representative Cable, of the House Immigration Committee.

Considered in the House

General appropriation bills for Government Departments, particularly providing moneys for the Departments of Commerce, Labor, the Interior, and the District of Columbia.

Passed by the House

Sent to the Senate the regular supply bills for the Departments of Commerce and Labor.

Legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to extend time for payments for construction work on reclamation projects.

Bill extending the present restriction of immigration for another year, that is, until next July. Sixteen Congressmen from New York voted against it; total vote, 280 to 36.

Considered in the Senate

Foreign Relations Committee completed consideration of all the arms conference treaties, which it reported favorably to the Senate.

gress as a glorious thing which the country will pay for—when it can get foreign war debts? These are some of the propositions. They must make a red-blooded fighting man sick. That was not the way he went over the top.

Over and again, politicians have hinted and intimated that the country cannot afford it, but they don't stand up and tell the soldier so with a straight, frank face. The New York senators, Wadsworth and Calder, have made themselves conspicuous for bravery by opposing it. They are usually on the quiet side of a controversy. Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, a very outspoken Republican who sometimes deals in extremes, said the other day that the bonus would tend still further "to destroy the financial equilibrium of the nation."

President Harding must be having a jolly time of it. While he is wondering what the agricultural bloc will do next, the Republican leader in the House, Mr. Mondell, and Chairman Fordney, call upon him and want to know what to do about the tariff bill which hangs high between the House, which is contending for "American valuation" of imports, and the Senate, where Senator Smoot wants to make the duty basis "foreign valuation" and leave to the President's discretion the assessment upon the American valuation in special cases.

Then comes somebody from the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House with the situation there over the railroad problem. Again before Congress are amendments to the Transportation Act which harassed the Democratic Administration. A great many railroad experts appear to believe that the present law takes away states' rights, in the matter of control over rates. This, like the rest of the whole legislative program, is a matter of controversy that has lasted for years.

While the President glances at this wriggling problem under his nose, he can hear the grumbling in the Senate over two of his recommendations for members of the new foreign debt-refunding commission, Senator Smoot and Representative Burton. He can then rest his mind with thoughts of American participation in the economic conference at Genoa this spring, and whether that would involve him in the League of Nations, or whether he will be despised among men if he does not see to it that the United States does take part. Then he can sit up nights and work out this ship subsidy policy which he has presented to Congress, watch the resulting legislation start upon its controversial way in both houses, and try to figure out where the \$32,000,000 is coming from with which to pay for it. He wants the Treasury to devote 10 per cent. of custom receipts for the purpose.

The President has not been before Congress with a subject which sounded

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Lord Riddell



Baron Shidehara



Ex-Premier Briand

"What Do You Think About Women?"

By
Marie
de
Montalvo

Photos by Underwood
& Underwood, N. Y.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the newspaper services, Miss de Montalvo, undertook on her own initiative to approach leaders in the various delegations to the Conference in Washington and ask of each one the simple question: "What do you think about women?"

The various thoughts about women which were thus gathered are herewith set down without comment in the conviction that they will speak loudly for themselves.

Lord Riddell, of the British Delegation.

"I WAS not surprised," said Lord Riddell, "to find American women taking an interest in public affairs. Women have taken an interest in public affairs in Great Britain for many years, and Great Britain in this respect is really somewhat in advance of the United States. It is a common mistake to imagine that women's interest in these matters in England began with the granting of suffrage. As far back as 1870 they were members of school boards, and they took a leading part in the campaigning in Parliamentary elections more than a hundred years ago. In fact, there is a hoary joke nearly a hundred years old which pictures an ardent lady canvasser for votes buying them with kisses—a bit of practical political efficiency which now unhappily has died out; at least, I for one have never encountered zeal of just this sort.

"Women in my country have achieved great distinction in the field of scientific investigation. Our women

dentists are exceptionally good; women are taking a great part in hospital work of every sort, from the executive and administrative end to the nursing and medical; we have many women almoners—what I believe you call social workers here—and, lately, women police.

"To my way of thinking English women dress more suitably than women in the majority of other countries. This, of course, is a part of the country life, where gardening, horseback riding, boating, tennis, golf, hunting and other sports are enjoyed as I think they are enjoyed nowhere else in the world. Then during the war women adopted breeches and tunic for all sorts of activities incident to their war work."

"What is your opinion of the British divorce law, which is felt in this country to be so unfair to women?" Lord Riddell was asked.

"The discrimination against women in the divorce law," said Lord Riddell, "seems to me perfectly just. Our divorce law requires, before a wife can obtain a decree of divorce from her husband, that he shall be proven repeatedly unfaithful to her; that she shall be able to show that she has begged him in the face of his unfaithfulness to return to her and maintain the home; and that he has refused to comply with her request. It is necessary, coupled with these other indications of wrongdoing, that an act of physical cruelty of the husband against the wife shall be testified to by an eyewitness.

"Of course, this law is not as favorable to women as it is to men, but in the nature of the case I do not see why it should be. Adultery is a much more serious matter to a woman than it is to a man, and because a man may so much more naturally and easily be guilty of the offense, it seems to me that he should be punished more lightly for it than the woman.

"Women themselves are strongly opposed to any relaxation of the divorce laws, from all sorts of religious and social points of view. They not only are indisposed toward any altering of the law, but they are averse even to opening up the question, because it might lead to changes and destroy what they believe is the sanctity of the home, which rests upon the integrity of the women so much more than of the man.

"In other ways women's equal rights are guarded in England."

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Ambassador at Washington and Delegate to the Convention.

IT was whispered in Washington when the Japanese delegation first reached the United States that they found it almost impossible to recover from the shock of seeing women in short dresses. In fact, their astonishment was plainly, if politely, revealed

every time they went out upon the streets. It is explained in a remark made by one of them who said that Japanese women would consider it just as immodest to eliminate clothing from the knees up as from the knees down.

All effort at inducing any member of the delegation to discuss American women's clothes for publication was futile, however. A brief interview obtained with the Baron Shidehara was confined to the more abstract phases of feminine life in Japan.

"In Japan," said the Baron, "the woman is queen of the home. She also is the doctor in the home, for she administers medicine. Women take part also in art and music. We even have business women. Ten or fifteen years ago there were none. Now women are government clerks. In Tokio more than sixty young women have their own offices.

"Woman in my country is not discriminated against by law. She can be the guardian of her children. She can own property independently. I am not familiar with the divorce law, but I feel it is even more favorable to women than the law of England."

Aristide Briand, Prime Minister of France and Delegate to the Convention.

"THE first thing I think about the American women," said Aristide Briand, gazing straight into the eyes of his questioner, "is that they are beautiful. More than that—they are all beautiful. I do not know the mystery of how they contrive to make it unanimous, but I am delighted and dazzled to find that it is so. I have met pretty and charming and clever American women before, in Paris as well as here, and that makes me an admirer of your women. What makes me a feminist, however—and I am a great feminist—is my intense interest in and sympathy for the mass of working women who earn their livings in your factories, your offices, your professions, your shops and your government departments. If I had only had the time I would have devoted myself to taking a trip solely for the purpose of looking into the situation of the women throughout your country with the idea of taking with me to France, not only information, but possibly suggestions for ourselves."

Baron de Cartier Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States and Delegate to the Convention.

THE Baron refused to be interviewed on the subject and sent the following message by telephone:

"The Belgian Delegation has come to Washington to deal with international affairs and, therefore, has no interest in the problems of women."

Answers from other delegates will appear in a later issue.

She "Bosses" City Elections

By Zoe Hartman

OUT on the far western coast, where they do big things in a big way, especially for women citizens, Mrs. Blanche Funk Miller is giving the city of Tacoma an illuminating lesson in office-holding for efficiency only. As Tacoma's first woman city clerk and, indeed, the first woman ever to hold important office in that city, she has



Mrs. Blanche Funk Miller
City Clerk of Tacoma

prodded and poked the somnolent department of the city clerk into an unheard-of liveliness and made it a real power in raising the general level of municipal citizenship.

Mrs. Miller is a born organizer of movements that aim to serve the public good. The niece of Dr. I. K. Funk, of Standard Dictionary fame, who, with her father, always championed such causes as equal suffrage in the heyday of its unpopularity, Blanche Funk early learned the lesson of welding her political idealism into a practicable crusading weapon. She studied law in the University of Washington, from which she graduated as the only woman member of her class. Armed with her degree, she became a practising attorney in Seattle. Her spare time was spent working among the local and state women's clubs and in founding two vigorous business women's clubs, one in Bellingham and one in Seattle.

Upon settling in Tacoma after her marriage, she was struck by the immigrant voter's need of help in fitting himself for citizenship, and threw herself heart and soul into the new Americanization movement. She visited the courthouse and the federal building and spent days helping bewildered foreign-born candidates wrestle with the problems that led to naturalization. At the city's night high school she organized a class in civic government to coach them for the final citizenship examinations and had the satisfaction of seeing her pupils appear one by one before the federal examiner and pass their exam-

inations like veterans. In this work she posted up Americanization notices in shops and factories and secured the backing of commercial bodies and women's clubs.

When she was called upon to manage the woman's committee in the campaign to oust a powerful political machine from office at the City Hall, she lined up one of the strongest battalions of feminine votes ever mustered in a municipal election. After a hard-fought battle in which the women held the balance of power, the present mayor and his supporters were swept triumphantly into office; and the women, not unmindful of their strategic position, at once asked representation for their sex at the City Hall. Mrs. Miller was accordingly appointed city clerk by the commissioners—Tacoma has a commission form of government—a position which makes her secretary of the council and ex-officio "boss" of all registrations and elections. Besides, it automatically carries with it the secretaryship of the firemen's relief and pension fund and the policemen's relief and pension fund, with whose boards she meets monthly.

Shortly after she took up her new duties, the prosy old clerk's office began to thrill with new life. A large number of business men licensed by the city,

such as druggists, pure food dealers, movie and theatrical managers, peddlers, hotel keepers and pawn brokers, who were behind in their fees, suddenly became the objects of solicitous but polite attention from the city clerk's office; and soon the delinquent fees began to pour into the treasury. During the first nine months Mrs. Miller was in office she turned over to the city more revenue than the previous administrations had been able to collect in a year. This was done with a general reduction of routine expenses amounting to about ten per cent, notwithstanding the abnormally high prices of printing, stationery and the like, as well as an increasing revenue, which was handled without an increase in the office force. She also saved the city expense by conducting one or two special elections without the aid of a special election clerk and by means of a return post-card system of securing polling places and election officials.

Mrs. Miller aims to make every registration and election a kind of training class in citizenship, especially for women. In hope of working up a heavy registration early in 1920, she opened special registration headquarters in the federal building and had handbills

(Continued on page 17)

A Human Repair Shop



HERE is a strange thing—a prison minus cells, bars and enclosing barriers. And this cheerful looking group of gardeners is in it. The institution is the Kansas state farm for women, for which the club women of Kansas secured an appropriation in 1917, and its success has been so marked that more than twenty other states where the ordinary penitentiary régime has failed have sought to find its secret. The name of that secret is Julia B. Perry, whose motherly person-

ality and deep faith in human nature combined with a sound social training have made her an exceptional superintendent. Her "treatment" includes fresh air, sunshine, regular work, the honor system, domestic science and business courses. Many of the women have returned to self-respecting lives in homes of their own, and Mrs. Perry has placed others in business positions. In four years only two women have gone back because of broken paroles.

ROSE HENDERSON.

Editorially Speaking

A Postscript to Victory

FOR some two years cases attacking the validity of the Woman Suffrage Amendment have been pending in the courts. These cases have given suffragists no anxiety. They have felt as Socrates is alleged to have done when Xantippe in a fit of temper struck him. If it gratified her and didn't hurt him, why shouldn't she do it? he is alleged to have said. All parties concerned will doubtless feel a little better satisfied since the universal American ceremony of testing the validity of all laws in the courts has been performed with reference to the Suffrage Amendment.

It will be remembered that Charles S. Fairchild attempted to forestall the issuance of the proclamation announcing the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment by bringing an injunction against the Secretary of State in July, 1920. It will be further remembered that the Supreme Court declared such action premature, as the necessary thirty-six states had not yet ratified the amendment. The procedure was revamped and became an attempt to withdraw the proclamation. This case, together with another brought from Maryland attacking the validity of the amendment, was heard by the Supreme Court on January 23 and 24. Oscar Leser, who often appeared at hearings for the Antis, sought to prevent two women from registering in Baltimore on October 12, 1920, in order to create grounds for attacking the amendment.

The case first went before the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore where Leser *et al.* lost and then appealed to the Court of Appeals of Maryland, which handed down its opinion June 28, 1920, sustaining the decision of the lower court. Thomas F. Cadwalader, George Arnold Frick, William L. Marbury and Everett P. Wheeler appeared for the Antis; Attorney General Alexander Armstrong for the State of Maryland, with Roger Howell, George Moore Brady and Jacob M. Moses for the Maryland Suffrage Association. The decision was elaborate and covered more than an entire newspaper page.

Despite these two rebuffs the case was appealed to the Federal Supreme Court. William L. Marbury, familiar Anti representative, was chief counsel for the Anti-Suffragists. Solicitor General James M. Beck appeared for the Government and George M. Brady of Baltimore represented the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The Anti counsel contended that the constitution of Maryland limited suffrage to men; that the legislature of Maryland had refused to ratify the Woman Suffrage Amendment, and since additions to the electorate cannot be made without the consent of the state, the amendment was not operative there; that the states of Tennessee and West Virginia had ratified in violation of their legislative procedure as prescribed by their respective constitutions, and their resolutions on file in Washington were consequently inoperative.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court was unanimous and handed down by Judge Brandeis. The opinion of the court disposed of the contention that a Federal amendment relating to additions to the electorate cannot be made without the consent of the state by reference to the Fifteenth Amendment, declaring that "one cannot be valid and the other invalid," and pointed out that the validity of the Fifteenth Amendment had been recognized for half a century. It disposed of the contention that certain states had provisions in their state constitutions which prohibited the legislatures from ratifying by the declaration that the state legislatures derived their power in such matters from the Federal Constitution, which "transcends any limitations sought to be imposed by the people of a state."

It disposed of the contention concerning the inability of Tennessee and West Virginia to ratify without violating their

constitutions in two ways: first, it is "immaterial" as to what might be the conditions of the ratification of those two states, since Connecticut and Vermont afterward ratified. Second, as Tennessee and West Virginia had officially notified the Secretary of State that they had ratified, their action was binding upon the Secretary, and upon being certified by that official had become conclusive upon the courts.

The Fairchild case was dismissed because, as Judge Brandeis stated, he had no standing which warranted him in bringing such a suit.

Thus endeth the long and eventful story of Woman Suffrage in the United States. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

The Public and the Ten Hour Day

THE public has a direct interest in the recent ruling which practically establishes a ten-hour day for railroad workers, in place of the eight-hour day.

The railroads have had to pay their employees for overtime if they were made to work more than eight hours a day. The object and the effect of that rule was to encourage the railroads to keep the day's work within the eight-hour limit. Under the new rule, while eight hours will still be a day's work in theory, payment for overtime will not begin until after ten hours of work. The effect of this rule, of course, will be to encourage the railroads to work their men ten hours instead of eight.

The concern of the public in this matter is clear. An engineer or conductor who is tired and sleepy is much more likely to mistake signals and wreck a train. The same greater liability to make mistakes when weary extends to brakemen and all the other workers on whom the safety of the traveling public depends. The protest against the new ruling should be emphatic and widespread.—A. S. B.

Our August Senate

PRESIDENT HARDING said the other day—rather wistfully—that the past year had given him a slightly different conception of the Senate. We wish we had one: it looks to us very much like the Senate of two years ago, in which Mr. Harding sat as senator—a Senate that shows signs of operating in the same way and on much the same motives as that which refused the Treaty of Versailles. Mr. Wilson went abroad to negotiate that treaty, and the Republicans killed it; Mr. Hughes, with Mr. Harding's sanction, negotiated the present treaties—and the Democrats haven't yet made up their minds whether or not to block them.

Then there are the ever-vociferous Irreconcilables—bound and determined that the United States shall remain as aloof and separate as a South Sea Island. This in spite of the differences between to-day and the days in which the isolation policy originated; despite the world's obvious needs and our own; despite the widespread sentiment on the part of the people for cooperation with the rest of the world.

Even if the Democrats do not take their opportunity for revenge, the situation is extremely serious, and every occurrence of this kind must reduce the influence and the standing of the United States in the world. We can hardly expect the other nations to keep on coming to conferences with us—spending precious time, money and energy—only to have our august Senate make all their doings mummery.

How did we get this way? For, after all, this Senate censoring didn't begin two years ago. To be sure, the Constitution gives to the Chief Executive power to make treaties "only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" and "provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." But that does at least seem to imply, under common sense, that

the President is the most important of the two in treaty-making, whereas the present proceedings reverse the process. It is extremely unlikely that those who wrote the Constitution contemplated any such word-shredding, sentence-twisting, petty-minded scanning of treaty texts as to-day's Senate allows itself. Certainly nothing of this sort happened in all the early years—up, perhaps, until Secretary Hay's time. Since then there has been a crescendo, and at the present rate it won't take very long to get that much-talked-of isolation—we'll have it willy-nilly. Already our foreign relationships are difficult and embarrassing beyond expression—a little more and they will become impossible.

If your senator is under suspicion of intending to make a bad matter worse, let him hear from you.

The Right Kind of July 4

NEARLY four months until the Fourth of July, but the General Federation of Women's Clubs is already hard at work to celebrate it as "Citizenship Day," with a meaning and a value even greater than their efforts gave to it last year. Their conception is that "America's greatest anniversary" shall be a day of consecration to the finest American ideals for all classes of Americans—the native-born and the newcomers. A program is suggested that includes a great processional and an outdoor meeting at which the guests of honor shall be all young men coming of age during the year, all newly registered women and all foreign-born citizens, and which shall climax if possible in the bestowal of citizenship papers on the foreign-born new citizens on that day. In the programs which will soon be ready, suggestions for state songs and pledges and all sorts of practical details will be available. Mrs. Pennybacker, Chairman of the Department of American Citizenship, recently sent an outline of this plan to President Harding, and he has replied in a letter in which he says:

"I am very pleasantly impressed with your program of celebrating the nation's natal day in the dignified, impressive and inspiring fashion which you suggest. . . . It is particularly interesting to me to know that last summer so many as three hundred clubs held community celebrations of this kind, and still more gratifying to learn that you hope for similar observances by several thousand communities at the next Fourth of July. I cannot but feel that the cause of civic betterment and of larger and truer appreciation of citizenship obligations would be splendidly served by the general adoption of your proposal."

That is what the Federation wants—a general observance. "We are anxious that this shall be the biggest day in the year," writes Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, of Atlanta, Georgia, the new chairman of the Division of Citizenship Training, "and that every club in the United States shall observe it."

Let's Start a "Race in Economy"

IN the February 25 number of the bulletin issued by the National Council for Reduction of Armaments a fifty per cent reduction in the appropriations for Army and Navy is recommended—from \$790,000,000 to \$400,000,000. In contrast with this demand for drastic economy, which undoubtedly the great mass of public opinion supports, the Army staff is calling for the maintenance of its present force of 150,000 men, and Secretary Denby wants a cut of not more than 10,000 men in the Navy personnel. Now, while the Army and Navy appropriation bills are both under discussion, is a good time for citizens to make known their hope and belief that the Armament Conference meant something. Among reasons for considering a fifty per cent cut not too much to ask, the bulletin points out that if the treaties are ratified we can return to a peace basis, because the only war that menaced—war between the United States and Japan—will have become almost impossible during the period of the naval holiday. Another point is that the 5-5-3 ratio is a maximum and not a minimum, and that there is no reason why the nations should not now start a "race in economy." Why shouldn't America lead?

Why "Deficiencies"?

WILL the budget system do away with the frequency of deficiency bills?

When the budget was adopted by Congress it was expected that the needs of the federal government would be adequately cared for in the budget presented by the president, and that the practice of Congress of making appropriations far below what a department was going to spend, with the certainty that large additional appropriations would be called for would cease.

But the present fiscal year has already seen two large deficiency bills put up to Congress—one for about fifty million already passed and a second passed by the House.

It will be easy to keep budget appropriations down and to claim economy if Congress can always be counted on to foot extra bills. The country is interested today in decrease of taxes and it will watch for deficiency appropriations.—G. F. B.

A Woman in the House of Lords

THE most exciting international woman news of the fortnight is the admission of a woman to the British House of Lords. The woman is Lady Rhondda, daughter of the late Viscount Rhondda, war-time Food Controller, who died without a male heir. At his death, his daughter, who is the wife of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, was created a peeress in her own right. Her title was clear. And not long ago there came into being in England a law called formidably the Sex Disqualification Removal Act, which means just what it says. So when Lady Rhondda petitioned to sit in the House of Lords the Committee on Privileges hadn't a valid objection to offer.

Lady Rhondda is a "big business" woman, owning a large share of the fuel supply of Great Britain in the form of Welsh coal mines—her father's property which she shared in managing during his life-time. She is a student of women in industry and an advocate of trade unions for women workers; she has been president of the Women's Industrial League, and later Chief Controller of Women's Recruiting for the Army.

It seems now that all the rest of the peeresses in their own right—twenty-four of them—may become eligible to seats in the House of Lords along with this pioneer. But perhaps the most interesting reflection is that this seating of a peeress is just the restoration of an early right. Those who know their Middle Ages say that in the days of the Normans and early Plantagenets there was no question about peeresses taking their places among the lords; and abbesses, too.

We have no ancient senatorial right for women to revive here, nor any need of one, but we should do well to follow the recent British speed in placing women in the governing body. Lady Rhondda is the fourth woman in the British Parliament. We have had two women in Congress.—V. R.

In Memory of Katrina Trask

RECENTLY a service was held, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, in memory of Katrina Trask (Mrs. George Foster Peabody), whose death was recorded in the *Citizen* of January 14. And in the summing up of her work there was stressed the incomparable service that is rendered the world by sheer beauty of spirit. In Mrs. Peabody spiritual beauty was combined with a rare mental endowment and a fine gift of poetic expression. Her poems have touched to nobler issues thousands whom she did not know; but in the tributes paid to her, the deepest note was the great influence of a spiritual and idealistic personality on the many whom she knew closely or to whom she offered the hospitality of "Yaddo." Dr. John H. Finley said in his memorial address: "No one ever left her presence without feeling refreshed in spirit and with a wish to go on to higher things."

What the American Woman Thinks

Not Too Fast

BY GEORGE MADDEN MARTIN

A POINT of developing weakness with the enfranchised American woman in general, is her easy reliance on the goodness of her intentions. This, and her prevailing supposition that her citizen service to be beneficent must be positive; never negative.

The diatribes of Thomas Carlyle addressed in his time to the masculine citizen, are apt today:

"The notion that a man's liberty consists in giving his vote at election-hustings and saying, 'Behold, now I too



have my twenty-thousandth part of a Talker in our National Palaver; will not all the gods be good to me?'—is one of the pleasantest!"

Why need we enfranchised women rush so to affirm? To enact? To establish? To sanction? One thing we have an abundance of, since the franchise has come to stay, and this commodity is time.

Don't let us rush, through any sense upon us of the obligation to do something, into putting new laws upon the statute books. There are those of our more thoughtful men in this country who argue that our affairs suffer lamentably now through a madness of overlegislation.

At least let us women look for ourselves into this claim of these thoughtful men. Let us be assured that the American jurist is wrong who says that we now have an unenforced law somewhere, if we take the time to look for it, bearing upon well-nigh every question of modern life. According to this jurist, respect for the laws that we have, and a demand for their enforcement, is our need. Says this same jurist in speaking of woman's franchise, and the use she will make of it:

"Inaction, in the sense of negation, is the one thing that women as citizens will decay in themselves. If they but knew it, a negative force in popular government is more often than not, a constructive force."

THE CITIZEN again wishes to express its appreciation of the help of its Contributing Editors who so generously give of their time, their work, and their ideas. This is a splendid list of women, leaders in their various lines, and the CITIZEN is very proud of them. Here are their names: From the colleges—MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE, Mills College; DR. JUNE DOWNEY, University of Wyoming; DEAN GILBERTSLEEVE, of Barnard; DR. GRACE RAYMOND HEBARD, University of Wyoming; DR. M. CAREY THOMAS, President of Bryn Mawr; SARAH WAMBRAUGH, of Wellesley; with DR. CAROLINE SPURGEON of London as an English recruit.

From the writing field: AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURE, DOROTHY CANFIELD, CORNELIA JAMES CANNON, MARY VIDA CLARK, ETHEL WATTS-MUMFORD GRANT, BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE, GEORGE MADDEN MARTIN, ELLIS MEREDITH, RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL, EVELYN CAMERON McDOWELL, ANNE O'HAGAN, MARY GRAY PECK, RUTH SAWYER, MAUDE RADFORD WARREN, MARGARET WIDDEMER, MARGUERITE WILKINSON, HONORE WILLISIE, with MRS. PETHICK-LAWRENCE and IDA A. R. WYLIE as English guests; while KATHARINE HOLLAND BROWN, THEODOSIA GARRISON, ALICE DUER MILLER and MIRIAM FINN SCOTT are consenting editors who have not yet contributed.

Women in political and civic organizations: MRS. JOSEPH BOWEN, President Chicago Women's City Club; MRS. KELLOGG FAIRBANK, Former Member Executive Committee National Democratic Committee; MARY GARRETT HAY, Chairman New York City League of Women Voters; FLORENCE KELLEY, Secretary National Consumers League; HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW, of the Woman's Pro-League Council; LUCIA AMES MEAD, active in the Peace Movement; HILDA MERRIAM of the Illinois Council of Parent-Teacher Associations; MARY McDOWELL, Chairman Committee of Women in Industry, National League of Women Voters; MRS. JOHN O. MILLER, President Pennsylvania State League; EMILY NORDSTROM, a well-known suffrage leader; MRS. HERBERT E. OTTENHEIMER, Chairman Civic and Communal Affairs, Council of Jewish Women; MAUD WOOD PARK, President of the National League of Women Voters; MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER, Chairman Department of American Citizenship, General Federation of Women's Clubs; FLORENCE GUERTIN TUTTLE, of the Woman's Pro-League Council; HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Vice Chairman National Executive Committee Republican Party; MRS. FRANK VANDERLIP, Chairman of the New York State League of Women Voters; MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER, President General Federation of Women's Clubs; while DR. KATE WALLER BARRETT, National President Florence Crittenton Homes; DR. KATHERINE B. DAVIS, General Secretary Bureau of Society Hygiene, N. Y. C.; MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE, National Council of Women, have promised to contribute. So too have MRS. MINNIE MADDEN FISKE and CHARL WILLIAMS.

Our Contributing Editors are free to choose their own themes and say what they like. If at any time one of them sees something in the department she would like to answer, let her please do it without further invitation.

The newspapers thus report an English member of Parliament on his return from the United States:

"In working out legislative and ad-

ministrative principles which we hold in common, the United States has, in my view, not preserved as much of the freedom as we ourselves have retained. The tendency toward grandmotherly legislation is very strong in many states, and there is a narrow and repressive spirit at work which it is impossible to ignore. On the whole, I had the feeling that there is more personal freedom in the Old World than in the New, and that liberty and dignity of the individual mean rather more to us than to our cousins."

The idea alike with the American jurist and the British M. P. would appear to be that the country is governed best that is governed least.

The jurist already quoted is afraid of us women, afraid of our zeal, afraid that with the best of intentions we are like to overdo; not under-do. He fears that we already place too much faith in the power of legislation to work a cure-all; and too little in the necessity of the personal conscience to see to the individual performance. He argues that every unenforced law on the already overlaid statute books, weakens the whole; undermines the fundamentals of government.

Carlyle set forth also in his day, in his famous jeremiad called "Morrison's Pill," the fallacy, stressed by our jurist, of the popular idea that the maladies of society are to be cured by acts of legislation, even as the maladies of the body are to be laid by a cure-all remedy. Says Carlyle:

"What is to be done, what would you have us do?" asks many a one, with a tone of impatience, almost of reproach.

"It seems to be taken for granted, by those interrogative philosophers, that there is some 'thing,' or handful of 'things,' which can be done; some Act of Parliament, 'remedial measure,' and the like, which could be passed, whereby the social malady were fairly fronted, conquered, put an end to; so that, with your remedial measure in your pocket, you could then go on triumphant, and be troubled no farther. . . . Brother, I am sorry, I have got no Morrison's Pill for curing the maladies of Society. . . .

"If thou ask again therefore, on the Morrison's Pill hypothesis, 'What is to be done?' allow me to reply: By thee, for the present, almost nothing. Thou there, the thing for thee to do, if possible, is to cease to be a hollow sounding-shell of hearsays, egoisms, purblind dilettantisms; and become, were it on the infinitely small scale, a faithful discerning soul. . . . Then shall we discern not one thing, but in clearer or

dimmer sequence, a whole endless host of things that can be done. Do the first of these; do it; the second will already have become clearer; doabler; the second, third, and three-thousandth will then have begun to be possible for us. Not any universal Morrison's Pill shall we then, either as swallowers or as venders, ask after at all; but a far different sort of remedies: Quacks shall have no more dominion over us, but true Heroes and Healers!

"Nay, I will even mention to you an infallible sifting-process whereby he that hath ability will be sifted out to rule among us, and that same blessed aristocracy of Talent be verily . . . vouchsafed us by and by; an infallible sifting process. . . . It is, O friend, that all of us, that many of us, should acquire the true eye for talent. . . . The true eye for talent pre-supposes the true reverence for it—O Heavens!—pre-supposes so many things!"

Men vs. Women Teachers

By JUNE E. DOWNEY

THERE is a widespread opinion that in comparison with her successes in other fields, the achievement of woman in university teaching has been somewhat restricted. Some interesting statistical information bearing on this opinion was published recently in the preliminary report of a committee of the American Association of University Professors appointed to investigate the Status of Women in College and University Faculties. The committee was under the able chairmanship of Professor A. Caswell Ellis of the University of Texas. This report is largely a matter of tabulation of data available up to 1921. The committee promises a later report dealing with interpretation of the statistical material.

The tabulated facts are instructive. Three divisions of American colleges and universities were recognized for the purposes of the investigation: Colleges and universities for men only; those for women only, and coeducational institutions.

In the men's colleges women hold only two professorships of any rank or about one-tenth of one per cent; in the women's colleges men hold 45 per cent of the total number of professorships. In the coeducational institutions women hold only 4 per cent of the full professorships and only 7.9 per cent of all professorships. Of the 104 coeducational institutions studied, 26 per cent have no women of professorial rank in the College of Arts; 47 per cent have no women holding a professorship of the first rank in the academic faculty; 25 per cent do not have even a dean of women.

A few comments on each of the three situations are made by the committee.

That the possibility of women teach-

ing in colleges for men has rarely suggested itself to the authorities of these schools is evidenced by the replies to the committee's questionnaire. To quote the committee: "It may well be asked seriously whether our colleges for men are not blindly following a medieval tradition to the detriment of the students in excluding women entirely from their faculties." Growing interest in this aspect of the educational situation is, however, evident in certain quarters.

In coeducational institutions the outstanding fact is the tremendous discrepancy between the relative proportion of women students and women faculty members. One large Middle Western coeducational state university reports seven per cent of the faculty women and 34 per cent of the student body women. Another with a large enrollment of women students had no women on the faculty except in public health nursing.

The question of salary as well as of academic position was considered by the committee, with recognition of the fact that it is by no means easy to interpret the report "equal pay for equal work."

Answers to the committee's questionnaire indicate that in 73 per cent of the eleven women's colleges and in 53 per cent of the fifty-five coeducational colleges women receive equal pay for equal work. When a difference in pay is admitted, "the difference stated ranges from 10 per cent to 50 per cent, averaging 18 per cent." In many institutions in which rank, and not sex, regulates the salary, there is evidence that



promotion of women is much slower even when they do as good work as men. To quote the committee: "Such evidence as we have seems to indicate a considerable degree of discrimination in many, even, of the institutions that report equal pay for equal work."

Very interesting is the discussion of the reasons offered for paying women less than men for the same work. One male professor ventures the private opinion that it is "because women as a class will not fight back quite as much as men."

The official reasons advanced were three: The social need of holding men in college teaching; the necessity for the support of a family on the part of

the men; the operation of the law of supply and demand.

The committee's comments follow: "If it be a social need that men should teach in college faculties, then it would seem that society should foot the bill and distribute the burden evenly instead of, in effect, taking it out of the budget of the college faculty women. Likewise, with regard to the second assigned reason, it seems unjust to ask these faculty women, in effect, to support so largely out of their justly earned salaries the wives and children of their male colleagues."

In the matter of supply and demand "we would call attention to the fact that the demand in this case comes or fails to come mainly from the very ones who cite the lack of it as their reason for not giving faculty women even-handed justice in the matter of rank and salary."

Within a very recent period there has been an increased recognition of women on university faculties. Five causes are cited as responsible for the new social attitude: The war emergency; the withdrawal of men from universities to more remunerative work outside of them; the development of departments of education, music, home economics and public health, and the influence of the summer schools; a general awakening during the war to the possibilities and rights of women; "the success of the woman suffrage movement, which seems to have put the 'fear of God' into the hearts of not a few ever-watchful university executives."

In concluding its report the committee raises the crucial question, "Are women capable of performing the services of university professors of the highest order? If they have failed and will fail here, then they have no right to expect and should not receive honors or salaries equal to those of men."

This question the committee promises to answer from its study of a questionnaire sent out to the dean and to one man and one woman professor in each of the institutions represented in the American Association of University Professors. The questionnaire was planned in the hope of getting not only an expression of opinion, but also a revelation of the bias or mental slant of the individual expressing it. The conclusions drawn by the committee from its study of the returns to its questionnaire will be awaited with lively interest.

FRIENDS of Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers will be shocked to learn of her sudden death on March 3 at her home in New York City. Mrs. Rogers, wife of Judge Rogers, was treasurer of The National American Woman Suffrage Association, from November, 1914 until her death, serving with Dr. Shaw and with Mrs. Catt. Besides her great service to the cause of suffrage, Mrs. Rogers was identified with important interests in church, settlement and art connections. There will be a further notice in the next issue.

More Comment on "Who's Scared?"

To The Woman Citizen:

I WAS much interested in Mrs. Catt's article entitled "Who's Scared?" in your issue of January 28.

My observation has been that in any given locality the party that happens to have a majority is the one that is "scared" of the League of Women Voters.

In my "home" county the Republican party has had a very large majority ever since the Civil War, and when, in the fall of 1920, we were organizing our League, Republican leaders among the men tried their best to keep Republican women out of it. In some cases they succeeded—even with a few women who had been staunch suffragists. However, many Republican women are active workers in it and at present the chairman is a Republican.

Now, as it happens, I am a Democrat. That is, in national policies I believe in the principles for which that party has stood in the past. But I also believe that "partisan politics" should have a very small place in state and local government. Of course, as it provides the only machinery we now have for selecting candidates for the various offices, it becomes necessary for us to align ourselves with a party in order to have any voice in such selection; but every thoughtful citizen recognizes the evil results of voting "the straight ticket."

However, during the campaign of 1920, because I was a very sincere believer in Mr. Wilson and the League of Nations, I was asked to do some "campaigning" for the Democrats, and one of the counties into which I was sent is just as strongly Democratic as my home county is Republican.

The county chairman for the Democratic women met me at the train and before we reached the hotel she was telling me that one of my chief duties would be to persuade the women *not* to "scratch their tickets." She explained that the Republicans were concentrating all their efforts that year upon securing one county office (county clerk, I believe). Their candidate was a young man who had lost an arm in service overseas and, according to my informant, the wicked Republicans were working upon the patriotic sympathy of the Democratic women to get them to vote for him.

When we reached my room at the hotel, before taking off my wraps I sat down and gently but firmly informed my co-worker that if she expected me to preach the doctrine of the "straight ticket" I might as well take the next train for home, as that was against my most profound convictions on the subject of voting—that, on the contrary, I invariably spoke *against* it whenever

and wherever an opportunity presented itself.

She finally accepted me (with resignation) because my coming had been advertised and arrangements for my talks had all been made. But I feel quite certain the Democrats of *that* county will never ask for *my* assistance again!

However, the point of this story lies in my discovery of the fact that the League of Women Voters in that town was composed *exclusively* of Republicans! Not a Democratic woman had been "permitted" to join it. They had all been persuaded that it was an invention of the Prince of Darkness.

Here, I think, we may find the whole crux of the opposition to the League. Whenever or wherever *any* party is in the majority its political "bosses" will oppose such an organization and will do their utmost (often with success) to convince the women that it is either "useless" or "dangerous"—or both.

CONSTANT READER.

THE following, from the Honorable John T. Adams, chairman of the National Republican Committee, is in reply to an inquiry made by Mrs. Devitt of Iowa concerning his speech at a recent luncheon at the Woman's National Republican Club in New York, which was referred to in Mrs. Catt's editorial, "Who's Scared?" in the *Citizen* of January 28:

"I have your letter of January 24th, and am very much surprised that my little speech in New York should attract so much attention. The report that I criticized the League of Women Voters in my brief talk is not correct. No criticism of that organization was intended or implied. I emphasized the importance of women joining either one or the other of the great political parties, and that there was no need in this country for a separate women's political party. As I understand it, the constitution of the League of Women Voters takes the same position. I appreciate very much your writing me frankly on the subject."

AND the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, the Hon. Cordell Hull, sent a greeting to the meeting of the Fifth Region of the League of Women Voters which has been forwarded by Miss Anna B. Lawther of Iowa. He said, in part:

"It gives me especial pleasure to send heartiest greetings to the members of this important and wide-awake organization and to wish them the fullest measure of progress and success in the timely and valuable work of educating new women voters. . . Every citizen should keep himself or herself constantly familiar with public affairs so as to be able to cast an intelligent, unbiased vote on candidates and measures in every election held.

"There is really a crying need for the better education of male as well as female voters throughout the country. . . The work of educating the voter conducted along sound, practical and impartial lines is of vital necessity and is to be both commended and urged."

To The Woman Citizen:

MAY I ask you to make clear in your columns the great service rendered in the passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill by the organizations represented on the Women's Committee on the Sheppard-Towner bill, which is a sub-committee of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee?

When this sub-committee was organized, Mrs. Florence Kelley, representing the National Consumers' League, was made chairman. On the committee were representatives from the following organizations:

American Association of University Women.

American Home Economics Association.

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Girls' Friendly Society of America.

National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

National Consumers' League.

National Council of Jewish Women.

National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

National League of Women Voters.

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

National Women's Trade Union League.

Through the membership of these organizations and their united efforts, there was recorded in the Congress such an overwhelming demand for the bill that Honorable Samuel Winslow in reporting it to the House of Representatives said: "The proposed legislation has undoubtedly stirred up more sentiment, wisely or unwisely created, than any bill which has been before the Congress in ten years, or maybe a hundred years."

In my judgment it was this demand, together with the interest of the President, the help of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, and the efforts of friends of both parties in the Senate and House, which made possible the passage of the bill.

MAUD WOOD PARK,
National League of Women Voters,
Washington, D. C.

Your Business in Washington (Continued from page 9)

so dull to the galleries, which drew a smaller crowd. The upbuilding of the American merchant marine has been a chant long familiar to the public, and spending money is not a popular theme just now. But the stress of the present emergency is this: During the war, the merchant fleet was built up by the Government at a tremendous cost for materials and labor. This great merchant fleet is practically idle now because of the slump in world commerce and ship-

ping. It might be sold to private interests, but they won't buy ships that must now be operated at a loss. But if the Government would help in meeting that loss, then the deadweight fleet might be disposed of. So what the President wants a few millions for is to spend them in subsidizing shipping.

Before the legislation in Congress carrying out this recommendation is many weeks old, the country will hear a hundred reasons why this is tommy foolishness and a hundred more why it is horse sense, for this is a Government policy like tariff, railroads, states' rights, Government ownership, price fixing and others that have become political rounders.

Peru Answers "Present"

(Continued from page 7)

she says, "I rate the advantage of being able to work."

Since 1914, when Mrs. de Pinillos came to this country, there has been a real advance in the status of women in Peru. At that time the feminist movement was mentioned only when the press needed an object of ridicule. When the Women's International Congress met in Buenos Aires in 1910, Miss Maria Alvarado Rivera of Lima read a paper which aroused intense excitement in Peru. Later on, however, the more progressive element in the country came to the support of Miss Rivera, and an organization was formed, known as the "Evolucion Femenina." Among the principles announced in its platform were:

The dignifying of work for woman; the defense of her rights; domestic sciences as the basis of feminine education; equality of man and woman before the courts and in matrimony; campaign against all social vices.

The declaration of such principles as these is an evidence of growing interest in the opening of new activities for women. There has been much interest in Peru in work for child welfare, and in various social and altruistic movements, and the women who come to the Pan-American Conference will have many things to tell of the pioneer work that has been done.

She "Bosses" Elections

(Continued from page 11)

urging every one to register distributed in every polling place. To take care of the expected rush, she voluntarily organized a class of women and prepared them to take the civil service examination for registration clerks, securing fifty new clerks. The class brought almost two hundred women, mostly housewives, to the council chamber, and though many of them were too timid to take the examination, they went forth with a keener interest in their city government than ever before—an interest which Mrs. Miller considers the most

valuable by-product of her missionary efforts.

Rounding up the voters of all parties is Mrs. Miller's favorite all-the-year-round pastime, and she has a way of coaxing all classes of citizens to join her in the sport. She never rested until, by dint of a lobbying trip or two, a veritable landslide of letters and a campaign of agitation in the newspapers, she had persuaded the legislature of 1919 to repeal that part of the state registration law which annually disfranchised thousands of well-meaning citizens for failing to vote and imposed on the clerk's office the extra expense of

scratching off their names and revising registration lists. Civic societies, ministerial associations, labor organizations, women's clubs and school children gladly peddle her handbills to every part of the city in order to gratify her supreme ambition to make each succeeding election smash all previous records by the size of the vote polled.

Her best ally and chum is her husband, who makes no effort to conceal his pride in her work. In the face of their sympathetic comradeship, the ancient superstition of domestic shipwreck for the woman in public office explodes for the hundredth time.

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Women Citizens at Work

THROUGH Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, treasurer of the National League of Women Voters, arrangements have been made for special railroad rates to the annual convention in Baltimore in April if more than 350 delegates are assured. The states are entitled to a delegate and alternate from each congressional district. Last year almost every state sent its full quota and nearly a thousand League members attended the Cleveland convention. Interest this year is even greater, owing to the growth of the state leagues, and to the Pan American Conference of Women, which is to be held in connection with the convention.

South Carolina, at its annual convention in February, raised the money necessary and will send its full quota of delegates.

MRS. HARDING will receive the delegates to the Pan American Conference at the White House on the afternoon of April 28. Delegates to the convention and the conference are to be entertained in Washington on

that day. A special train has been engaged to bring them from Baltimore to the capital, and they will be met by prominent Washington women. Miss Marian Parkhurst, congressional chairman of the National League of Women Voters, is chairman of Washington Day.

Convention of the National League of Women Voters, including the Pan-American Conference of Women, April 20-29.

April 20-22—The Pan-American Round-Table Conferences.

"23—A mass meeting, to be addressed by the delegates: "Leaders Among Women."

"24—A banquet. Theme of Speeches: "International Friendliness."

"25-26-27—Sessions of the League Convention.

"28—Washington Day.

"29—Annapolis Day.

South Dakota's League of Women Voters Convention, at Huron, April 4-6.

Convention of the Association of University Women, Kansas City, April 5.

School of Citizenship—Connecticut League of Women Voters in cooperation with Trinity College, April 6-8.

THE Wisconsin State League of Women Voters and the Milwaukee County League held a three-day joint convention in the State Normal School in Milwaukee, February 27, 28 and March 1. One interesting session was given over to the Question Box, with Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, director of the Fourth Region, in charge.

Citizenship held an important place on the program, Miss Elizabeth Hauser opening the session with an able address on "The Importance of Teaching Citizenship." Following this the Eighth Grade of the Normal Training School gave a demonstration of Citizenship teaching; Miss Aleida Pieters, Dean of Women in Milwaukee-Downer College, outlined plans for citizenship schools in Wisconsin, and Miss Dorothy Enderis, director of the Extension Department of the Milwaukee Public Schools, spoke on Citizenship in the public schools. Included on the convention program also were Miss Charl Williams, president of the National Education Association; Senator George B. Skogmo and Mrs. Ben Hooper, State President.

THE chief educational activity of the Pennsylvania League during the winter has been a series of round-table luncheons at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, most of which have been attended by a thousand women. To the luncheon on March 10 they invited Democratic and Republican candidates for United States Senator, Governor, Lieut.-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, as well as other officials.

For the May luncheon the subject is

to be the direct primary—to time with the May primaries, when candidates for state offices and for the General Assembly will be nominated.

MRS. HERBERT HOOVER, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, who was elected national president of the Girl Scouts of America at their annual convention on January 26, is a contributing member of the National League of Women Voters and actively interested in its work.

MRS. RICHARD EDWARDS, of Peru, Indiana, first vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, has been appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor McCray. Mrs. Edwards is just completing her term as a member of the City Board of Education of Peru, and with other women of the town was instrumental in "breaking" the power of the local "boss," and giving it into the hands of the better, more progressive element.

General Federation News

MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is spending the month of March touring in Florida, accompanied by Mr. Winter. She is taking a month's rest following her strenuous months in Washington as a member of the Arms Conference Advisory Committee.

MRS. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the newly created national committee on International Relationships of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Horace Mann Towner of Washington, D. C., is chairman. This committee has in preparation a study program on international relations which is expected to help create in this and other countries an enlightened public opinion that will strengthen the demand for councils of conciliation, boards of arbitration, an international court, and other means of settling international disputes by peaceful means.

THE Committee on Patriotism and Law Enforcement of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs recently adopted the following resolution as one point in its program:

"That every theatrical manager, movie manager and editor, whether of a daily, weekly or monthly publication, be requested to see that all jokes ridiculing prohibition and its enforcement

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are eliminated from any production, film or article coming under his jurisdiction, and that the matter be treated with the seriousness that the subject merits; and that this resolution be thrown on the screen and printed in the different papers and magazines throughout the country."

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER, past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and president of the Department of American Citizenship, has accepted the office of committeewoman from Texas for the Auxiliary to the American Legion. In her new work Mrs. Pennybacker plans to interest the Legion and Auxiliary in observing July Fourth as American Citizenship Day. She is spending March on tour, speaking in six different states.

AN army of five hundred clubwomen of the city of Washington have enlisted as a volunteer corps of traffic officers to serve at posts near public schools to insure safety to the four thousand children of the city who attend kindergartens and the more than forty thousand who are enrolled in the first eight grades.

The women recruits were enlisted by Mrs. Ellis Logan, chairman of the Public Welfare Committee of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, following the death of five chil-

dren in traffic accidents in Washington during the past six months and injuries to one hundred and fifty-four more.

The women wear bands of white on their coat sleeves but are not otherwise badged. They have cards and pencils for noting license numbers of automobiles whose owners may disregard their signals, but so far no arrests have been made. Drivers who in the past have had to zigzag their way through crowds of little ones are gladly obeying clubwomen's signals.

At first the women felt reticent about attempting anything so public and so novel, but during the first week one hundred were enrolled. A file system of workers is in process of development, with half a thousand women willing to serve. Of the thirty-one women's clubs in the city, sixteen were represented by volunteers on the streets the first morning.

Already women of other cities have endorsed the plan and representatives of Canada and the Argentine have made inquiries with a view to adopting these plans in their countries.

THE good American tries to gain and keep perfect health.

The good American controls himself.

The good American is self-reliant.

The good American is reliable, plays fair, does his duty, tries to do things in

the right way, works in friendly cooperation with his fellow-workers, is kind and loyal.

The above is a brief summary of the Children's Code of Morals for elementary schools embodied in a comprehensive outline issued for the use of teachers and pupils by the National Institution for Moral Instruction, Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., with which the Department of Applied Education of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs is cooperating.

This Code, which gives some thirty pledges for boys and girls as helps toward making them strong and useful citizens, is being used successfully in many schools in connection with a course in citizenship, and the children are given regular credit instead of deportment marks.

Mrs. John D. Sherman, Estes Park, Colorado, chairman of the Department of Applied Education, has just issued a letter to state chairmen of Applied Education bringing the code to their attention and urging that they suggest its use to teachers and parents, "as a means of making clear to themselves and others the ideas which should be inculcated in the minds of the children of the nation."

Copies of the Code may be had upon application to Mrs. Sherman or to the National Institution.

—LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ.

World News About Women

SOUTH CAROLINA now has a woman on the board of trustees of the state college. She is Mrs. Mary Nance Daniel of Laurens County, and it is her alma mater, Winthrop College, which is to have her services.

FRANCES MARION BRANDON is the first woman to become an assistant corporation counsel of the city of New York. It adds to the interest of her achievement that she took her whole law course in New York night schools.

FROM the *International Suffrage News* comes word that the first woman to be called to the bar in the Vienna courts is Fraulein Mulzi Meier, who finished her legal studies some time ago and is soon to take her degree as a doctor of law. She is practising in the Doblinger Criminal Court.

Under the old Austrian rule, women were not permitted to study law. This right was first granted by the Republic.

A. MAUDE ROYDEN, the leading woman preacher of England, whom *Citizen* readers met in the January 14 issue of their magazine, is coming to America for the seventh national biennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations, to be held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 20-27. Miss Royden will give a series of talks in which she will point out woman's place, opportunity and responsibility today. Other speakers will be Countess Elaine Goblet d'Alviella, noted lecturer, poet, Belgian war-relief worker; Miss Charlotte Niven, of London, general secretary of the World's Committee; Miss Anne Lamb, of Calcutta, an Anglo-Indian; and our own Judge Florence Allen of Cleveland, the first woman judge of Common Pleas Court in the United States. The trend of the program will be Internationalism or the "Business of Peace" between nations, between races and in our "work-a-day-life."

THE new President of Bryn Mawr College, chosen to succeed Dr. M. Carey Thomas, who is retiring at the end of the present academic year, will be Dr. Marion Edwards Park, now Dean of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Park is an alumna of Bryn Mawr and was awarded the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship, which gave her two years at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece. She has acted as Dean at Colorado College; at Simmons College, Boston, and as a substitute dean at Bryn Mawr.

THE first woman mayor elected in the Union of South Africa is Mrs. M. C. Wilson, who is mayor of Germiston, S. A.

MISS CARMEN LOPEZ BONILLA is the first woman in Spain to choose the career of advocate. She has entered the College of Advocates, Madrid.

The Spanish Home Secretary has appointed Mrs. Julia Peguero a member of the Higher Council for the Protection of Infancy, an appointment unanimously approved by the Council at a general meeting.

Senorita Carmen Leon is Spain's first woman candidate for Parliament. She has been nominated by the Romanones Party in Madrid for a seat in the Spanish law-making body.

MRS. SARAH BENTLEY writes us questioning a recent reference to Miss Mary Webber as the first county clerk in New York State. She says that Ellen P. Yates of Jamestown was elected county clerk of Chautauqua County in 1919 for two years, and that her admirable service won her re-election in 1921 with the largest majority given any candidate in the county. The aim of this department is to assemble in condensed form reports about women and women's affairs from various dependable sources. In the nature of the case it is not always possible to verify, and we are always glad to have corrections or fuller information on news we have collected.

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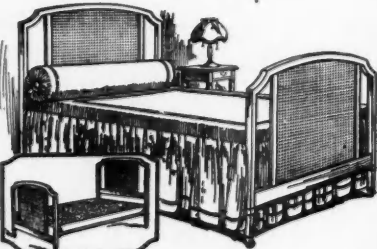
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FROM Nevada comes news of the death (on February 5th) of one of its prominent women, Mrs. Florence Humphrey Church, wife of Dr. J. E. Church of the University of Nevada. Mrs. Church was a leading club woman, identified with every movement furthering feminine advancement—equal suffrage and prohibition being her particular activities.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

MUNICIPAL bonds is the term used to include issues of our states, cities, counties and other divisions of local government. Their issuance is authorized by legislation and often by direct vote.

High-grade municipal bonds, issued by good communities, are exceedingly sound investments and rank next to United States Government bonds in security. Being based on the taxing power of the entire issuing community, they really come before even first mortgages on real estate, since taxes on property must be paid before interest on borrowed money loaned against that property. This security is indicated in the old saying, "As sure as death and taxes."

Municipal bonds are exempt from all Federal income taxes, including the surtaxes, and are also in most cases exempt from local taxation within the state in which they are issued. This often makes the actual net income received from them larger than that from taxable bonds having a higher coupon rate from which the income taxes have to be deducted.

Like government bonds, municipal bonds are issued to finance public improvements, and among the most usual purposes are the construction of roads, bridges, sewers, waterworks, street paving, docks, parks, levees, schools, court houses, libraries, drainage canals, etc. Recently a number of states have issued bonds with which to obtain the money to pay soldier bonuses. Often parts of several counties will unite to build a road or drainage or irrigation works, which will serve them all and be of great benefit to the whole section. To finance this improvement, they may form a "district" and issue bonds secured by taxes levied within it. When this district has been well organized and the bonds properly issued, these "district bonds" are desirable investments, returning an unusually high income for tax-free bonds. Great care and discrimination, however, should be used in selecting such issues, and only those should be purchased which are recommended by bond houses or bankers who have had long and successful experience in handling such issues.

Municipal bonds are particularly suitable for two types of investors—those who must have great security and those whose incomes are so large that they receive more real income from tax-free bonds than from others.

Banks, trust companies and insurance companies—all large handlers of other people's money and specialists in wise and profitable investment—are large purchasers of municipal bonds.

The laws of the various states are carefully drawn to safeguard savings

banks and trust funds. All of them allow these institutions to invest in "municipals," although the restrictions as to what particular issues differ considerably. The laws of New York State, which are particularly strict, specify that the bonds must be of states or of cities of more than 45,000 population, with a debt of not over 7 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the taxable property, provided there has been no default in payment of their obligations within ten years. Bonds conforming to these requirements are called "legals," but there are many excellent municipal bonds that for one reason or another do not come within this class.

Municipal bonds usually sell at a price to yield a little larger income than Liberty bonds. "Legals" are now selling on about a 4 to 4.85 per cent income basis and good district bonds may be bought on a basis to yield as high as 6 per cent. Investment in municipal bonds is not only a sound provision for one's own future, but is also an investment in our own civilization and contributes to the betterment of our own communities, farms and general progress.

What Do You Know About Your Government?

Foreign Relations

WHAT branch of the Federal government has the responsibility of negotiating treaties with foreign powers? The President.

2. What is his authority? The Constitution of the United States, Article 2, Section 2.

3. Is his power limited? The Constitution says it shall be "by and with the consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senate present concurs."

4. Who appoints our ambassadors, foreign ministers and consuls? The President nominates and "by and with the consent of the Senate" appoints these officials.

5. Who is the official spokesman of the nation in foreign affairs? The President.

6. How do ministers of foreign countries communicate with the United States? Nominally through the President, in practice through the Secretary of State.

7. Who actually conducts foreign affairs? The Department of State since

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1789—the Secretary of State directed by the President.

8. *Who addresses foreign governments for the country?* Only the Secretary of State. Even a message from the President is countersigned and transmitted through him.

9. *What is the Monroe Doctrine?*

It was defined by ex-President Roosevelt in 1901 as "a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil." Ex-President Taft added in 1909: "The apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe Doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared. . . . it should not be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible governments, the escape of just obligations, or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States." In other words, the United States will not interfere with existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, but will not permit any outside power to acquire new territory in the new world or to interfere with countries which have declared their independence.

10. *Why is it called the Monroe Doctrine?* It was part of a message sent to Congress in 1823 by President Monroe.

11. *What is the difference between the diplomatic and the consular service?* The consuls of the United States abroad are primarily commercial agents. Consuls are stationed at innumerable places all over the globe to aid in the extension of American trade. The diplomatic service has charge of international affairs of a political nature and is the official medium of communication between governments. One of its most important duties is to cultivate and maintain friendly relations.

12. *What are the ranks of the diplomatic service?* Ambassadors, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, resident ministers, chargés d'affaires. The last named are subordinates temporarily in charge of the business of the legation.

In 1893 Congress decided that our representative to a foreign country should have the same rank as the representative of that country to the United States, but occasionally the United States has taken the initiative in raising the rank of its foreign representatives. The persons of diplomatic representatives and their residences are exempt from any foreign jurisdiction, including taxation.

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Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

Contributing Editors

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Managing Director

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN

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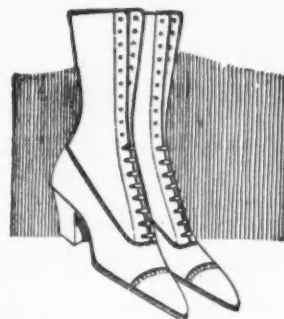
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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VI New Style

No. 22



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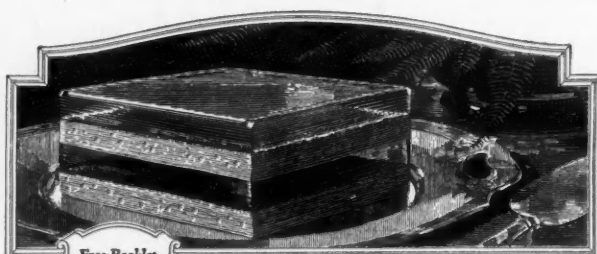
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The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

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Number 22

News Notes of the Fortnight

Our Rhine Army Bill

FORMAL demand has been made by the United States on the Allied Ministers of Finance for the payment of its bill of \$241,000,000 for the expense of maintaining the Rhineland army. It is a matter of international precedent that the costs of an army of occupation should have priority over other items in a conquered nation's budget, and the Versailles Treaty made such a provision in this case. But the United States is not a signatory to the Versailles Treaty. The Berlin Treaty—between the United States and Germany—makes provision for these American rights; but that is not binding on the Allies. The claim is made by some that the American right to this payment is based on the Armistice provisions. It's complicated. What the Allied Ministers did was to "reserve American rights" in the interallied agreement on reparation distribution, refuse to deal with the claim themselves, and advise the United States to address itself to the allied governments.

The Montagu Indiscretion

THE action of Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, in authorizing the publication of a dispatch to him by the government of India urging favorable action on the claims of the Nationalist Turks, created a sensation in England. This dispatch was apparently timed to come shortly before the Near East Conference of Great Britain, France and Italy, arranged for March 22; it called for the evacuation of Constantinople, the restoration of Ottoman Thrace and the suzerainty of the Sultan over the holy places—this of course on behalf of the Moslems of India, who have recently made common cause with the Hindus.

Mr. Montagu authorized publication of this dispatch, without consulting other members of the Cabinet, on the request of the Viceroy of India, Lord Reading. As an immediate consequence, Mr. Montagu's resignation was practically forced, Lloyd George "ad-



Commencing the second six months of our series of covers by prominent American women artists, we have a charming portrait in oils—The Belle of the Forties—by Clara Taggart MacChesney. Coming from California, Miss MacChesney's love of bright colors may have been fostered by the brilliant sunshine of this state, where she first studied under Virgil Williams of San Francisco.

Before forming her own style, Clara MacChesney was very much influenced by the school of modern Dutch painters and spent many summers in Holland painting the peasants of that country. She also studied at the Colorossi School in Paris, under Courtois and Girardot, winning three of the school medals. She has exhibited and won medals at many of the Paris Salons as well as at most of the noted expositions of the United States—Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo and Saint Louis. For several years she has been teaching an appreciation of art in her talks at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

vising" the King to accept it in the interests of "collective Cabinet responsibility." In a speech made at Cambridge, and later before the House, Mr. Montagu defended his course in allowing the government of India to set forth its own views, and declared that "collective Cabinet responsibility" was a joke and that Lloyd George had offered his head on a charger to propitiate the

Conservatives. His post was offered to Lord Derby, who declined it; and accepted by Viscount Peel.

In close connection with this incident came the arrest, on a charge of sedition, of Mohandas K. Gandhi, originator of the non-cooperationist movement and the idolized leader of thousands. Gandhi, sentenced to six years' imprisonment, has sent word to his followers to carry on the revolution by his peaceful methods.

They Stay In

TWENTY-FOUR hundred aliens, admitted temporarily to the United States in excess of the three per cent quotas of the restrictive immigration law, will be permitted to remain if the Senate supports the resolution passed by the House. This act of mercy stirred some feeling in the House—Representative Raker, of California, denounced it as "damnable legislation" framed in the interest of steamship companies, to save them the cost of returning the immigrants to Europe. The Senate Immigration Committee has begun work on the House bill to extend for another year the three per cent immigration law, having postponed vote on a bill to prohibit all immigration for five years.

The "Dark Industry"

A COAL strike on April 1 looks inevitable. Secretary of Labor Davis has made an effort to get the operators in the bituminous central competitive field (Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois) to confer with the miners. But though the existing national wage contract explicitly binds them to enter negotiations for a new contract before April 1, 1922, they decline. The operators are well prepared for a strike, there is enough coal already mined or available from non-union fields for at least three months, and the outcome of the strike would almost certainly be in the operators' favor.

Meantime the anthracite miners and operators have had a conference and appointed a subcommittee which is

holding meetings this week. The miners have asked for a twenty per cent reduction, the points to be discussed require weeks instead of days, and a strike will probably come before a new contract can be drawn up.

Coal mining in this country is, indeed, as Secretary Davis says, a "dark industry"—desperately in need of light. District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers of America has sent out "a call to the public" asking help in securing by federal action the facts of the "hopelessly messed" coal mining situation.

The Pope's Blessing

AN interesting and significant item comes via the minutes of a headquarters committee meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. It is the announcement, made at that meeting, by Miss Barry, Honorary Secretary of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, England, that this society had received a blessing from the Pope. This is good news for the society, which is specially interested in promoting woman suffrage in Catholic countries that have not yet granted women the vote, and to all friends of suffrage.

New Jersey Dry

AT last New Jersey has ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Approved by the Senate, the ratification resolution, after alarms over it in the House, passed by a vote of 33 to 24. Since it is a concurrent resolution it does not go to the Governor for—veto. Laws providing for prohibition enforcement had to be passed over Governor Edwards's veto, and so did the resolution accepting the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill.

Only two states remain which have not ratified prohibition—Rhode Island and Connecticut.

To Halve Europe's Armies

APLAN to reduce European armies practically by half has, according to the *New York Times*, been submitted to governments in the League of Nations by a temporary mixed commission of the League of Nations Assembly. The total would be 1,380,000 soldiers for Europe. The Central Powers whose armies are limited by the peace treaties, are omitted; so is Russia.

Deficiency Millions

IN the last issue attention was called to the fact that the Federal budget system does not seem to be preventing deficiency bills. The President has just signed a huge deficiency appropriation bill—over a hundred and thirty millions. The money was needed, to be sure—\$73,714,000 being for the regular expenses of vocational rehabilitation of former service men. But we had been led to hope that the budget

estimates of the different departments would hereafter be accepted and no deficiency bills would be needed.

Bonus Armistice

THE Soldier Bonus bill was sitting on President Harding's doorstep when he got back from Florida. This is that same borrowing certificate arrangement described in the last issue, with slight changes. It has since been attacked by Secretary Mellon, Controller of the Currency Crissinger and W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board—and sent by the Ways and Means Committee to the House. The President had bonus conferences all day Monday after he got back, but declined to make any change of attitude. He had said sales tax, or no bonus until the money was in sight. He had nothing else to say. On Monday Speaker Gillett too refused to recognize any one on the bonus bill, and an armistice is on for a few days.



Kirby in the N. Y. World

MR. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I am not sure but what if the Senate had union rules work would be more efficient. I am thinking a little bit about joining the union.

MR. WARREN. I think there would be more work and less gas if that were the rule.—*Congressional Record, The Senate, March 15.*

"Mr. Balfour has returned to us from the other side considerably Americanized. He says 'Sure' and calls his galoshes 'rubbers.'"—*Public Ledger, quoting an English paper.*

If the United States hopes to take any interest out of Europe it must take an interest in Europe.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

We see in the *Times* that a group of merchants in Kansas maintain that "a working girl can dress comfortably and neatly on \$90 a year." And those who believe such cruel nonsense are generally in a position to see that the girls try to prove it.—*Christopher Morley, in the New York Evening Post.*

Will Hays hitches his wagon to several stars.—*Asheville Times.*

So far nobody has asked Senator Newberry if his seat is comfortable.—*Indianapolis News.*

Not Genoa

NO, we are not going to Genoa. Secretary Hughes sent our regrets on March 8. The point of view is that the Genoa Conference "is not merely an economic conference," but "rather a conference of political character in which the government of the United States could not helpfully participate." Some pains have been taken to indicate that the present attitude is not the expression of an isolation policy, but a friendly decision not to run the risk of participating at the wrong time under the wrong conditions. Mr. Hughes says "questions appear to have been excluded from consideration without the satisfactory determination of which the chief causes of economic disturbance must continue to operate." Such, presumably, are land armaments, reparations, balanced budgets.

South African Troubles

WHAT will be the last straw for Premier Lloyd George? To Ireland and India and the Conservatives, South Africa has been adding itself, with a serious revolution growing out of strikes in the Rand mining region. South Africa is far away, and the word Bolshevik easy to use; but the long-distance report is that Premier Smuts has pronounced the revolution due to extremists using a mine strike for the dissemination of syndicalist views. The strike has been called off and the revolution disavowed.

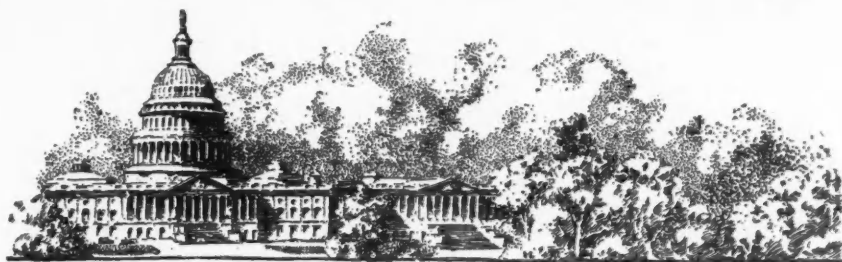
Rhode Island Moves Forward

THE Rhode Island House of Representatives has passed by a non-partisan vote, a bill providing for a 48-hour working week for women and for children under sixteen. Exceptions were permitted in case of "seasonal occupations," a maximum of fifty-two hours a week being allowed. The bill now goes to the Senate, whose Judiciary Committee has been holding hearings on bills which would order a general 48-hour week for men as well as women and children.

In response to the opposition of manufacturers to the 48-hour idea, on the ground that Southern 60-hour-week mills would offer serious competition, evidence was introduced to show gain in production through use of the 48-hour system. The Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H., were said to have doubled their stock and declared a 100 per cent dividend.

From Waiter Up

BOSTON UNIVERSITY is offering a six weeks' course for college men who work in summer hotels during their vacation, and seventy-five have signed up. The course, given by the vocational department, will show them how to become any sort of hotel official.



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth King Phelps Stokes

March 16, 1922.

ALL I can say is—in the spring politics becomes very personal. Washington politicians are hungry for the human side of things. They believe in theories, but they are interested in canes. They get out and walk, or go to market with baskets. The tops of the trees along Sixteenth Street are overlaid with green and you can see plenty of the elect strolling down toward the Congressional end of town at or before nine o'clock in the morning. The Chief Justice of the United States walks by on his way to the Capitol. He arises early—five-thirty every morning, and retires at ten o'clock every night, with one or two deliberate exceptions a week. "President" Wilson rode past yesterday, smiling and looking in excellent health. It seems to take the capital some time to call him Mister Wilson. It is apparent along the street as he goes by that he is regarded as a kind of mysterious President-at-large. Woodrow Wilson did not give the capital any feeling of having finished his work when he left the White House; rather it felt that he had just embarked upon a tremendous enterprise—and this explains, undoubtedly, considerable of the curiosity with which the populace regards him.

Men in public life here are up and about early. Senator, now Judge, Kenyon used to arrive at his office in the Senate Office Building often before seven o'clock in the morning. Sunday morning, when there is a little more quiet around Congress, many are working. They may not move fast as a body, but for hard, exacting work of the routine, driving kind, a Senator or a Congressman has his hands full, and unless he labors about three times as many hours as the expert machinist or union bricklayer, his desk will remain stacked and his waiting rooms constantly full of persistent business callers.

Many a person has looked down at Senator Underwood during the last week and felt that his position was extremely difficult. Having accepted the President's invitation to participate in

the drafting of the arms treaties, he now is more or less obligated to fight for them when many of his Democratic colleagues are opposing. It puts him in a queer position, and at a very low price, for it does not take a great mind to conclude that Senator Underwood personally did not have much opportunity to write the treaties according to his own personal judgment. It seems to a good many looking on that, though it was a gracious and conciliatory act on the part of the President to invite him to share in the treaty negotiation, it would have been the more practical thing for Senator Underwood to thank Mr. Harding and decline, in order squarely to fulfill the position of minority leader in the Senate. If then, after study, he had felt it his duty to oppose, all well and good; if he had felt it incumbent on him to become proponent, his support would have been so much the stronger. At least, he would have been relieved from the queer and anomalous position he holds now. For the time being, he virtually has had to delegate, or allow assumption of, leadership powers, to his colleagues, Senator Robinson, Senator Walsh and others.

The question of the dual personality of United States Senators is thus accentuated. During the week, the Senate Judiciary Committee has been deliberating the same problem with respect to the eligibility of Senator Smoot and Representative Burton, for membership on the President's Allied Debt Refunding Commission. If this would mean that these gentlemen would be Government officers at the same time that they were United States legislators, there would be Constitutional violation. The Judiciary Committee decided that they would be in this situation and were therefore ineligible, Senator Borah and several other Republicans joining the Democrats on the committee in this opinion. The Senate itself will have to decide the matter. Senators and Congressmen understand that its discussion in no way reflects upon the personal fitness or abilities of the appointees.

The fortnight has been one of further

complexity between the President and Congress, his efforts to be careful and sympathetic with the wounded pride of Congress having brought matters almost to an *impasse*. The more the debate has proceeded upon the treaties, the more involved they have become with speculation as to their relation to the League of Nations, and every day has seen fresh comparisons with the Versailles treaty, and arguments on the consistency or inconsistency of the two sets of negotiations. Although it may have looked to the incoming Republican Administration as if the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations were definitely put to sleep at the last election, they constantly reveal their overhanging presence—in reparations, in peace securities, in relations with Germany, in attitudes of foreign powers—signatories to the Versailles pact, and in general consideration which must be given to the unwelcome fact that the rest of the allied world signed the treaty and is vitally concerned with it.

Senator Borah was concluding his masterly opposition to the Four-Power Pacific Treaty the other day when I noticed Senator Edge with a flicker of a smile on his face. Suddenly he arose and interjected a short sentence to the effect that the present Four-Power Treaty involved a legislative situation fairly parallel to that of the League of Nations; that the Republican and Democratic members could hardly reverse their alignment so suddenly. Those were not his words, but the intent was so sharp that Borah smiled broadly and told Senator Edge that he had said the whole say; and Senator Medill McCormick, sitting down in front listening carefully, was so aroused that he petulantly jumped up and announced that Senator Edge had done more to incline his Republican brethren toward the opposition Senator Borah was making than anything that had been said all day.

Senator Edge is a well-meaning, wholesome type of Senator without the political finesse of some of the others. He is very spontaneous and usually hits the nail on the head, regardless of

political consequences. It all sounded very much like the League of Nations, and yet the Republican side, with the exception of Borah, Johnson and a few others, were hotly for it. So he said so; and it made the League of Nations hater, McCormick, quite out of sorts.

Those who fought the Four-Power Treaty did so feeling that the case against it was hopeless. Senator Borah put all of his terse, magnificent delivery into his opposition, and then stated privately that he did not believe the line-up would change, and that the count of noses showed the treaty probably would be ratified with a close vote.

Many persons, fairly experienced in public affairs, at first study approved heartily of this treaty as a measure of peace in the Pacific, as a means of furthering the conference method of settling foreign disputes, as a protection to the United States and a beneficial means of getting rid of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan which the Four-Power Treaty abrogated. However, the natural development has been that the more this treaty was considered the less desirable it appeared, and many who came to speed it remained to criticize and wish it out of the arms group. It perpetuates the Old World system of alliances which the new diplomacy fairly discredited. It is so exclusive as to make the conference, or communicative feature, upon which its proponents rely for its tolerance in the light of a higher diplomacy, nothing more than an old-time exchange of notes of ultimatum, with the results of which the world has long been familiar.

Other nations concerned in the Pacific by virtue of possessions and interests are distinctly on the outside. Holland is mentioned as an after-thought to the treaty, but is not included in its signatories. It embodies the League of Nations principle in implication of words, without its machinery, or concert of powers.

On the other hand, as has been suggested here, an effort has been made to make it sound like brotherhood in foreign relations, and if it is interpreted in that spirit—that is one thing; if it is interpreted according to the old diplomacy of shut alliances and political group against political group, that is another. The vote is expected as this is going to print, and unless something unforeseen develops, it is to pass with a small margin.

President Harding went away both for a rest and because he was tired of Congress and the bonus muddle. I am sure you are tired of reading about it. No particular developments—except that word comes from Speaker Gillett in the South that Republican leaders in Congress need not be too gay in arranging to put through the bonus legislation in a few days before anybody has had time to think about it. The House will pass it with its long-time

certificate feature, upon which ex-soldiers are supposed to borrow from banks if they want to, the Senate will shelve it—and there it will be. That is what is expected.

Secretary Mellon personally appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and told the assembled solemn and worried members that the present bonus

THE Congressional program has been advanced during the fortnight mainly by an agreement upon a form of soldiers' bonus legislation, and by voting upon the first of the arms conference treaties in the Senate.

Introduced in the Senate

In the course of the debate upon the Four Power Treaty, Senator McCumber, North Dakota, Republican, further advanced the idea of an association of nations, submitting a plan.

Senator Harris presented a bill making it unlawful for a carrier to place a wooden car in front of a steel car in a train.

By Senator Bursum, of New Mexico, a bill increasing the pensions of veterans and widows of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

Senator Sterling, acknowledged expert on civil-service reform, introduced legislation requiring all government prohibition enforcement agents to be classified under civil service.

Passed by the Senate

With what was considered a test vote, the Senate rejected—55 to 30—an amendment to the Four Power Treaty offered by Senator Robinson, Democrat. The amendment sought to include in the treaty other nations whose interests were involved. The Senate thereupon voted against an amendment introduced by Senator Walsh, Montana, Democrat, which, in effect, was a rewording of the Robinson proposal; and a similar amendment by Senator Pittman.

The bill of Senator McNary authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to extend time for payment of construction and water charges on Federal irrigation projects.

Appropriation bill for the District of Columbia, providing for the improvement of the water supply, for more public-school facilities, and public parks.

A resolution which would extend for twenty-five years the time limit for the repayment of the loan made to Austria for relief purposes.

Second deficiency appropriation bill, providing, among other matters, for vocational rehabilitation in the veterans' bureau.

Appropriation bills for the Departments of Commerce and Labor.

Introduced in the House

By Representative Beck, a bill requiring railroads to obtain the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission before they could delegate repair work to private shops.

By Mr. Sutherland, delegate to Congress from Alaska, legislation appropriating \$5,000,000 to develop oil and mineral resources of Alaska under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

By Representative Johnson, Washington, chairman Immigration Committee, new naturalization legislation requiring aliens to register annually and pay a fee.

Passed by the House

The appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, carrying \$35,000,000 and including money for continuing free seeds, over which there was considerable contention; total amount about \$4,000,000 less than last year's appropriation.

Second deficiency appropriation bill providing for veterans' bureau.

plan will confuse and hinder the banking situation all over the country. They paid no attention to his advice, but reported the bonus bill according to their own lights.

Secretary Mellon is about as popular with the Ways and Means Committee of Congress as he would be as an official of the Soviet Government. He speaks out from the experience of a hard business man, even in the face of what he knows to be the party dictum. As a proper Republican official he might play up to Republican politics a little, they think, but so far as Congressmen can see, he is getting to be a blind Republican, and a very conservative Secretary of the Treasury.

In fact, the President's Cabinet, individually, has not been getting along any too well with Congress. Postmaster General Hays was not beloved, even by the Republicans who lauded him as Chairman of the Republican organization in the old days. He stuck to his "foolish" notion about merit being of more account than partisanship, which unfortunately kept in the Post Office service some Democrats and kept out Republicans here and there. So they frankly said on the floor of the House that they were right glad to see him go.

Secretary Fall of the Interior was not over popular before he was appointed, on account of his one-sided outlook. He lived and breathed damnation to Mexicans, with considerable asperity of manner in other matters. As Secretary of the Interior he has been dictatorial and not as powerful with the President as many expected from their previous close association. The President has not done exactly as Secretary Fall has told him.

Secretary Hoover never has had a one-party following. He has lovers and haters on both sides. He is not a Secretary to whom Congress can dictate, nor can Congress be depended upon to follow his judgment. It is a popular Cabinet throughout the country, according to reports coming in here. But it is not the kind of Cabinet Congress loves best. It is not easily wheedled—perhaps it does not have enough sympathy with congressional situations. Congress seen from the administrative end does not seem the same; its values are changed.

So will Germany look different to Representative, now Ambassador, Houghton, when he strolls along under the lindens in Berlin; different from the impression given by all the speeches ever made on the floor of the House. The mean average of the German situation probably lies, in truth, half way between the House of Representatives at Washington and Berlin; just as the "government" of the United States undoubtedly is that point half way between the Capitol and the White House end of town.

The Brains of Brazil's Woman Movement

By Roy F. Nash

OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

IT may be imagined with what a pleasant shock the writer picked up a paper in the interior of Santa Catharina, Brazil, one day last August and read a telegram directed to the Secretary of Agriculture congratulating him upon at last having thrown open the doors of his ministry to women employees—a telegram signed by the president of the *Liga para a Emancipação Intellectual da Mulher*. I was traveling with the head of the Rockefeller Foundation at the time, so I asked my companion if he had ever heard of Bertha Lutz, the president of this League for the Intellectual Emancipation of Woman.

"Surely," he replied. "Everybody in Brazil, but you, knows Bertha Lutz. She is the daughter of a distinguished Brazilian doctor who does research work in medical zoology at the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, and Miss Lutz herself is a biologist of ability. I have wanted to send her to the States to study at the expense of the International Health Board for a couple of years, but she is too much interested in this woman's movement."

I made a mental note, and when I returned to Rio some weeks later began inquiring why Bertha Lutz was a household word in the Federal capital. Born in 1894 in Sao Paulo, where her father, a Brazilian of Swiss parentage, directed the Bacteriological Institute for twenty years, she attended the French school in that city as a child, meanwhile acquiring Portuguese from her environment and English from her mother, so that she entered her teens with fluency in four languages.

At seventeen, with her mother, Miss Lutz went to the Continent, spent a year at Leipzig studying the viola, two years in a French college getting her bachelor's degree, traveled in England for another year, and then settled down at the Sorbonne, in Paris, for two years' work in botany, zoology and biological chemistry. She received her *L. es Sc.* (which corresponds to an American Master's degree in science) during the last year of the war, and returned to Brazil in 1918 after an absence of seven years.

Not content to assume the rôle of a Brazilian lady of leisure, Miss Lutz accepted a position in that splendid medical research laboratory of the Federal Government known as the *Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, where she took charge of the biological part of their museum and translated the scientific publications of that learned body into French, German and English. There she was when

a year later the important post of Secretary of the *Museu Nacional* was thrown open in competitive examination to qualified scientific executives. The *Museu Nacional*, be it known, is the Smithsonian of Brazil; a great national museum occupying the former palace of

bureaucracy here, as with us in the States, offers the ripe fruits of political spoil to the henchmen of the victors, and has always been jealously guarded as an exclusively male preserve.

The Brazilian competitive examinations are nothing if not thorough. This *concurso*, conducted like an examination for a doctorate of philosophy, extended over thirty-four days, with both a written and an oral examination in each subject; and covered three languages, history, the natural sciences, geography, constitutional and administrative law, and public accounting. When Miss Lutz appeared as an accredited entrant at the *concurso*, a smile went round the room; but when she walked off handily with the blue ribbon there was consternation. Brazilian gentlemen, however, have inherited one of the finest traditions of courtesy that still survives in this brutal world, and the press soon recovered from its amazement and gallantly conceded all honor where it had been so signally won in fair fight, one against ten.

Most women, having attained an important and exacting post, with other work—the scientific translations of *Oswaldo Cruz*—still coming in to be done by the midnight lamp, would have been content to rest on their oars for a breathing spell. Not so Miss Lutz. She is nothing if not a strategist, and she recognized that the moment when all women were smiling approval, and her name was a familiar subject of conversation over the tea tables, was the time to persuade a few of the more mettlesome to join her in launching a modern woman's movement in Brazil.

In August, 1920, Miss Lutz definitely decided to organize a league which "should bring the need of the emancipation of women before the general public and coordinate all individual efforts tending toward social, political, or economic enfranchisement." Associated with her from the first was Maria Lacerda de Moura, a teacher in a girls' school and the author of a book on education and another under the significant title of "Renovation," one of the few women in Brazil who had taken an advanced stand before the public on educational and labor questions.

Two months later they had enlisted with them some forty hand-picked women and a few men, known to hold sincere convictions regarding women's rights and thought to possess sufficient backbone to take a public stand and suffer the consequences. The new organization was launched under the title,

(Continued on page 16)

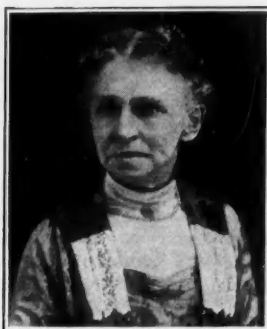


DONA BERTHA LUTZ of Rio de Janeiro, the subject of this article, is the official delegate from Brazil to the Pan-American Conference of Women, at Baltimore, April 20-22. Dona Lutz is also the chosen delegate from the League for the Emancipation of Women, of which she is President and founder.

Other delegates from Brazil will be Senhorita Beatriz Souza de Queiroz, of Sao Paulo, who will represent the Brazilian Y. W. C. A., and Miss Annie d'Armond Marchant, an American who has lived for some time in Brazil and is closely associated with the activities of women in that country.

the Emperors in Rio de Janeiro, covering all fields of natural science, carrying on field investigations in geology, anthropology, mineralogy and allied sciences; publishing important studies; and in general aiming to forward the cause of Science down here as the Museum of Natural History, for instance, does in New York. The secretary of such an institution is the real directing executive, and ten men—engineers, lawyers and scientists—had been admitted to examination for the post.

Up to that time only one woman had succeeded in breaking into a responsible position in Brazilian public life; the



Mrs. Abby Howe Forest



Mrs. Ida Sparks Clarke

Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
Dr. Amy Kaukonen

Mrs. A. K. Gault

Her Honor, the Mayor

HOW many women mayors in the United States? No one can pretend to be certain, because mayors and rumors of mayors spring up on all sides. But from various sources during the past year the *Citizen* has heard of fourteen. There may be more; one or two of these, at this writing, are passing through elections which may result in sending them back to their hearthstones; two or three others, reported in dependable papers, haven't responded to our invitation to come forward and tell us more. Every mother's daughter of them has been so modest that we have had to work overtime to get a few details. If these women are "office-seekers" we testify that they don't sound that way.

They are little towns that these women are governing—which is a very good way to begin. For mayor-ing, like anything else, requires training; and there hasn't been time yet since suffrage for women to take the successive steps in politics and government that usually lead to the mayor's chair in a city. Several of them were nominated "without their knowledge," and one gets an impression on the one hand of men suddenly waking up to the discovery that a very good way out of their troubles had suddenly been revealed, and on the other of women very quietly accepting new obligations. "After the polls closed," writes Mrs. Abby Howe Forest of Thayer, Kansas, "we were a sober group of women, but realizing that if we withdrew we would be doing an injustice to the woman's cause we decided to qualify and do our level best. We were elected on a non-political ticket; there were no great reform questions at issue—we were free to carry out our own ideas of government. I might say that our election was due to the fact that in small towns men best fitted for public office often refuse to serve, on the plea that they will hurt their business. We had no business to hurt, but we soon found out that certain favors as to appointment were expected of us. . . . We are elected for two years and thus

far are receiving encouragement and support from the best citizens of our little city."

You notice that "we." It wasn't merely a mayor in Thayer, but a whole council of women that was elected last April. The same thing happened in Jackson, out in Wyoming's northwest corner—still earlier; for last spring the "petticoat government," with Mrs. Grace Miller as mayor, was re-elected. Pearl Williams, the girl marshal, declined to serve again; and in a long-distance telephone interview published in the *Cheyenne State Leader*, she is credited with saying that the town was so quiet it didn't need a marshal any more. From a Jackson visitor we learn that this group of women devoted much attention to pure water, substituting pipes from the mountain spring for an open ditch which accommodated many other things besides water supply. Just good housekeeping, that. Then, the cemetery was formerly so badly planned that it was necessary to carry the dead nearly half a mile; the woman council has fixed that—and paid off a mortgage on the property. Ordinary humanity.

Mrs. Miller, the mayor, is the wife of a retired cattleman; the others are wives of ranchers and merchants; one runs a hotel, and they total a good lot of children among them. No complaints have been heard here of neglected families.

Minnesota has the distinction of having three women mayors—Mrs. D. C. Pierce of Goodhue; Mrs. A. K. Gault of St. Peter and Mrs. Ida Sparks Clarke of Cokato.

Mrs. Pierce, the first woman mayor in the state, thought her "story" wouldn't matter because she was just standing for reelection and might be defeated. She said there were several factions against her—including whisky and pool-room groups, which is an expressive way, after all, of telling what sort of mayor she has been for the past year.

Mrs. Gault is the daughter of the town's first mayor. She had a taste of

pioneering as a country school-teacher in that snow-drifted region, but has spent most of her married life in Omaha—a busy compound of wifehood and motherhood, club, Red Cross, D. A. R., League of Women Voters and church work. The office of mayor in St. Peter is "no-party" and her support came from both men and women. So far the outstanding feature of her administration has been "enforcement of the Federal prohibition law."

Mrs. Clarke, who was appointed mayor by an all-men council when the man elected mayor refused to qualify, repeats the same note of youthful school-teaching and of insistence on strict enforcement of prohibition. She was a charter member of the W. C. T. U. of Dakota Territory, its president for twelve years, and a member of its first Suffrage Association. An ardent Republican, she stumped the state for Harding.

Cleaning up, with emphasis on bootlegging and gambling, is the keynote also of the two extremes—Mrs. Mary McFadden of Magnetic Spring, Ohio, aged eighty, who is reported to be substitute for a mayor wintering in Florida; and Dr. Amy Kaukonen, aged twenty-three, the new mayor of Fairport, Ohio. Young Dr. Kaukonen has been making a considerable stir. This town of Fairport is excellently located on the shores of Lake Erie for the business of bootlegging, and, of course, when a mere girl with no evidence of having "notions," went in, it looked very easy for the bootlegging ring. It hasn't been easy; it won't be. Dr. Kaukonen, the youngest graduate of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, calmly appointed herself to all the offices at her command: as chief of police she arrests bootleggers; as expert chemist to analyze drugs, etc.—she analyzes; and as a board of health she pronounces against them. When she was up for election Dr. Kaukonen said: "I have no platform, but . . . if I am elected I will do all in my power to

(Continued on page 19)

The Jungle Lady

By Mildred Adams

SHE proved very elusive, and only after hours of adventurous searching was she captured and seated firmly at a tiny tea-table of Ship's Inn. The firelight outlined aquiline nose and sensitive mouth, painting her slender face till she looked like some vivid, high-bred tropic princess.

"Yes, we sail Wednesday," she was saying. "My fourth season in British Guiana." The lure of the open lilted in her voice, and her eyes glowed with an enthusiasm that was exciting and contagious.

"Is it real tropics? And are there monkeys, and choking vines, and gorgeous birds, and monster snakes?"

She nodded blithely. "All those, and more. But don't shudder. You haven't any idea how interesting and how beautiful snakes, and lizards, and all the rest of them are. You would get used to the actual feel of them in no time. The only way to pose them is to hold them still with one hand, and draw them with the other."

"Alive? Of course they are!" she laughed merrily.

"That's the value of the drawings. Half the time, when museum collectors capture a rare lizard they plunge him frantically into alcohol and rush home to study him. He is then an isolated specimen, shocked to death, and completely detached from his home surroundings. Often his coloring changes, not to speak of his expression, and his jaw drops so it is impossible to tell how he used it. It's only alive that you can hope to get his true character. Look at this, for example."



Miss Isabel Cooper

She held up a drawing of the head of a huge frog, done with such exquisite skill that his bold, bright eye seemed quite capable of winking at an admirer.

"He was a hard one." She regarded him fondly. "Frogs fill themselves with air, you know, so they are too big to hold firmly, and then without warning they blow it out and jump before you can tighten your fingers. And you may never capture the same one again."

"No, I wasn't a naturalist at all. I wasn't even a good student, and the only things I was interested in at Bryn Mawr were history, and the movements of people. Then I studied art, and did some work with stagecraft. My first trip to the Station was so fascinating that I was delighted to be allowed to go again."

"By the way, you asked the Station's full name. It's the Tropical Research Station of the New York Zoological Society. Mr. William Beebe is the chief. You know about him. He's done that wonderful monograph on pheasants, and some charming zoological magazine essays."

"The expedition is studying tropic animal life in its own home. It first makes an animal survey of the country, then studies the individual and its habits, draws it, photographs its haunts, learns every detail of food, shelter, mating, its entire life from birth to death. It takes patience, accuracy, close observation, and unflagging interest. It's good work for a woman, and fascinating beyond words if you like it."

There was no doubt that she did. Her wide gray eyes sparkled and burned, and her fine skin was flushed with the ardor of her enthusiasm.

"The camp? It sounds wild and rough, doesn't it? In reality we are comfortable, even luxurious. A gold-mining company left us a big house which we use as a laboratory. We live in tents. Mr. Beebe believes that you can do your best work only when you are free from unnecessary labor and annoyance. We have plenty of servants, black of course, and they take care of all the details of housework, cooking, laundry, etc."

"We have excellent food. The country abounds with the most delicate birds, better than quail or partridge or any of the fine fowl you have here. And wonderful fish. Then we eat venison, and wild pig, and monkey—"

She laughed. "It does sound strange. Lots of our English visitors won't touch it. Some of them are evo-

lutionists, and say they'd feel like cannibals, and others aren't, but shrink from it. There's no reason why they should. Monkeys are clean beasts, except in zoos. They live entirely on nuts, and fruits, and berries. They taste like fine rabbit."



From a painting by Isabel Cooper

Leaf-cutting ants carrying cassia petals on Kartabo beach, British Guiana

This girl, who holds lizards, snakes and frogs as though they were geometric solids, and talks of British Guiana as familiarly as though it were Main Street, is Miss Isabel Cooper, official artist with the Tropical Research Station. She is still in her twenties, and is so modest about her own work that it was necessary to go to other sources to gauge its unique value.

The Natural History Museum of New York recently held an exhibition of her remarkable plates. They have a fidelity to detail, and an accuracy of line and color, which makes them valuable contributions to the science of zoology. In addition, they are distinguished by a life-like quality seldom found in scientific drawings, a quality which makes you feel that you are seeing, not a specimen, but a living animal with a personality and a history of its own. They are really portraits of each individual rather than mere diagrams of the species. They are the result of high artistic ability, enthusiastic interest and a vivid imagination. They inspire you with an intense curiosity about the lives of such odd animals. By introducing zoology and the general public to each other in such a manner, Miss Cooper is rendering to both a rare and distinguished service.

Editorially Speaking

The Senate Doth Protest Too Much

AGAIN the country has been urged by the Church Federation, the Council for the Limitation of Armament, what remains of the League to Enforce Peace and other agencies to let its wishes be known in Washington concerning the ratification of the treaties emanating from the recent conference. Again the nation and the world have been subjected to the torture of a discussion that comes from the everywhere and arrives in the nowhere.

Says Mr. Tardieu in the *Echo National* with some evidence of gloating: "President Harding took all the precautions President Wilson was accused of not taking," yet behold the American Senate!

Senators Johnson and Borah (Republican) to whom Japan looms large and treacherous, see in the Four-Power Treaty a deep-dyed plot to defend the imperialism of Great Britain and Japan with the lives of American youth and the fortunes of American elders. Senator Lodge (Republican), making desperate attempts to defend the Treaty, says it doesn't bind us or anyone else to anything; it is only an agreement to talk and no one needs be bound by the outcome; whereupon Senator Reed (Democrat) of Missouri, the world's champion for long-endurance oratory, asks in return, Why, if it means nothing, should it be ratified? Senator Robinson (Democrat), enjoying the gibe, takes pleasure in commenting on Senator Lodge's "Little League of Nations," and while this foolishness goes on, the country waits with rising indignation rapidly approaching its limit.

The truth is that the treaty-making power has never worked on ball bearings in this country. The President may negotiate treaties but the Senate may reject them afterward, and from George Washington to Warren G. Harding there has been trouble whenever a treaty has appeared upon the scene. Even President Harding gently confesses that he doesn't think of the Senate now as he did when he was in it, and another President was being pestered by its unending debate over the use of words which to some meant War with a big W, and to others Peace with a big P.

A majority of Congress and the President may put the country into war, but the President and two-thirds of the Senate alone can put us into peace. Surely the circumstances plead that peace and war should stand upon the same basis and that both Houses should ratify treaties. Where's the improvement? The House is elected every second year. It responds to public opinion; the Senate is too well protected from public opinion to reflect it.

The country has had more than a hundred years of observation of the treaty-making power as defined by the Constitution. It is a painful, inefficient, disturbing process which makes for unrest at home and contempt abroad. It is time to reject that method and try another. If spreading the authority over the entire Congress does not bring relief to a bored world, perhaps the President's powers should have attention next. Why go on suffering annual tortures from a Senate which thinks it is a House of Lords in the Middle Ages?

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Where Are the Pioneers?

ON page 7 of the last issue you will find the story of a woman who, merely because she was a woman, couldn't write under her own name in her own country. In the United States, "where women can work," there is still a writing field which women have hardly entered—the field of newspaper editorials. At the 1922 luncheon of the Women's Press Club in New York the President, Mrs. Haryot Holt Dey, announced it as the Club's next ideal to see a woman editorial writer on the staff of every great news-

paper in the country. Margaret Sullivan, one such woman, was referred to from the platform, and there was a rumor in one end of the room that there had once been a woman in that capacity on a California paper—with foreign politics as a specialty. There may be others, but certainly they are exceptional.

A newspaper editor present said he would have no prejudice against women editorial writers if any offered; that in his time a newspaper office had changed from all men to largely women, and he would be willing to see the transformation completed. Doubtless there would be thick prejudice in some offices—a prejudice at least against the unfamiliar; but it would yield eventually. The first move must be made by women pioneers: they must first acquire authority through study of political and economic matters, and then urge their claims—for as long as need be.

At that point the observation made by Professor Carl Van Doren of Columbia at the same luncheon would apply: He said that it is largely women's fault if they still occupy secondary positions to men in cases where the distinction is in sex, not in ability, and exhorted women to a constructive discontent and a complete abandonment of grateful submissiveness.—V. R.

American or Married?

A RECENTLY reported case that pushes home the absurdity of a married woman's sharing her husband's citizenship, is that of Mrs. Jacob Landau of New York. A young woman, she had just concluded her law course and, duly qualified, was ready to begin her career when she committed the indiscretion of marrying a man who is a British subject. Immediately the American citizenship to which she had been born disappeared, and with it her right to practise law. Further, Mrs. Landau had an opportunity to go abroad for a trip, but is afraid to risk that lest when she is ready to return the English quota may be filled. An attempt is being made to secure the passage of a special bill in the state legislature to cover Mrs. Landau's case, but the real cure must lie in Federal law. The Curtis-Rogers bill, introduced in the Senate some time ago, would do the work and deserves endorsement.

A Demonstration Dance

"CORRECT Dance Night—promoted, supervised and all proceeds go to the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago—Harmon's Dreamland;" that bit of advertising, with its rather startling association of names, indicates a unique piece of public housekeeping.

For many years the Juvenile Protective Association fought the dance halls—reporting or prosecuting the managers of halls where conduct was indecent or where liquor was sold. During the war, the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, which has always worked in close harmony with the Juvenile Protective Association, became very friendly with the National Ball Room Proprietors and Managers Association. And as a result of the persistent work of these affiliated organizations, the proprietor of "Dreamland," one of the largest dance halls in Chicago, recently came to the Association with the suggestion that "Dreamland" give a big dance for and with the Association. For a long time "Dreamland" had been conducted with entire propriety; the Director of the Association, Miss Jessie F. Binford, accepted the offer and the dance was arranged.

About fifteen hundred people were present; other dance halls in the city sent competitive teams; and the dance was considered a great success. It realized the ideal set for it by Miss Binford in a letter to Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, presi-

dent of the Association, in which she says that the event should be made "an appreciation of what the dance hall men of Chicago are sincerely trying to do to make public dancing safe and wholesome recreation for our young people. . . . For the last year," she adds, "we have worked in close cooperation with them and this dance is to be a public demonstration of high standards in dancing, music supervision and regulation."

Mrs. Bowen points the moral for other communities in a telling phrase—"It shows how much more can be done by cooperation than by prosecutions."

A Glimpse of Gandhi

IT is possible some readers of the *Citizen* may be interested in what follows. When the press began telling the world about the peaceful Gandhi revolution in India by non-cooperation, I was haunted by the thought that I had seen the man in South Africa, but my memory was confused and I was uncertain. I did not take time to consult the diary I had then kept. Recently, reading of his arrest, I determined to refresh my memory and was a bit surprised at what I read. I quote from my diary:

September, 1911, Johannesburg: "An English lady insisted upon giving me a letter of introduction to an Indian in Johannesburg, assuring me that I would not regret any trouble taken to make his acquaintance. By the time I arrived here I had forgotten what she had told me about him and I was not particularly interested to meet him, but I sent the letter nevertheless and asked him to call upon me at the hotel if convenient at a stated time. At the hour named a pretty, intelligent young Russian Jewess called and explained that she was Mr. Gandhi's secretary and that no Indian was permitted to enter a hotel to call upon a guest."

"A prominent lawyer to whom I told the tale offered the use of his office for the purpose of an interview, so again I wrote, stating the time and place when I would be glad to receive him. Again the pretty little Jewess came to the lawyer's office to say that Mr. Gandhi had come but the elevator operator refused to take him up and he would not so far demean himself as to walk when the European was carried. This challenged my curiosity and I told the young girl to tell him to go back to his office and that I would call upon him."

"Directly Miss Cameron and I, escorted by the secretary, were on our way. She took us into quarters apparently occupied exclusively by Indians. We found his office much the same as any of the less prosperous sort. The outer room was filled with Indians awaiting their turn to consult Mr. Gandhi, who was a lawyer. We found the man seated behind an American desk—a small very black man with his head wrapped in a very white turban. He was not particularly prepossessing in appearance, but we soon engaged him in conversation and were amazed at his excellent and correct English; he was a gentleman. He told us that he had been in prison because he had evaded signing a registration paper which is made compulsory for all Indians for police purposes. He then spoke of his hope that India would be independent one day. His eyes lighted with an inner fire and he spoke with such fervor that we recognized that we were in the presence of no ordinary man. Directly he quoted from the Declaration of Independence, from Emerson and Longfellow. Proud, rebellious, humiliated, he may earn his livelihood by law, but he dreams of naught but India's independence."

"Is the ostracism suffered by the Indians due to the color of their skins, their poverty, the kind of labor they perform, or what? That I cannot answer, but it is clear that the South African world makes no distinction between the educated and the uneducated."

"When a lawyer quoting Emerson is forbidden to call upon a guest at a hotel, to ride in an elevator in a public building, and is compelled to report his movements to the police, there may be reasons for the rules that we do not

know; but, said we to each other as we wended our way back to the hotel, we can at least understand that given a proud enough spirit and a long enough treatment of that kind and a revolutionist is created. If we are not greatly mistaken Gandhi is such a man."

I think his theory of non-cooperation had not yet been developed. At least I remember nothing of it in his conversation. The impression that remained was that I had for the first time in my life seen a genuine fanatic.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Relief for Austria—At Last?

IT is earnestly to be hoped that the unanimous passage by the Senate of the Lodge resolution to extend the American loan to Austria means the end of a tragically disgraceful business. The resolution provides for the suspension of our claims for twenty-five years, provided the other principal creditors will do the same, and this will leave the way open for a new loan. There need be small concern about the other creditors—they have been ready a long time. The United States has had the chief responsibility for the delay that has meant starvation in Austria. And unless the House acts promptly help may come too late—so terrible a picture of ruin do all who return from Austrian visits paint. And this—not because our Congress is still fighting the war; not because it is callous to human misery or takes delight in suffering—but because of technicalities complicated with lack of a positive dynamic motive.

As Mrs. Vanderlip explained in the *Citizen* for January 28, it was never intended that our relief loan to Austria, which enabled her to purchase \$24,000,000 worth of flour, should be included with the Allied war debts. But it got in, somehow. How get it out? Very difficult—to start it; but it *could* have been done, much earlier—saving thousands. Legal machinery, rules and regulations are necessary for the conduct of government, of course; but they shouldn't be allowed to run it, at the expense of humanity. Painfully often the cart does seem to get before the horse in governmental matters—with a red-tape harness too.—V. R.

Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers

IN the death of Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, reported in the last issue of the *CITIZEN* just as we were going to press, the National American Woman Suffrage Association lost the treasurer who had served with devoted loyalty and thorough competence during the past eight years, worked with it in the last hard campaign and shared in the victory. During her incumbency of the office about \$500,000 passed through her hands. She was also, during the war, treasurer of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, handling \$150,000 in aid of that work, and found time besides for work with the Land Army and other forms of women's war service.

All her life Mrs. Rogers was devoted to religious and social causes. She graduated at Michigan University and was one of the founders there of Sorosis, the first of the women's organizations in that institution. During the ten years her husband was president of Northwestern University, she lived in Chicago: she was president of the Fortnightly, then the leading women's organization of that city, and was also instrumental in the founding of Northwestern University Settlement House in Chicago. For a number of years her husband—now United States Circuit Judge—was dean of the Yale Law School, and during her residence in New Haven Mrs. Rogers took a deep interest in the Lowell House, serving on its Board of Trustees; and was a chief promoter of the Model Tenement Houses in that city. She was a member of the Women's University Club of New York, of the American Economics Association and of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Hers is a record of ceaseless activity for the betterment of the life about her, and her fellow-workers pay her the fine compliment of saying that she never failed in shouldering all of her part of a burden. She will be deeply missed in all the activities with which she was connected.

What the American Woman Thinks

Women Not Wanted

BY MARGARET LADD FRANKLIN

"DOES any one imagine that the foremost law school in the state would be closed to women if New York were a suffrage state?" This rhetorical question was asked by the *New Republic* in an editorial of September 30, 1916. Since that time New York has become a suffrage state, the whole country has become a suffrage country, yet "the foremost law school in the state"—that of Columbia University—is no less tightly closed to women than it ever was. (Or, rather, it is no less tightly closed to them than it was in 1916. The door did open a crack some years before that, when women were admitted to regular law-school courses during the six weeks' summer session. It has remained open at just that angle.)

Lawyers, of course, are by tradition conservative, but they are also, according to tradition, gifted with a sense of logic. One might have supposed that the logic of the situation with regard to women and the school would have forced its way into the consciousness of the law professors even though their instinctive conservatism tried to shut it out. The case is very simple. Women are allowed to practise law in New York State. Some women do practise it. Good lawyers are better than bad, and nothing is more important for the production of good lawyers than a good law school. The Columbia Law School is the best in the state, and it is neither fair to women nor fair to the community that this one best law school should make it a principle to admit no women as students.

What does the law faculty say on the subject? Their attitude is a puzzle. In the first place it must be remembered that the law school is part of Columbia University, and that the University in all its other parts makes no distinctions whatever on the score of sex.

The members of the law faculty, then, have the phenomenon of co-education constantly before their eyes. They know that the general policy of the university is to serve the needs of women as well as of men, and they know that in the highly specialized, expensive graduate and professional schools a doubling of classes in order to separate the men from the women would be quite impossible. Do they dissent from the general opinion that the education of women is desirable and that co-education is not undesirable, or do they consider that, while these statements are true where other studies are concerned, they fail to hold

—or one of them fails to hold—when it comes to the study of law? The faculty consists of discrete individuals, and probably some of them occupy one of these positions and some another. (Incidentally, it would be unfair not to mention that there is a substantial minority which would admit women forthwith if it had its way.) But the favorite justification of the faculty as a whole is a most ingenious one. Their method is to avoid all mention of the primary issues by shifting responsibility for excluding women upon the men students, present and prospective. The men, it is said, dislike the thought of women invading their law school—they dislike it so much that many of

What Governments Say to Women

By Alice Duer Miller

(The law compels a married woman to take the nationality of her husband.)

I. IN TIME OF WAR

Help us. Your country needs you;

Show that you love her,

Give her your men to fight,

Ay, even to fall;

The fair, free land of your birth,

Set nothing above her,

Not husband nor son,

She must come first of all.

II. IN TIME OF PEACE

What's this? You've wed an alien,

Yet you ask for legislation

To guard your nationality?

We're shocked at your demand.

A woman when she marries

Takes her husband's name and nation:

She should love her husband only,

What's a woman's native land?

By permission of Geo. H. Doran Co.

them would seek refuge in Harvard rather than put up with such a thing; and the invading body of women would be too small to compensate for the loss in men.

Isn't this rather fantastic? Suppose that three-quarters of the young men now at Columbia declare vociferously that they don't want women playing in their yard—it doesn't by any means follow that a single one of these same young men, who have probably chosen Columbia rather than Harvard chiefly because Columbia happens to be in New York and Harvard in Cambridge, would have chosen differently had there been a few women in the case. The faculty's assertion is of course incapable of disproof, just as it is incapable of proof, but there are certain facts that point away from it. Take the case of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. That school opened in 1893 and from the very first was co-educational. In those days there was a strong prejudice

against the mere idea of a woman doctor, and the prejudice against women in medical class-rooms with men must have been incomparably greater than any corresponding prejudice that exists to-day. Yet the Johns Hopkins Medical School sprang at once into fame and was for many years, if it is not still, the leading medical school in the country.

The argument that the admission of women would lead to overcrowding is of course a flat contradiction of the assertion that it would result in a net loss in numbers, but this argument has also been used—by the students, in momentary forgetfulness of the rôle of refugees assigned to them by their faculty. Even apart from its incompatibility with the other argument, what does this one amount to? Both sides are agreed that the number of women applicants would be small, and overcrowding could easily be avoided by a slight raising of the standard of scholarship. Incidentally, women attending law schools are apt to be a picked lot, above rather than below the average of the student body. (This is natural, since the way is not yet smooth for the woman lawyer, and women don't as a rule go in for a legal career unless they are pretty sure of their own inclination and their own abilities.) Dr. Edgar F. Smith, for many years provost of the University of Pennsylvania, wrote in reply to an inquiry:

I can say to you officially that the University of Pennsylvania has been admitting women to its Law School on equal terms with men since 1885. No complaint has ever come from any of the professors or from the students. I have been informed that all of the girls have done remarkably well.

And Dean Hall of the Chicago University Law School wrote as follows:

I think there is no doubt that the average grades of the women are above the average grades of the men; and that a very much larger percentage of women graduates receive degrees with honor than do the men.

In 1917 forty prominent New York lawyers subscribed their names to this statement:

We, the undersigned, realizing through experience and observation how close is the connection between law school training and professional achievement, believe that the benefits of sound legal instruction should not be denied to any qualified students, and therefore submit that the Columbia Law School should open its doors to women on equal terms with men.

Other attempts have been made upon the conscience of the law faculty. Barnard College has petitioned, the Women's City Club has petitioned. Several newspapers, particularly the *Tribune*

and the *Evening Post*, have attacked the subject editorially. Last spring the *New York Law Journal* devoted two columns (the whole of its editorial space in one issue) to a complete summing up of the case. Even the trustees of the University, though unwilling to force the reform upon the law faculty, have let it be understood that they favor it; President Butler, speaking of the matter in an address to Barnard students, said: "I have plead with them [the faculty] in vain."

Of course it is only a question of time, and I believe the professors have at least begun to feel uncomfortable. But the sooner the reform comes the better, and I wonder whether an offer of pecuniary compensation would not hasten its arrival. Such things have been. How was it that women came to be admitted to the medical school at the Johns Hopkins fifteen years before any other branch of that institution took notice of their existence? Simply because Miss Mary Garrett raised a fund of half a million dollars (\$400,000 of which she contributed herself) and offered it to the university trustees for the establishment of the school, the gift being conditioned upon women's receiving exactly the same privileges as men. Cornell is coeducational throughout because of the contingent gift made in 1872 by Henry W. Sage. And only a few years ago \$80,000, given by the late Mr. Breckenridge of Texas, pried open for women the doors of Columbia's medical school, the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The price of educational opportunities for women must surely have gone down in these days, with the decline of anti-feminist prejudice, and it might easily be that a very moderate sum would turn the trick at once in the case of the Columbia Law School. Wouldn't some few women—and men—of means like to get together and try the experiment?

Just as some industries such as coal and iron are called the key industries, so law might be called the key profession. Every advance made by women in the law has both a practical and a symbolic importance.

What is Education?

By MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER

AN army of children forever follow the sun as it moves around the world, from crowded city homes to lonely prairies, all on their way to school, and all young minds are filled with two questions: What can I *be* and what can I *do*? Education ought to be the answer to those questions. Education ought to be a preparation for life, both the life of the spirit and the life of the citizen which is related to the world of men in which we live. As are our ideals in Education, so will our civilization be—Greece, Rome, Palestine, Ger-

many, France, each expressed a national ideal. Ideals are the molds into which life pours itself, but they can be cultivated only through activity. If we teach destroying ideals, society will go to pieces. In times when great national ideals are taught, society leaps forward and we have high achievements.

On the one side education, then, prepares us to preserve our own lives, equips us to enjoy the pleasures of the mind and inner life, to build our bodies, to play our part in work. On the other side, it is society's supreme effort to preserve itself. It looks to the future. It says, when all of us are dead and gone, this rising generation shall carry on our work to greater success. It is the one most altruistic effort, for its fruition lies all in the future.

The thing all human beings are most interested in is other human beings. Therefore the first thing we ought to teach is race experience—whither mankind has been moving; how far he is on the way; how each one of us is related



to that progress; who and what manner of men have been the leaders. This is history with vision, not a mere record of events, but a stirring drama. It includes literature and art, by which men in all ages have tried to reveal themselves.

The second thing we all want to know is the universe in which we live—and this is science—some broad, general view of which every intelligent person must have. The sense of the law and order of the universe involves both reverence and ethics.

The American school system is working toward these ideals, but the great national illiteracy revealed in war time has shown us our failures. The rural schools suffer most. We have got to develop a national ideal, a national standard by which every child in the United States will have his fair chance for this preparation for life. It is the things that build up life, not those that destroy it that deserve our first attention. Our national government is behind other civilized countries in that we are the only one that has no Department of Education. Such a department should not interfere with or dominate state and local work, but should be a fostering and helping hand, as the Department of Agriculture is now in its own field.

A South American Poetess

THE Pan-American Conference to be held in Baltimore next month will bring together a very interesting group of women from the different Spanish-American countries, whom their North American sisters will feel it a privilege to meet. And these will be representative of a much larger group of women scattered all over Central and South America, who are doing admirable work. One of these is Gabriela Mistral. This is the pen name of Lucila Godoy Alcayaza, the leading poetess of Chile, whose fame during the past few years has spread throughout Latin America and Spain.

Born at Vicuna, Chile, April 7, 1889, she was betrothed in early youth to a young man who proved unworthy. She gave him up, but has never married, devoting herself instead to good works. For years she was a country school teacher. More recently, owing to the interest aroused by her poetry, she was appointed principal of the high school in Santiago.

Three of Gabriela Mistral's poems are published in a recent issue of *El Maestro* (The Teacher), the magazine published for the use of teachers and schools by the Mexican Government's Department of Education. One, entitled "Little Feet," emphasizes touchingly the need of better care for poor children—a subject that is attracting the attention of public-spirited women in every country. The second I have translated for the readers of the *Woman Citizen*.

Hymn to the Tree

O brother tree, fast fixed in earth

By gray hooks 'neath the soil that lie.

Yet rearing thy bright brow aloft.

With earnest yearning for the sky!

Pitiful make me towards the dross

Whose mire supports me, low and dumb;

Yet never let the memory sleep

Of that blue land from which I come!

Thou to the traveller dost announce,

O tree, thy gentle presence near,

By thy refreshing, far-flung shade

And by thy fragrant atmosphere.

So let my presence be revealed

Amid life's fields, where'er I be,

By my warm, gentle influence,

Shed over others silently.

* * *

O tree wherein the pulse of life

So tranquil beats, through peaceful hours,

The fever of the century

With deep unrest consumes my powers.

Make me serene, make me serene

With noble calmness, brave and bright,

Such as a breath of the divine

Gave to the Grecian marbles white!

* * *

Tree that where'er thy strong trunk stands,

On hill or plain, in every place,

Takest the self-same attitude

Of sheltering and protective grace—

So may my soul, in each estate—

Youth, age, joy, grief, what'er befall—

Still hold the self-same attitude

Of love unchanging, love to all!

The third, "The Poem of the Mother," is perhaps the finest picture ever given of the thoughts and feelings of a prospective mother—a wonderful thing to have been written by a childless woman.

Gabriela Mistral is said by the Chileans to be a woman of the loveliest character. She is so modest that she has hitherto resisted all the persuasions of her friends to collect her poems into a volume. The public demand for this is growing so strong, however, that it will probably soon be done.—A. S. B.

The Brains of Brazil's Woman Movement

(Continued from page 9)

"The League for the Intellectual Emancipation of Women," with Miss Lutz as President and Maria de Moura as secretary for the interior, as she lived up country. The qualification "intellectual" was a concession to the latter's interest in education and her skepticism about political action, but it was soon dropped.

Almost immediately the woman's

movement leaped into the limelight, and occupied an amount of space in the journals of the capital which is nothing less than astounding. On October 27, the University of Rio de Janeiro threw open all positions on its teaching and executive staff to women. On October 29, Mauricio de Lacerda introduced a bill in the House of Representatives designed to give the vote to "all women above the age of twenty-one who can read and write"—that is, to give them exactly the same terms as men. The bill was never reported out of committee, but while it was being considered the press had published interviews with dozens of public men and women, and the fight was on. On January 22, 1921, the Brazilian Ambassador at Rome raised the issue of admitting women authors into the Brazilian Academy of Letters, the "company of forty immortals," and the League threw itself into that fray.

A perfect stream of articles poured from the pen of Bertha Lutz, who in addition to her duties at the Museum and her translations for the *Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, had now taken on the labor of supplying Brazilian legislators with their ammunition for speeches whenever any question concerning women or children came up before either house of the Federal Government. In December appeared an article by her in one of the medical journals on "The Limits Imposed on the Individual Activity of Woman by Biologic Factors," which was extensively reprinted by the press; and another on "The Rights of Woman and the League of Nations." In January appeared her article on "The House of Mothers," which the city of Lyons, in France, has established for the protection of motherhood whether within or without the sanction of legal marriage. As President of the League, she brought before the Superior Council of Public Instruction the necessity of secondary schools for girls which will enable them to prepare for the University; and Miss Lutz was the first woman to be admitted by that governing body to the examining boards for high schools. No question arose concerning the employment of women or the extension of their rights, from Buenos Aires to Pará, that the League didn't take a leading part in the public discussion.

On May 11, 1921, the question of votes for women was again introduced in the Committee on Constitution and Diplomacy of the Senate as an amendment to the Federal Constitution, by Senator Justo Chermont, of Pará. For tactical reasons, this was abandoned as an amendment, and reintroduced on October 28 by Nogueira Penido e Bethencourt, Jr., as a bill; and Miss Lutz has steered it successfully through the first committee stage, which is equivalent to the first reading in the Chamber.

The question of just how soon the

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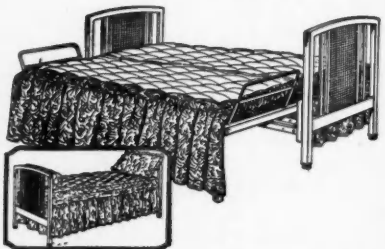
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vote will be won by literate Brazilian women is not as important as the fact that the *Liga* is constantly educating the Brazilian public, feeding the press a brand of feminism that squares with the finest traditions of the woman's movement in Europe and America.

The Book Shelf

MR. FRANK A. VANDERLIP has done a great service in bringing the actual condition of affairs in European countries so vividly to our consciousness in his new book "What Next in Europe?" (Harcourt, Brace).

If every member of the Senate should read this book, there would be less loose talk in that august body about the relations of the United States to her European neighbors.

After spending five months in visiting fifteen countries, conferring with statesmen, financiers, labor leaders and educators, Mr. Vanderlip not only draws a picture of distress that is based on facts, but has made carefully studied suggestions of practical help.

He found a Europe in which economic barriers have resulted from the breaking up of great empires into many new states. As a consequence, prosperity has been wiped out, production dried up, trade paralyzed and no means of payment has been left for necessary food except the endless printing of money, which only adds more weight to the burden of misery.

The application of the principle of self-determination, fundamentally right and just he believes, has proved a great curse in its application in the Peace Treaties, where economic consequences were not sufficiently considered. While Mr. Vanderlip believes that the Paris Treaties have worked great harm in their lack of economic foresight, he adds that the only permanent agency for recuperation is the League of Nations. "The world is ripe for a new type of statesmanship, one that comprehends the unity of interest among different nations—in Geneva are the most promising signs of this new statesmanship."

Mr. Vanderlip sees little hope for the rehabilitation of Europe unless the United States is willing to help. He points out the peculiar advantages which this country possesses "through its experience, which no other nation has had, in free communication, cooperation between states, and in governing large numbers of people and wide territory."

He admits that it is quite possible for the United States to isolate itself and be self-supporting.

"We can concentrate our wealth and efforts in America alone and be self-sufficient and self-supporting and be careless of the fate of the rest of the world, but in doing so we shall lose our own soul."

"The greatest opportunity to benefit humanity that ever came to a nation is ours. Will we perform the service or as a nation shall we fail?"

"The great mass of intelligent opinion in this country must awaken to the knowledge that without us Europe may perish."—G. F. B.

What Is Social Case Work? by Mary Richmond (Russell Sage Foundation, 1922): Every social worker, every socially minded citizen, and a great many citizens not socially minded, have asked, and answered, that question.

And the answers, whether clear or foggy, intelligent or prejudiced, kindly or not, have always provoked discussion.

Miss Richmond answers it authoritatively, and her reply is valuable and conclusive. Her volume is short, sympathetic and very readable. It carries new inspiration to the professional, and to the lay reader it brings a real grasp of the what and why and how of those amazing problems which confront the craftsmen-in-humans called "social workers."—M. A.

If I May, by A. A. Milne (E. P. Dutton): A collection of short essays by the author of "Mr. Pim Passes By" and "Dover Road." They range in theme from dinner difficulties to a pungent satire on imperialistic "honor"; all delightful.



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Women Citizens at Work

THE Connecticut League of Women Voters in cooperation with Trinity College is to hold a School of Citizenship open to men and women, April 6 to 8, at Hartford. This school is planned along the same lines as the successful school held last October with the cooperation of Yale University, but while the Yale School focused on foreign relations and the Washington Conference, the Trinity School is to focus on efficient government.

The program for the School has been arranged by the Citizenship Department of the Connecticut League, Miss Mary Bulkley, Chairman; Mrs. F. L. C. Kitchelt, Director, and by a committee from the college consisting of President Ogilby, Professor Humphrey and Professor Dadourian.

President Ogilby will open the school Thursday afternoon, April 6, with a greeting from the college, and members of the faculty will take a leading part in the three days' program. Some of the subjects are, "Modern Democracy," "Venal Voting," "Campaign Funds and Corrupt Practices," "Progress in Science and Politics," "Sanitation for Schools and Health for Children," "The District System of School Management."

At the Friday morning session the topic will be the reorganization of state administration, presented by Mr. J. P. Chamberlain, of Columbia University, and the Hon. Thomas W. Russell, of the Connecticut General Assembly; and at the Friday evening session Professor Odell Shepard, discussing "The Changing Heroine in Fiction," will be followed by Miss Julia O'Connor of the International Electrical Workers, on "The Changing Heroine in Industry." At the luncheon which concludes the school on Saturday, Judge Jean Norris, City Magistrate of New York, will speak on "The Social Aspects of the Courts."

Registration for the entire course is \$2.00; for single sessions, morning, afternoon or evening, 50 cents. Address the Connecticut League of Women Voters, 721 Main Street, Hartford.

A "CLOSE-UP of Congress" is part of the program arranged by the National League of Women Voters for its Convention delegates on Washington Day, April 28. Delegates from every state are coming to the capital from Baltimore on that day. They will be escorted by officers of the National and local League of Women Voters to the Senate Office Building. Here, in the office of the senior United States Senator from each state, the state delegations will meet their Senators and Congressmen—to express appreciation

Third Annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters, with the Pan-American Conference of Women, at Baltimore, April 20-29.

Convention of the Association of University Women, Kansas City, Mo., April 5-8.

Biennial Convention of the Y. W. C. A., Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 20-27.

Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Chautauqua, N. Y., June 19-30.

School of Citizenship—Connecticut League of Women Voters in cooperation with Trinity College, Hartford, April 6-8.

to their representatives who voted for the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act, and to discuss with their representatives measures on the League of Women Voters' national legislative program. Believing that the majority of men in the Congress are ready to work for enlightened legislation when convinced of the need and of the popular demand for it, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, National President, feels that this friendly and informal discussion between the women and their Washington representatives may prevent future misunderstanding.

After the informal conferences in the Senate Office Building, the convention delegates will visit the galleries of Senate and House, to see at first hand what the procedure of the national legislative body is and how it functions, and to learn something of the devious progress of legislation in the making.

Following the tour through the Capitol, the delegates are to be entertained at luncheon by Washington hostesses, and a number of afternoon receptions and teas are planned in honor of the visitors. A mass meeting in Continental Memorial Hall at which Mrs. Park will preside and Secretary Hughes and other distinguished men and women will speak, will conclude the day.

THIS hall will be used through the courtesy of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose headquarters it is and who express in this way their interest in the Pan-American project. Many other women's organizations throughout the United States have shown a similar interest and have offered their cooperation. The Young Women's Christian Association, which through its Latin American division is in close touch with the Pan-American students in this country; the American Association of Spanish Teachers, which has offered aid in interpreting at the Conference sessions; the Pan-American Round Table of San Antonio, which is arousing interest in the plan among Mexican women; and the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the United States of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress.

THE American Red Cross has extended a special invitation to the Pan-American delegates to visit the national Red Cross headquarters on the morning of April 29, when there will be an exhibit and motion picture display. The invitation comes especially from the Junior Red Cross, and the exhibit will show the work being done under that division of the national organization.

NEW JERSEY is the thirteenth state which has enacted a vice repressive measure making the enforcement of anti-prostitution laws applicable to both sexes. The measure, which Governor Edwards signed on March 15, passed both the Senate and the House by a record vote. Fifteen women's organizations, led by the New Jersey League of Women Voters, endorsed and worked for the bill. Republican and Democratic women united in supporting it.

Mrs. Arthur B. Proal, state president of the New Jersey League, Mrs. Lewis Thompson and Mrs. H. O. Wittpenn led the fight in support of the measure, and the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board was represented by Henrietta Additon and Ray C. Risley.

The following states now have what is known as the "model vice repressive law": New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Vermont, Ohio, Wyoming, Maryland, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware and New Jersey.

THE Kentucky legislature on March 14 amended its existing "Age of Consent Law," raising the age from 16 to 18 years. The law now provides for the protection of boys as well as girls. The League of Women Voters and the State Federation of Women's Clubs have worked together on the measure through three sessions of the Legislature and it is due to their indefatigable efforts that it was finally passed.

General Federation News

MINNESOTA women, and especially those of St. Paul, are taking the lead in the organization of a Women's Committee of the Anti-Lawbreaking League, with the purpose of enforcing the prohibition law. Their plan is to have organized in each state a committee of three members at large and a representative from ten organizations of women who shall adopt for immediate action a program of education and agitation for law enforcement.

Organizations affiliated in the Minnesota Committee are the Cooperative Alliance, the League of Women Voters, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the

Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Council, the W. C. T. U., the Woman's Republican Club, the Women's Democratic Club, the Community Council, and the League of Protestant Churches. The committee has outlined a definite line of work through churches, schools, Sunday-schools, moving-pictures, city, county and state officials, for the prevention of disrespect or ridicule leveled at the prohibition law and reporting known violations of the law. The Committee plans also to place in public places placards with noble sentiments of Lincoln, Roosevelt, and other great men concerning law observance and to send circular letters to women asking them to pledge themselves in their social life to strict conformity with the law.

A WISE study of financial resources should be the duty of a good citizen, and especially of a good club woman working for public welfare, according to the Department of Applied Education of the General Federation, of which Mrs. John D. Sherman is chairman. Under the direction of Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, the department is living up to its belief by issuing a suggested course of study on "Public Revenues and Expenditures," which includes the following topics:

General survey of government and taxation; government organization and administration; government revenues; government debt; governmental expenditures; governmental budgets; valuation of benefits resulting from efficiency and economy; suggested procedure; organization; preliminary study along general lines; development of cooperation with federal agencies; publicity; bibliography.

LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ.

MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL is offering lectures on five absorbing themes. One is "Pioneer Women"—Lucy Stone, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, D. D.—the story of whose early struggles is full of amusing incidents, almost incredible today. Another theme is "Some Spanish-American Poets," Miss Blackwell having made translations from the work of more than a hundred. "Armenian Poetic Literature," "Modern Jewish Poetry," and "The Hungarian National Poet, Petöfi" are the remaining themes.

The price is twenty-five dollars per lecture, and expenses. Arrangements may be made through Mrs. W. O. Pinkham, Room 553, Little Building, Boston, Mass.

Her Honor, the Mayor

(Continued from page 10)

make Fairport as spotless a town as I can." If what she "can"—in less than three months—is an index, Fairport is

due to be a shining thing. In addition to going to school and practising medicine, her short life has held volunteer service for the medical corps in the war. She is small, blonde, attractive, short-skirted, feminine—and altogether one of the finest signs of women's work in municipal housekeeping.

The other mayors listed during the year are Mrs. Mayme Ousley of St. James, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Peterson and Mrs. Ella Jacobson, respectively of Waterloo and Red Cloud, Nebraska; Miss Helen B. Coe of Langley, Washington, and Mrs. W. H. Beall of Brewton,

Georgia, all of whom have been reported in the *Citizen*. Mrs. Estella Tripp was elected mayor of Rochester, Lorain County, Ohio, on a Republican ticket; and Stena Scorp on a non-partisan ticket was last November made mayor of Salina, Utah. Miss Scorp is a high school teacher of English and is attempting to "abolish unnecessary municipal laws and enforce those that remain."

We like the samples. Housecleaning—housekeeping: it's women's job, and the mayor's office is a good place to carry it on.



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World News About Women

CITIZEN readers will join us in congratulations to Miss Anna Vaughan Hyatt, whose sculptured bronze of Jeanne d'Arc was featured on our cover of August 27, last year.

For this work of art, which stands on Riverside Drive, New York, and its duplicate in the Garden of the Bishops

in Blois, France, Miss Hyatt has been awarded the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

For her figure, "Diana," which may be seen at the spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design, now open at 215 West 57th St., N. Y., she has been awarded the Saltus Art Medal, the choicest prize to be bestowed each spring by the National Academy of Design.

IN Holland nearly one hundred women have graduated as engineers since 1901, when the engineering course was first opened to them.

ONE of the largest verdicts in a libel suit ever rendered in New York State was given on March 2 by a jury in the Supreme Court for New York County, when Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield, an attorney, but better known to women perhaps as a suffrage leader, won a \$30,000 verdict for a woman client, against one of the big metropolitan daily newspapers.

The case presented many human-interest sides.

The plaintiff was Mrs. Mary Higgins, former superintendent of the Washington Heights Hospital. The libel suit grew out of charges which the plaintiff claimed sought to connect her, as superintendent of the hospital, with being in conspiracy with white-slave dealers, owing to the escape in June, 1916, of a prisoner patient who had been sent from the Magdalene Home to the hospital for medical treatment.

At the time of her escape from the hospital, the girl was serving a three-year term for violation of the tenement house act (prostitution) into which shameful life she was believed by the police to have been driven by white slavers. The escape was suspected to be part of a country-wide conspiracy to smother evidence against these white slave dealers and to prevent the successful prosecution of men then under indictment.

John Goodrum Miller was associated with Mrs. Penfield in the action, but the case was tried by Mrs. Penfield, who was also the attorney of record.

THE question of the inclusion or exclusion of married women as teachers has just come up before the Grand Council of Zurich Canton, which voted by a large majority against the exclusion.

ITALY and England both are represented by Professor L. P. de Castelvechio, who is making a flying visit to the United States this spring under the auspices of the American Committee of the International Federation of University Women.

The first reason the International Federation gives for its existence is that "university women believe that the best way to make for international friendship is through personal intercourse"; and that is why Professor de Castelvechio was asked to come—to meet as many American college women as possible, and to tell them about Italy, its politics, social conditions and universities.

She comes also as a representative of England, because she is head of the Department of Italian in the University of Birmingham, and it is through the courtesy of that institution that her spring recess was extended so that she might visit the United States.

Professor de Castelvechio speaks perfect English. At the conference of the American Association of University Women to be held this year in Kansas City, Mo., April 5 to 8, she will be one of the principal speakers; she will visit Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Elmira, Goucher, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Wells, and will speak to groups of college women in Boston, New York and Washington.

THE ten-guinea prize which was offered by the *Pall Mall Gazette* for the best suggestions for making London the magnet of the world has been won by an American girl—Miss Alice Young of Mishawaka, Indiana, who based her suggestions on the methods used in her own country for improving cities.

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Who's Who in the U. S. Senate

During the next few months the Senate has to make some most momentous decisions—decisions which will affect the prosperity of the entire world.

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See *The Woman Citizen* of April 8th.

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With Our Readers

IN a recent issue you asked your readers to write you which department appealed to them most particularly. Immediately I decided upon, "Your Business in Washington" as the one which had interested and helped me most, both in its general text and in its central small-print column which serves to impress the facts more firmly upon my mind for future reference.

The current issue has given my thoughts expression. The cockroach and the impure air in the Senate Chamber, the general "woman's point of view" and the sense of humor—and good humor—in which the writer surely dipped her pen, made me feel a housewifely participation in it all.

Quite subconsciously I said chattily to Mrs. Harding, "Why don't you get the President away for a few days?" Consciously I realized that was just what was being done. The President was having his few days in Florida, Secretary Hughes his in Bermuda. Again the delightful sense of participation—of having helped to send some of our men away from their hopeless-looking "darning-basket" into the fresh air to blow the cobwebs from their brains.

If this feeling be brought to a stay-at-home, one who was neither a Suffragist nor an Anti, but who in accepting the vote as a grave duty and responsibility is now drawn out of her element, can you count the good this department is doing among the many others of her ilk?

HENRIETTA M. HASBROUCK,
Palisades Park, N. J.

IN response to a note calling attention to a CITIZEN article on The American Valuation Plan in the proposed Fordney tariff, the Treasurer of James McCutcheon & Co., New York, writes:

I was very much interested in the article on American Valuation. We are convinced that American Valuation would be a very bad thing for the whole country. It puts into effect an uncertain system of valuation for one which is quite certain and would make out of the importing business a gamble rather than an honest business. We are thoroughly convinced of the necessity for more revenue and expect a higher tariff but we think that this could be accomplished better using the present method of valuation.

WM. E. SPEERS.

THIS was anonymous—from New Haven, Conn. Won't the writer come forward, please, and give definite suggestions?—Ed.

I am very sorry to be obliged to state that I think the usefulness of the WOMAN CITIZEN to the local leagues has fallen off woefully.

First of all we all read the daily papers so that your items of news are very old matter.

It is not what we need most from the WOMAN CITIZEN. We need suggestions and helps to small local presidents and standing committee chairmen, what to bring before their meetings and the best way to state it.

Formerly I saved every copy of the CITIZEN to help me in my work; now I look in vain for the least tid-bit of help and read it over the fire-place and cremate it.

Ever a well wisher.

WHEN I tell you that the WOMAN CITIZEN is the only magazine I am continuing this year, you will know you need not mention its merits to me. Time and again it expresses my thoughts in addition to giving me new views. It stands so squarely and fearlessly for justice that it gives me courage and hope.

A. J. A.
Elk Point, S. D.

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Mrs. Ida Husted Harper

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Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

Contributing Editors

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Managing Director

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN

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Vol. VI New Style

No. 23

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The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

APRIL 8, 1922

Number 23

News Notes of the Fortnight

The "Sick Man" Is Sitting Up

IN their recent conference on Near East problems, the Allied Foreign Ministers at Paris proposed a revision of the Treaty of Sèvres which would concede to Turkey most of her claims. She would regain part of Thrace and retain Constantinople, though de-fortified. She would also regain Asia Minor, now held by Greece. Greece would keep Adrianople and the Gallipoli peninsula. A zone around the Dardanelles would be demilitarized and perpetual freedom of navigation of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus would be provided for. Armenian territory would remain in Turkish control, but with the population under the protection of the League of Nations and the League committed to find for the Armenians eventually a national home.

Both in Paris and in Washington Armenian delegations are protesting the plan. Dr. Alexander Khatissian, former Prime Minister of the Armenian Republic, and head of the delegation here, says that only those afraid of Bolshevism wish to leave Armenia and that most Armenians regard the Bolshevik movement as merely temporary in their country. What they want is the freedom of their own homeland.

The Allied Foreign Ministers invited the Greek and Turkish belligerents to meet high commissioners within three weeks for a further conference, and to agree to an armistice lasting three months. With "reservations" both have accepted, but the reservations are extensive.

A New Peace in Ireland

THE cause of peace in Ireland was greatly furthered by the signing, on March 30, of an agreement between Northern and Southern leaders to co-operate in the restoration of order. As one means, the Belfast police in mixed districts are to be half Catholic and half Protestant; and a joint Catholic-Protestant committee is to hear all complaints. The activities of the Irish Republican Army in Ulster must cease,



Miss Anna P. Oviatt, one of whose water colors appears on the cover of this issue, belongs to Cleveland, Ohio. Her talent, early developed, seemed to lie in the painting of wood interiors and marshes to which she has largely devoted herself. The specimen reproduced herewith, "The Marshes," is a view on Little Neck Bay.

For several years Miss Oviatt was instructor in art in the Cleveland High School. She also lectured extensively on art subjects at societies in Cleveland. She is a member of the Cleveland Water Color Society and the Woman's Art Club. She was treasurer of the society and on the membership committee.

Miss Oviatt has exhibited in Philadelphia and New York. Her first training in art work was by the late Otto Bacher and Joseph DeCamp. As a teacher she studied at the University of New York, Columbia College and took a course in pottery with the Volkmarks.

and a special police will take the place of the army. This should settle one of the Provisional Government's serious troubles. The Northern Government should now be able to protect the lives of Catholic inhabitants of Ulster and even reinstate expelled Catholic workers, as was promised in return for the

Provisional Government's lifting of the anti-Ulster blockade.

The Free State has still to deal not only with the De Valera faction but with the disloyal element in the ranks of its own army, which has been making so much trouble during the past few weeks, especially by raids into Ulster. It is to be hoped the new agreement will help. Certainly there is increased stability for the Free State in the fact that the Irish Free State bill became law on March 31, the House of Lords having decided not to push its amendments and the King having approved the measure. Next comes the establishment of the Free State Constitution, which must be submitted to the Irish people at the general election now about two months off, and then, if ratified by them, be ratified by the British Parliament.

Who Next?

NOW that the Senate has ratified all of the Disarmament Conference treaties, we can watch what the other nations involved do about them. In no other country have the treaties yet been submitted for ratification; but in each of the others it is usual to consider ratification of treaties made by duly constituted government representatives, as a mere formality. So different from our Senate way. It seems possible, however, that France may follow our lead and add a reservation or two—which may or may not require the treaty to be resubmitted. In Italy the King has the final say; and treaty ratification rests solely with the Emperor of Japan. Apparently, Premier Lloyd George is not legally compelled to submit the treaties to Parliament, but it is supposed that he will do so for the sake of effect.

Charles I

AN uneventful twenty-nine years, then six years crowded with drama, ended by sudden death in exile—this was Charles I, once Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. In those few

years his empire and kingdom crumbled, but he never lost his faith in "divine right." What may be the effect of his death on factions still strong for royalty remains to be seen. There was a rather surprising display of emotion when the news reached Vienna, and there is the chance that divided groups may rally around Charles's oldest son, Francis Joseph Otto. But this is slight, compared with the possibilities in Hungary, where ex-Empress Zita is still actual legal Queen, and might be reinstated as regent until her son became of age at eighteen.

A Shake-up Mystery

THE abrupt dismissal of the director and twenty-eight other executives of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by President Harding's order, is due for much discussion. These were Civil Service employees, and on the face of it their discharge was not in accordance with Civil Service regulations. An investigation of the Bureau by Department of Justice agents has been started, and though no one has anything official to say, there are hints of revelations that will justify the President's action. But meantime Democratic Senators ask to be shown, if this is not merely a wholesale dismissal in the interests of good Republicans.

The German Ambassador

ALANSON B. HOUGHTON has been chosen ambassador to Germany and has started on his way to fill the post left vacant since James W. Gerard returned after the breaking off of diplomatic relations. In a speech made at a farewell dinner before sailing Mr. Houghton announced his intention of trying to "renew and strengthen again the ancient ties of respect and mutual service" between the United States and Germany." He says "hate serves no useful purpose."

The Coal Strike

THE threatened coal strike began promptly on scheduled time. More than a half million union coal miners went out April 1, stopping production in about 6,000 of the continent's 7,500 coal mines. Some 9,000 miners in Western Kentucky were the only exceptions, and these men, under direction of union leaders, remained at work because their contract with union leaders has another year to run. Two hundred thousand non-union miners are counted on to join the strike.

Condensed, the issues are: the bituminous miners want the continuance of the present wage scale, a six-hour day, a five-day week and the check-off; while the operators want wage cuts of from 20 to 40 per cent, abolition of the check-off and state agreements in place of a national contract. Though their present contract committed the opera-

tors to a conference at this time to form a new contract, they have refused to meet the miners' representatives. In the anthracite field, the miners demand a 20 per cent increase for contract men, \$1 a day increase for day men, the check-off and the eight-hour day for all. The operators demand a reduction of wages. Negotiations between these two sides are under way.

The House Labor Committee has started to investigate the coal situation. Not long after the war the Federal Trade Commission undertook an investigation of the industry, which would have formed a basis for judgment in the present conflict. But the National Coal Association obtained a permanent injunction in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and halted the inquiry.

Home Economics in Paris

THE Third International Congress of Home Economics Instruction will meet in Paris in April, and will be attended by delegates from all over Europe and by American home economics workers. It has been called by the International Federation of Home Economics Instruction, which is supported partly by subsidies from various governments and partly from private sources. Though it is contrary to the policy of the United States Government to grant such subsidies, the office of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has for years been in close touch with the International Federation, and the chief of the office, Dr. C. F. Langworthy, is a

"If a man had put a hundred dollars in a savings bank twenty years ago," said the statistician after dinner, "it would amount to over two hundred dollars now, and he could buy almost as much for it now as he could have got for the original hundred at the time he began to save."—*New York Sun*.

Bryan's fight on Darwinism is Elocution vs. Evolution.—*Asheville Times*.

The British lion will have to watch its cubs.—*Washington Post*.

President Neilson of Smith College was making a rather tedious journey and was glad when the man who had the seat in front of him turned around and began a conversation. The man proved to be a traveling salesman and took it for granted that Dr. Neilson was another. "What's your line?" he asked. "Mine's skirts." "Well, so is mine," said the president of Smith.—*New York Evening Post*.

The latest thing in unions is a beggars' combination in Prague. Busy street corners allotted in regular order and comrades' rights protected. What will be the beggars' equivalent for limitation of output?

Announcement that the William Wrigley, Jr. Company's gross profits for 1921 were \$4,910,677 is a theme for rumination.—*F. P. A., N. Y. World*.

The situation in Porto Rico appears to be persistently Reilly.—*Detroit Free Press*.

member of the executive committee. The American Home Economics Association is a contributing member of the Federation and will appoint delegates to the Congress.

Some of the subjects to be discussed at the Paris meeting are the part played by home economics schools and workers during the war; the professional training of servants for the home; the influence which home economics can have in improving social conditions from such points of view as housing, food, child hygiene, cooperative organization of consumers; the place of home economics in the curriculum of schools and universities.

En Route to Genoa

ON the brink of the Genoa Conference, there is still uncertainty—no doubt fortunately—about the agenda. Premier Poincaré of France continues to make clear that there is to be no trifling with the Treaty of Versailles, and no consideration of reparations. Vice-Premier Barthou will head the French delegation. Chancellor Wirth is himself to head the German delegation, which understands that it is asked to attend the conference without full powers of participation. Premier Lenin's health makes his attendance impossible, and Foreign Minister Tchitcherin is the Russian leader.

As this is written, Premier Lloyd George has just asked Parliament for a vote of confidence through a resolution outlining the British delegation's plans for Genoa, and has received approval, 372 to 94.

Instead of Censorship

THE discussion of stage immorality which has raged in New York this winter shows some signs of bringing action. At a meeting of dramatists, actors, producing managers and vice-crusaders, plans were begun for the organization of a voluntary jury system—a panel of three hundred citizens from which a jury of twelve might be selected to represent theatre and public whenever a complaint is made against a play. A vote of nine to three would constitute a verdict, and there would be no appeal to the courts. This agreement would be included in every contract made by the managers with both dramatists and actors.

Each of the groups has ratified the plan, which is now practically assured.

With Parents' Consent

A BILL has just been passed by the French Chamber of Deputies which will permit persons twenty-five years of age to marry without obtaining their parents' consent. Previously?—They had to be thirty—both men and women. It does sound incredible here.



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Hitchcock



© Edmonston, Wash.
Moses



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Lodge



© Underwood, N. Y.
Johnson



Borah



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Wadsworth

Who's Who in the United States Senate

MOMENTOUS international questions are coming before the United States Senate these days—for decisions that will color the future prosperity not only of this country but of the entire world. The treaties resulting from the Washington Conference; the tariff; immigration, all may develop questions to be discussed with our former Allies, while the Genoa Conference, just on the horizon, holds limitless possibilities of opening up problems in international relations.

With all this in view, since the Senate of the United States is responsible with the President for international matters, it becomes specially pertinent to inquire what is the background of our Senators, what their special equipment and training for passing on these vital questions. The following roll-call is intended to help determine. It is made up of information gained from a brief questionnaire to the Senators; of information from the Congressional Directory, supplementing or taking the place of their answers; and of introduction and comment by Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes, our Washington correspondent, on the most conspicuous Senators. Where quotation marks are used, they mark the Senators' own answers, kindly sent in response to our questions—about profession, academic training, travel and study abroad. It is not assumed that a university degree necessarily means erudition, nor that travel abroad proves familiarity with all Europe's needs. Some of the Senators doubtless have in native endowment or through personal study a fitness not to be caught in any directory or questionnaire. But the material assembled from various sources cannot fail to give indications—to furnish some light in which Senatorial activities can be better observed.

THE EDITORS.

TWO men, visitors at the Capitol, walked through the corridors of the House of Representatives, then sat in the gallery of the Senate.

"Is this the best quality of statesmanship the United States can send to make its supreme laws?" one asked.

"No," replied his companion, evi-

dently a Washingtonian showing him around. "No, but it probably is the most representative."

Therein lay the crux of any appraisal or commentary upon legislative quality. If you believe that the country should have the best talent, the most high-minded, intellectual, well-balanced, experienced men to perform the legislative function, that should be the guiding principle at primary time. If you believe that the country will be served best by electing to Congress men who in their personalities and every-day associations appeal to their fellows as most nearly representing the communities from which they come—then nominate on that basis; and upon that basis most of the House and Senate now hold seats.

Lately, more emphasis has been placed upon individual qualifications because the run of luck in following the principle of representation has not furnished an adequate supply of intellectual resources to meet working demands.

But there is one thing to learn in following Washington affairs. That is, to remember the oft-told incident of the old Senate doorkeeper who shook his head at the newcomer confronted by the slow-moving, often ineffectual ways of Senators and Congressmen.

"Don't forget, now; don't forget, that they all gets here for something," he said.

So if you can keep this in mind, open your eyes, and banish your own opinions as to how the world should be run, you can be sure of delightful, helpful, disgusting, interesting, shameful, righteous, constructive, destructive, superficial and enduring pictures as Senators sit there before you. Below are some personal reactions; merely individual comment after a close study of three or four years.

Let us take first the members of the Foreign Relations Committee. Upon them depends in great measure the welfare of the country in its international relations and policy. They look, the ten Republicans and six Democrats, as if they did not have as deep a sense of this responsibility as they might

have; as if they had dealt with world affairs, treaties and international rights, with millions of dollars' worth of loans and questions involving the economic and political life of nations, so long on paper that the world had become pretty much documented.

This especially applies to *Henry Cabot Lodge*, chairman, a New England gentleman who would be eminently at home as editor of a classical magazine of heavenly aloofness and literary achievement. One remembers always his delightful essay upon quotations from the classics; a perfect piece of criticism and exposition, showing deep knowledge and literary finesse. He appears to look down upon politics. He is a scholar, with a long list of books to his credit, and intellectually lonesome in the Senate. His knowledge of history, tradition and persons prominent in world history since Eden is extensive. In Roosevelt's term, he was considered almost a dangerous liberal! Times change. He is bitter now. The poor quality of minds around him galls him. He shrinks within himself, and is dwelling upon the past and its good things, in perspective. He wants to meet today's needs by terms set down by George Washington for Revolutionary days—for the United States, no entangling alliances. Inconsistent, confused by the havoc the twentieth century is playing with Pilgrim New Englandism.

A graduate of Harvard and Harvard Law School, with a Harvard Ph.D. and the degree of Doctor of Laws from nine colleges and universities, Senator Lodge has been the chairman of three national Republican conventions, a Massachusetts representative in four Congresses and five times elected to the Senate. Outstanding leader in opposition to the Treaty of Versailles, especially Article X; but one of the four delegates to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament. He is nearly seventy-two, and has been in the Senate twenty-eight consecutive years. Term expires 1923, and a hot election contest is expected.

Porter J. McCumber (Republican), North Dakota—Scandinavian type, thin, high color, with a drawling speech and slow and obstinate mind—is less cosmopolitan than politicians from the East. He is in the extremely difficult position of trying to reconcile the local ambitions and demands of the Dakota grain belt with international viewpoints. Not a constructive personality, but tenacious in his opinions. A hard, practical, Northwestern financier who has made himself fairly wealthy. Inclined toward a liberal foreign policy—for instance, leader of the mild reservationists in the League of Nations debate but overpowered by his party. Serious, mature, never flippant; sometimes trying to make environment safe for McCumber. Wholesome, stodgy. He is a lawyer—the prevailing senatorial profession—sixty-four years old. In Senate since March, 1899; term expires 1923 and Senator McCumber faces a stiff fight.

William E. Borah (Republican), Idaho, is a mixture of idealism, reaction, progressivism, common sense and compelling force of brain and personality. Why he is not President—nobody really knows. A born power. Self-effacing, seldom if ever playing to galleries, although drawing more listeners than any other legislator. Capable, studious, highly legal in argument. Apparently unconscious of the play of personalities around him in the Senate. Unsociable, yet simple and approachable. He would turn his head to listen to a quartette of kings if—he felt like it. Wholeheartedly committed to the view that America must maintain complete aloofness from the rest of the world. Senator Borah devoted his entire time to the practice of law from 1890 to 1907, when he went to the Senate, where he has been for fifteen years. His term expires 1925. He is fifty-six, a lawyer, educated in Illinois and at the Kansas State University.

Frank B. Brandegee (Republican), Connecticut. Wealthy New London bachelor with a vision shortened since student days at Yale, according to progressives. Highly educated. Considerable initiative in reactionary moves, although not always a fighter in the open Senate. Has accomplished much toward increasing the isolation policy for the United States. Goes to Senator Lodge and tells him what his group of irreconcilables will do if—Goes to President Harding and tells him. Has been a Senator for seventeen continuous years, his term expiring 1927; a representative in three Congresses. A Yale graduate and a lawyer. Fifty-seven.

Hiram W. Johnson (Republican and Progressive), California. Senator Hiram Johnson does not publicly drink tea or finger those little three-cornered sandwiches eaten over and over again during a social winter. Earn-



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Kellogg

Pomerene

The Fortnight in Congress

THE end of the present session of Congress is not in sight yet; perhaps less near than it seemed a few weeks ago when legislators confidently hoped to finish the program by June 1. July first, or fifteenth, is a more probable date. A summary of developments in Congress during the past fortnight follows.

Introduced in the Senate

By Senator Norris, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill for regulation of cold storage by the Government. Passed the Senate at the last Congress but failed.

By Senator Capper, legislation abolishing capital punishment in the District of Columbia.

Message from President Harding recommending that Congress approve the sesquicentennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia in 1926.

Received the soldiers' bonus bill from the House and referred it to the Finance Committee.

By Senator Pat Harrison, the Democratic scold it appears, a resolution asking President Harding for a report on the number of executive orders issued by him for the purpose of removing post-offices from civil service.

By Senator Cameron, Arizona, a bill to aid disabled service men by helping to establish them as farmers on Federal irrigable land.

By Senator Frelinghuysen, a bill to prevent oil pollution and thus aid navigable waters.

Bill for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal. By Senator Lodge.

By Senator King, a resolution requesting the President immediately to withdraw troops from Haiti and provide for new constitutional government.

By Senator Ladd, North Dakota, a bill giving states supreme authority over all commerce within their borders.

Resolution by Senator France authorizing the President to appoint a commission of seven to visit Liberia for the purpose of furthering friendly relations.

Passed by the Senate

Ratification of the Four-Power Pacific Treaty by 67 to 27, three more than the necessary two-thirds vote. Thirty roll-calls on reservations, amendments and so on. Treaty was ratified with the Brandegee reservation, i. e., "The United States understands that under the statement in this preamble or under the terms of this treaty there is no commitment to armed force, no

est, uninteresting, long-winded, trying to imitate the power of Borah; never succeeding. Loud, overemphatic, and thoroughly impregnated with the mission of the political crusade. Not a logical thinker. Waves the American flag harder and urges hundred per cent Americanism longer than any other Senator. Relentlessly committed to the isolation policy. Wholesome, hard worker. Gets results. A man concerning whose personality many controversial articles have been written, and many of whose former friends are now his opponents. Nevertheless, one who has a loyal personal following. California-born and educated; a lawyer, twice governor of his state; a founder of the Progressive party; in the Senate since 1917, term expiring 1923. Fifty-five.

Harry S. New (Republican), Indiana. Friend of the President. "Journalist and business man"—with *Indianapolis Journal* for twenty-five years as reporter, editor, part owner and publisher. Captain and assistant adjutant general. United States Volunteers, during war with Spain. Former member of Indiana Senate. Elected to Senate for term 1917-1923. Sixty-three.

George H. Moses (Republican), New Hampshire. By profession a newspaper man—editor *Concord Evening Monitor* 1892-1918; lived abroad from 1909 to 1913 as American Minister to Greece and Montenegro, and traveled through Continental Europe extensively. Served as secretary to Governor McLane during the sessions of the Portsmouth Peace Conference. This is his first term as Senator, term expiring 1927. Shrewd, able, sarcastic, vigorous and active. In international relations, he usually is looking for a bargain for the United States with a discount for New England. Fifty-three.

Frank B. Kellogg (Republican), Minnesota. Earnest, hard-working member of the Foreign Relations Committee, usually found taking a middle ground. Nervous, high-strung Westerner with ideals and a spirit of conciliation. Not forceful. Brought up on a farm; an attorney, and practiced at St. Paul from 1887 until election to Senate in 1916. Has traveled abroad extensively. Term ends 1923. Sixty-five.

Medill McCormick (Republican), Illinois: Described by his friends as a splendid "vote getter" who constantly increases his majorities. In foreign relations adopts an attitude of superiority; isolationist. Given to exaggeration; sarcastic and ready to deprecate. Profession—"farmer and writer." A Yale man; has traveled abroad—Europe, China, Japan, Philippines, and studied in France and England. Nearly forty-five; was a member of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and is in Senate for term 1919-25. His wife is the daughter of Mark Hanna.

Senator Wadsworth (Republican),



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McCormick

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McCumber



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Pepper



Pach, N. Y.
Underwood



Beldler, Chicago
Capper



Glass



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Edge

New York, became a member of the Committee after the death of Philander C. Knox. He is a graduate of Yale; to "profession" he answered: "Business—livestock and general farming." He has traveled extensively—one journey around the world, two journeys to the West Indies, two to Europe, one to Algeria, Tunis and Egypt. In the Senate since 1915, term expiring 1927. He is forty-four. Senator Wadsworth is often under-rated. He is an able Senator, a specialist in military affairs. His stand on progressive issues has usually been on the reactionary side—but his opinions are consistently held. He does not shift with every wind.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska, ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee. Quiet, ineffectual, gentle. Owner and editor of a large newspaper property in Nebraska, as well as lawyer. No facility for debate. Lovable personality with too little aggressiveness to combat unconscionable thrusts of political cunning. Imbued with spiritual vision and sympathy with struggle for better foreign relations; but no match for Senator Lodge, who is more nimble-minded. He has been a representative in three Congresses, and in the Senate since 1911. He had two years study in Baden Baden, Germany, and reports five or six trips to Europe. He has been a steady supporter of the League of Nations. Term ends 1923. Sixty-two years old.

John Sharp Williams—a character. A fine, old Mississippi planter and lawyer, probably the most erudite member of the Upper House. A master of oratory. Splendid type of old-fashioned Democrat, who says he is through with the United States Senate: he would rather sit in the moonlight and "bay at the moon" than run again. An elderly gentleman (he is sixty-seven) of the old school, whose sharp wits and tongue have stirred the Senate for years, and whose common sense has delighted the galleries, will retire to his books. The Senate, of which he has been a member since 1911, will lose a master of European history and foreign relations. In a recent speech in favor of the Four-Power Treaty, this "plain, blamed fool Mississippi Democrat" (as he described himself) asked: "Is it not about time that we stop partisanship at the coast line?"

Claude A. Swanson (Democrat),

alliance, no obligation to join in any defense."

Ratified the Naval Limitation Treaty, 74 to 1—the one being Senator France.

Ratified the treaty dealing with submarines and poison gases—70 to 0.

Approved the Nine-Power Treaty relating to principles to be followed regarding China, 65 to 0; and the Nine-Power treaty on Chinese customs tariff, 58 to 1. This completes action on the treaties from the Limitation of Armament Conference.

Post Office Appropriation Bill, adding about \$63,000,000 to the House bill, in the main for aid for highways.

Senator Borah made chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor in place of former Senator Kenyon; Senator Edge, New Jersey, chairman of Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

Ratified, separately, a "declaration of understanding" which accompanies the Four-Power Treaty—relating to domestic questions.

Introduced in the House

Representative Johnson, chairman of the Immigration Committee, has introduced legislation under which aliens convicted of violation of prohibition and narcotic laws would be deported.

By Representative Butler, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, the bill determining the enlisted personnel of the navy—80,000; less than Secretary Denby declared was needed. Providing also that only 200 in each graduating class at Annapolis shall be commissioned. This year's class consists of 541.

A resolution requesting the President to arrange for a ceremony at the time of sinking a battleship according to the armament agreement. By Representative MacGregor, New York.

Daylight Saving Act for the District of Columbia, effective annually, by Representative Ackerman, New Jersey.

Passed by the House

Soldiers' Bonus Bill sent to the Senate by vote of 333 to 70; 64 more than the two-thirds necessary to pass the legislation under the special rule. Representative Ogden Mills, New York, said that the bill violated the fundamentals of sound government by making no provision for paying the obligations incurred. The bill will "die in the Senate," according to Representative Thomas, Kentucky. Representative Kitchin, ranking Democrat on Ways and Means Committee, filed a report in favor of cash payments for soldiers and attacking the bank-loan provisions of the bill.

War Department Appropriation Bill providing for an army of 115,000 men and 11,000 officers, and carrying about \$288,000,000. A lump sum of \$15,000,000 was added toward work on various river and harbor projects. House amendments added about \$18,000,000 to the total of the bill.

Bill appropriating \$17,000,000 for additional hospital facilities for war veterans.

Adopted Senate resolution to extend for twenty-five years the payment of Austria's debt for purchase of flour from the Grain Corporation.—E. K. P. S.

Virginia. A cultured Virginia lawyer, practising until he entered the 53d Congress. Governor of Virginia one term. Personality makes no particular dent. In the Senate since 1910.

Atlee Pomerene (Democrat), Ohio: A solemn, judicial type of Middle Western gentleman, who might easily be mistaken for a Presbyterian minister. Who has ever seen him smile? His judgments are deliberate, and sound like those of Judgment Day. Not a frequent speaker in the Senate, and does not spread his opinions over every subject which arises. He has given considerable study to economic legislation and foreign relations. Thoughtful, safe public man. Some day he may smile. Princeton man; lawyer. In the Senate since 1911; term ends 1923. Fifty-eight.

Key Pittman, Nevada. Ardent Democrat. Active in law practice since 1892. Was first prosecuting attorney in Nome; abroad several times. Says: "I gave no study to international law until I became a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, on March 28, 1916." Two terms, service ending 1923. Forty-nine.

John K. Shields, Tennessee. Ardent Southerner and Democrat. Lawyer, in the Senate since 1913, term ending 1925. Sixty-three.

So endeth the Committee on Foreign Relations; eleven of the sixteen being lawyers, if Senator Lodge be included. Turn now to the alphabetical list of senators:

Henry F. Ashurst (Democrat), Arizona. Born in Nevada; educated in Arizona, at the Stockton (Calif.) Business College, and at the University of Michigan law school. A lawyer by profession, and now in the Senate for his second term, which expires 1923. He is forty-seven. At twenty-three he was Speaker of the Arizona legislature, said to be the youngest man ever to hold such a place in the United States.

L. Heisler Ball (Republican), Delaware. Took degree of M.D., at University of Pennsylvania. In the Senate 1903 to 1905; and since 1919. Sixty.

Edwin Sidney Broussard (Democrat), Louisiana. Spent a year in service in Cuba, assistant secretary with the Taft commission in the Philippines; has travelled also in Hawaii, Japan, China. Lawyer. In Senate since 1913. Forty-seven.

Holm O. Bursum (Republican), New Mexico. Middle Western born and Western trained; live-stock grower. First term in Senate. Fifty-five.

William M. Calder (Republican), New York, is a master of the professional political manner. He practises the art of handshaking indefatigably. He is seldom seen without his coat-tails and his speeches are as sombre as his garb. On the floor, rather ineffectual. In his office, he meticulously attends to the work which tells the man back home that his Senator is continually at his service. By profession a builder; in the Senate since 1917, after having been a member of the 59th to 63d Congresses. Has traveled abroad.

Arthur Capper (Republican), of Kansas. Fine example of the personality of states. Capper is Kansas—plain, capable, farming, progressive Kansas. One of the quietest men in the Senate. However, anyone who takes the trouble to look at *Capper's Weekly*, which circulates by the hundred thousand among the farmers, will discover that this unobtrusive, mouse-mannered editor dashes off hot and plain words against any phase of reactionary politics that strikes his mind. Fine, strong, able Senator, without any "side." Has been in journalism since 1884. Twice governor of Kansas and entered Senate 1919. Fifty-six.

Ralph Henry Cameron (Republican), Arizona. Profession—mining. Entered Senate 1921. Fifty-eight.

T. H. Caraway (Democrat), Arkansas. An attorney; member 63d to 66th Congresses; has visited England, France, Italy. Fifty.

LeBaron B. Colt (Republican), Rhode Island. Responsible for immigration legislation and highly experienced in the subject. A judicial member whose contributions to discussion are usually notable for high quality and wisdom. Seldom takes part in debate, but delivers short, extremely clear opinions upon occasions. His speeches on foreign relations during discussion of treaties have been examples of tolerance and far-sightedness. Formerly Federal Judge in Rhode Island. Holds degrees from Yale, Columbia and Brown Universities. Spent a year in European travel. In Senate since 1913. Seventy-five.

William E. Crow (Republican), Pennsylvania. Will not seek reelection this spring, on account of ill health. Lawyer.

Charles A. Culberson (Democrat), Texas, with congressional traditions, as his father was for twenty-two successive years a Representative from Texas. He is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute; a lawyer; twice attorney general of Texas and twice governor. Senator since 1899. Sixty-six.

Albert B. Cummins (Republican), Iowa. Another member recently flayed for his conservatism who only a few

years ago was regarded as one of the liberals of the Upper House, especially in his field of railway economics. Close student of transportation; responsible for the railroad legislation of the Upper House and usually found advocating a measure of government control, although during the last year or so much tempered in this respect, probably in deference to the trend of the times. Lawyer; governor of Iowa from 1902 to 1908, when he entered the Senate. Re-elected three times. Has traveled—including trips to the Pacific possessions and the Far East. Seventy-two.

Charles Curtis (Republican), Kansas. Keen politician. For several years Republican whip. Academic training—"high and public schools only." Attorney at law; member of eight successive Congresses; three times elected to Senate. Has traveled extensively—China, Japan, South and Central America. Sixty-two.

Nathaniel B. Dial (Democrat), South Carolina. Farm-born; educated at Richmond College and Vanderbilt University; studied law at University of Virginia. In addition to practice of law, has farming interests; has specialized in helping to develop the resources of his section through building enterprises, banks, mills, etc. Entered Senate 1919. Sixty.

William P. Dillingham (Republican), Vermont, the father of the present Immigration Law, is a lawyer, who practiced in his native state until he went to the Senate in 1900 (with two years off as governor), where he has remained ever since. Also a bank president. In 1907 visited Italy, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Germany, France and England as chairman of the United States Immigration Commission, and later on same business visited the Hawaiian Islands. Member of the Immigration Committee since 1903. Seventy-eight.

T. Coleman du Pont (Republican), Delaware. Educated at Urbana (O.), Chauncy Hall School (Boston), and the



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Brandegee

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Profession—"mining engineer, civil engineer, mechanical engineer." He is one of the wealthy du Ponts of Delaware—powder manufacturer; president or director of an imposing list of coal companies and trust companies. Has traveled and studied abroad. Fifty-eight. Twice in Senate.

Walter E. Edge, New Jersey. Serious-minded and sympathetic toward progressive movements. Simple in manner, not deep in scholarly attainment, but sincere, and openly consistent and loyal to his own opinions. Politically naive, perhaps purposely so, in his jerky speeches. Does not always cast a partisan vote. Not brilliant, but good substantial member. Good spirit. Newspaper publisher and has advertising business. In New Jersey politics for many years. Governor of New Jersey. Entered Senate 1919. Forty-eight.

Richard P. Ernst (Republican), Kentucky. B. A. from Centre College, Danville, Ky.; legal education at University of Cincinnati; has practiced law in Kentucky and Ohio. Entered Senate 1921. Sixty-four.

Bert M. Fernald (Republican), Maine. Trained in Boston business and preparatory schools. Has held various local and state offices, and was governor of Maine 1909-10. Profession—"farmer." In Senate since 1916. Sixty-four.

Duncan U. Fletcher (Democrat), Florida. Graduated from Vanderbilt Institute, Tenn., practiced law in Jacksonville many years; has traveled in Europe and South America. Has been a Senator since 1909. Sixty-three.

Joseph I. France (Republican), Maryland. An extremist in liberal politics. His lack of restraint somewhat depreciates the weight of his opinions and ability. A doctor. Held the Elihu Root foreign fellowship in Physical Science; studied one year in Leipzig; fellow American Medical Association. Made extensive trip last summer through Germany, England, Russia. In Senate since 1917. Forty-eight.

Peter J. Gerry (Democrat), Rhode Island. A Harvard man; lawyer; representative in the Sixty-third Congress; in Senate since 1917. Only forty-two.

If the Democratic side did not have Senator **Carter Glass**, it would be considerably weaker. Highly esteemed by his colleagues, and a factor of balance for a loosely bound minority. Unimpressive in floor presence, but has a vigorous and aggressive delivery, backed by a solid foundation of knowledge of his specialty, banking and finance. Newspaper owner. In 57th to 65th Congresses, resigning seat in 66th to become Secretary of the Treasury, 1918, and that post to become Senator, 1920. From Virginia.

Frank R. Gooding (Republican), Idaho. Born in England; settled in Michigan. Formerly mining contractor; present business—farming and live-stock. Twice governor of Idaho. Entered Senate 1921.

Frederick Hale (Republican), Maine. Harvard graduate, prepared at Lawrenceville and Groton. A lawyer; entered Senate 1916. Has traveled abroad extensively. Forty-seven.

(The rest of the Senators in the next number.)



Señora Amalia E. Mallen de Ostolaza
President, National Suffrage Party,
Cuba

Coming— Our Next-door Neighbors

By Dorothy N. Hubert



Mrs. Milagros Benet de Mewton
President of the Porto Rico Suffrage
League

A SOUTH AMERICAN is not a South American! Apparently an Irish jest, this is in good faith a fact worth noting by all delegates to the Pan-American Conference of Women, meeting at Baltimore, April 20-22. For a South American woman is first and foremost a citizen of the republic she represents. She is a Chilean—a Bolivian—a Venezuelan. So vivid is the individuality of each of the Pan-American republics, so distinct are the characteristics which mark its people and their customs, that it is a serious mistake to generalize as we so often do when we think and speak of the South American continent. Nor is it less an error to lump Central Americans in one group, or the people of the island republics.

In no way is this distinction more clearly shown than in the status of the woman movement. True, the civil and political rights of women are very similar throughout southern countries; but in their interpretation and in the attitude of women toward them, as well as in the opportunities that are open to women, there is a notable difference.

Much that we have hoped to learn of the feminist movement will be brought out at the Pan-American Conference, where in addition to the official Government delegates, many women's organizations will be represented. Prominent among these will be the Suffrage Associations.

Our nearest neighbors, the suffragists of Cuba, are sending a delegation headed by Señora Amalia Mallen de Ostolaza, founder and president of the Partido Nacional Sufragista. Like many Cubans, Señora de Ostolaza went to Paris for her education, spending several years in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and later studying music on the continent. From the time of her return to Cuba, her chief interest centered

in the suffrage movement. She edited a propagandist paper called *Luz* (Light) and later a review, *La Mujer Obrera* (The Working Woman), and lectured on suffrage whenever there was an opportunity to be heard. These opportunities were few at first, for like all pioneers, she met with ridicule and, as her project gained force, with actual opposition. Several attempts to organize a Suffrage Association failed, but at last, in 1912, the "Partido Nacional Sufragista" was established in Havana. Señora de Ostolaza has led the delegations of women who have appealed to the Cuban legislature for the granting of equal suffrage. Under her leadership they secured an amendment to the Civil Code, giving certain long-desired civil rights to women.

Porto Rico, too, has a Suffrage League, which will be represented at the Conference by its President, Mrs. Milagros Benet de Mewton, who is well known as an efficient business woman and executive.

The three South American republics in which the woman movement is most strongly developed are Chile, Argentina and Uruguay. Each of these has organized an association, affiliated with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Delegates from these groups will be welcomed at Baltimore, representing there the forward progress of the suffrage movement in the most distant countries of the western hemisphere.

The Uruguayan Suffrage Alliance, with headquarters at Montevideo, has for its leader Dr. Paulina Luisi, who has an imposing list of titles—Chef de Clinic Gynecology, Professeur Substitut de l'Université, Vice-Présidente du Corps Medical, Scolaire, Envoyée en Europe en mission speciale par le Gouvernement de l'Uruguay, Presidente du Conseil Nacional de Femmes de l'Uruguay. It is surprising that a woman so occupied with her profession and

with public affairs has found time to give to the cause of women in her country; yet Dr. Luisi has not only done this but has also given her help freely to the women of Argentina, where she is well known and is frequently asked to lecture or to help organize suffrage societies.

She has a strong band of supporters, which has undoubtedly helped to make her work possible, for Uruguay is probably the most liberal of all the southern republics, and, according to Mr. Inman, of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, "it would not be surprising to see this progressive little country become the first of South America to grant votes to women." Uruguay is the only country of the South American Continent to boast of a woman's university, and it has, naturally, a proportionately large group of women active in public affairs.

Dr. Luisi herself is unable to come to the United States this spring, but the Suffrage Alliance is sending as its delegate Señora Clelia Paladino de Vitale, who will bring a message from the suffragists of Uruguay.

If Uruguay has the most advanced ideas on the subject of feminism, its next-door neighbor, Argentina, has a more complicated and interesting woman movement than any other South American country. Much educational work must still be done before suffrage becomes a live issue, but the economic pressure in such a city as Buenos Aires, where more than 194,000 women work in trades, commerce or professions, will hasten the day of the concerted effort for equality.

There have been active suffragists in Argentina since 1910, and several organizations were formed, only to be given up within a few months. It was not until 1918 that an organization came into being which has persisted and grown stronger with each year of its existence. This encouraging devel-

opment is undoubtedly due to the splendid leadership of Dr. Alicia Moreau, who is among the foremost women of South America and who will be the delegate from her organization to the Pan-American Conference of Women. Katharine Dreier, in her book describing "Five Months in the Argentine" (a book which all women who are interested in the coming Conference will enjoy), speaks of Dr. Moreau's rare personality; of her ability to hold an audience—"even the children"; of the remarkable work that she has done for the protection and welfare of her countrywomen, whether as factory workers, as professional women, or as mothers; of her courage in the face of opposition and her wisdom in conducting the work of her organization.

Looking back over the progress of the Argentine women, Dr. Moreau wrote for the *Humanidad Nueva* an article called "The Civil Emancipation of Women," from which Miss Dreier quotes as follows:

"It is difficult to determine the exact mental type of the actual Argentine woman as there exist not only the marked differences created by the economic situations of life but the differences of education and surroundings. But . . . we can point out two types. . . .

"In the first place, there exists the type which we may call the Spanish Colonial. She is the direct descendant of the woman born in the home which

the historians have described, which was formed by the union of the Spaniard and the aborigines, a home ruled absolutely by the father. 'All the family is constituted for his benefit,' says Dr. Juan Augustin Garcia. . . . This Colonial home, strongly dominated by religious beliefs, moulded by archaic prejudices, was impregnated by a spirit so Spanish that it caused men at one and the same time to treat woman with gallantry and yet depreciate her value, to praise her grace and beauty and to belittle her weakness and ignorance; to fight duels for her at the merest suspicion that might offend a lady, and yet permit himself to greet any woman who crossed his path with insolence; which permitted a father to speak of his children as two sons and one female.

"In the European Argentine home, woman has a greater individual value. Her own personality has a more defined character. Her youth is not wasted in the one hope of becoming married, for she participates in the social activities. It is this woman who fills almost all our normal, professional and secondary schools, and they contribute as workers and teachers to the national greatness. . . . It is these women who, under the impulse of new economic and social conditions, demand each day with greater energy and decision, their share of labor and social responsibility."

That Dr. Moreau's work is bearing fruit is evidenced not only by the steady growth of her organization—which, by

the way, includes both men and women, of all political faiths—but by the attitude of the public toward the woman suffrage movement. An article recently appeared in the *River Plata Observer*—an English paper published in Buenos Aires—which recognized the significance of the new turn of affairs, although it recognized also the obstacles in the path.

The article was written at the time of Dr. Julieta Lanteri Renshaw's candidacy as National Deputy—an event which caused a sensation in Buenos Aires, and gave a new reality to the feminist movement. Dr. Lanteri Renshaw had announced her candidacy—since the law qualifying Deputy candidates did not mention sex—and announced also her platform, which covered a program of advanced legislation, of protection for women workers, and of social hygiene reforms. Although she was defeated, she polled a surprisingly large vote, and received much intelligent support, as the article in question shows:

"One of the signs of the times in Buenos Aires is most certainly the spread of feminism among Argentine women. It has planted its standard, which one feels convinced will never be hauled down, but its adherents are still few and far between, with the great mass of the women, gentle and simple, indifferent or hostile to their would-be redeemers. One felt this very

(Continued on page 20)

A SPECIAL feature of the Pan-American Conference will be the attendance of the Latin American student group. Women from nearly every one of the Pan-American countries are studying in the colleges of the United States, and a special invitation has gone to them to take part in the Conference.

Prominent among this student group in Señorita Pastoriza Flores of Ecuador. She is the first Ecuadorean woman student to hold the degree of Ph.D. from an American university—and she won it at the age of twenty-four. "I had to hurry," she confessed. "Other Hispanic Americans had come to study in the universities of the United States, and I was afraid some other woman would reach that goal before me."

Señorita Flores studied in Ecuador at one of the large schools for girls, which correspond closely to our teachers' training schools. At fifteen she secured an honor seldom accorded to a girl student—a government scholarship, which enabled her to come to North America to complete her education. Only six girls have won this scholarship, while the Government of Ecuador has sent seventy men to study in our northern universities. Señorita Flores holds an A. B. from Hunter College, where she is now instructor in Spanish. She has also won an M. A. at Columbia,

An Ecuadorean Ph. D. Prominent in the Pan-American Student Group



Señorita Pastoriza Flores

and was awarded the Curtis University Scholarship in Political Science for the year 1919-20.

Busy as she has been, Señorita Flores has found time to be very active as Chairman of the Hispanic American Bureau of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club. There are ten girl students in this section, and about fifty boys.

Eventually Señorita Flores will return to Ecuador. She is eager to help her countrywomen secure the educational advantages she has herself enjoyed, and is making a practical beginning by providing for the education of her two younger sisters, whom she has brought to this country. She will wait to go back to Ecuador until she can take them with her. "Isn't it better for Ecuador," she asks, "that three of us be trained as educators than that I go back immediately and alone attempt to bring the ways of North America to my countrywomen? It is my fondest dream," she added eagerly, "to help arouse the women of all South America—not just of Ecuador—to take their part in the political and social life of their countries."

It is from eager minds such as hers that the Pan-American Conference will gain an idea of the interests and ideals of the South American woman of today.

DOROTHY N. HUBERT.

The Lady of Covers

By Mildred Adams



MRS. JOHN L. BURNSIDE, city commissioner of St. Petersburg, Florida, has the proud distinction of being the first woman commissioner ever elected south of Mason and Dixon's line. St. Petersburg gave its women municipal suffrage in April, 1919. After a splendid campaign Mrs. Burnside was elected by a good majority, and assumed office July 1, 1920, almost two months before the 19th Amendment was ratified.

Virginia Chew Burnside was born in Greengville, Illinois, and was educated in the Illinois Woman's College and in Oxford University. She is the wife of a retired business man of Chicago, and a grandmother. As president of the local Red Cross organization she won the hearts of the people during the war, and the entire city is proud of the autographed testimonial sent her by King Albert of Belgium, in recognition of her splendid services for war orphans.

During her official career as Commissioner, she has worked for St. Petersburg's better drainage and paving program, the extension of the park system, waterfront improvement and municipally owned street cars. She is now furthering efforts for a municipal lighting system and kindergartens.

Mrs. Burnside is one of the most active members of the St. Petersburg League of Women Voters, and holds office in the woman's clubs as well as many other social and civic organizations. She has been of great service to the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, by means of her patriotic cooperation with the Council's representatives, Lillian Rusling of Asbury Park, N. J., and Jonathan P. Smith of Trenton, in their winter's campaign.

In appreciation of her attitude on municipal questions, the women of St. Petersburg are petitioning Mrs. Burnside's reelection in April.

MRS. OWEN R. LOVEJOY.

ATANGLE of studio stuff—brilliant Spanish scarves, deep-toned irregular oriental rugs, an easel loaded with vivid color, open pastels, ropes that connected mysteriously with skylight shades, easy chairs at odd angles, one corner full of black grand piano—at last a whistle, and then the owner and interpreter of all this, Neysa McMein herself, who draws more successful covers for more successful magazines than any other woman in America.

Big-eyed and sober, she sat up perfectly straight in the deepest, most lazy arm-chair, swept her wheat-sheaf hair across her forehead, and announced: "I don't know what to say. I feel like an ass!"

Difficult beginning for an interview, specially since the slightly awed writing person had no exact idea of what she wanted Miss McMein to say. It seemed necessary to stammer what every one knows, that the people who love her gorgeous girl covers are always saying: "Look at Neysa McMein's success! Wish I knew her secret."

"Hard work," said Miss McMein briefly. Apparently the interview was over as far as she was concerned.

"But the beginning? Was there an art school? Or—?"

That question drew out a little laugh. "Oh, yes, I went to school. Chicago Art Institute. But I played the piano most of the time I was there. I was mad about music. Still am. I'd much rather have been a musician than an

artist. Only I had to start to working so early. It seems easier to make your living with art than with music. I don't know why." She shook her head over this, and the wheat-sheaf hair fell forward over her eyes.

"Now I only work between operas," she went on. "I come home from an opera, drive through a cover, and go back to another opera. I'm mad about music," she repeated, and glanced affectionately at the black bulk of the piano.

"My first job? I tried two that my father wouldn't let me keep. If he had, there's no telling what I'd be doing now. I got a job playing the piano in a five and ten-cent store, and he dragged me out of that. Then I started ushering in a concert hall, and he wouldn't let me stay there. Finally he let me work for the Gage people, drawing hats. It was fine training. I can draw a hat upside down, or inside out, or wrong side around. Covers have to be done so far in advance you have to guess what millinery will be popular." She laughed, a little, deprecatory sound deep in her white throat. "After all, a cover is mainly a matter of drawing a new hat on a girl."

"I sold my first picture in Chicago for seventy-five cents. When I came to New York, eight years ago, the first picture I sold brought me seventy-five dollars. Funny commentary on my salesmanship."

"The future? I haven't any definite plans. I want to do portraits if I can. (Continued on page 20)



Photo by G. W. Harting, N. Y.
Neysa McMein and her cat Gooseberry-Sprigg

"What Do You Think About Women?"

By Marie de Montalvo

WHILE in Washington during the recent Conference Miss de Montalvo undertook on her own initiative to approach leaders in the various delegations and ask of each the question: "What do you think about women?" Some of the answers have already been published, others are to follow these two. As before, we publish them without comment, believing they will speak loudly for themselves.

Senhor J. Montalto de Jesus, Secretary to the Portuguese Delegation:

"THERE is a strong feminist movement in Portugal, of which Dona Ana de Castro Osorio is the leader. She is interested in literary and educational works, and her aspiration is to put women into Parliament. We have ladies as lawyers, doctors, civil engineers and agronomists. Many of our offices are replete with ladies—they are their leading feature. In Lisbon there are many lady correspondents for mercantile offices who write French and English as well as Portuguese. They are preferred because as a rule they receive smaller pay than the men. A very few of them, however, get more.

"The ladies of Portugal are not as a rule keen about the vote, because they are genteel and have no desire to fight the men.

"I have heard the joke that invitations issued in England marked 'W. P.' did not mean, as one generally understands it, 'weather permitting,' but 'wife permitting.' The woman of England is like a spoiled child who ends by ruining everything. It is not so in Portugal. The Portuguese woman recognizes the march of events and tries to win herself a place, but she is too sweet to be a fighter. We give her her rights as far as we can. You do not see the bumptious woman in Portugal. She remains within bounds. She is inclined to get along on friendly terms with men, and will not assert herself to the point of becoming offensive to them.

"The movement for women's votes does not meet much opposition in Portugal because it is not a very strong movement. There is very little danger from socialism, too, in Portugal. Strikes are recognized there and every one is well treated. A startling example of this is the fact that a black woman in Portugal has the same rights as a white woman—a thing which is never seen anywhere else. It really must be an astonishing sight to strangers when a man enriched in the Portuguese possessions in Africa enters a theatre and sits down in his box with a kinky-haired jet black negro wife, covered with the

many jewels his wealth has bought her.

"There is a French saying that Portuguese women are always gay, in rain or shine, and I have noticed myself that they are always singing. We build our houses close together with backyards adjoining, and you would be surprised to hear the servant girls hanging out the clothes and singing in the morning. They all have privations and troubles, but they all sing—they sing of the tribulations of women; but they sing.

"There are the same laws for women as for men. Ten years ago there was great agitation about divorce, and now it is rather frequent. I think the father is always made the guardian of the children, but the wife's wages belong to her. She may own property whether married or single, and if separated from her husband she is permitted to manage her

suited to the degradations of political life.

"In Italy we give our women every civic right. She is mistress of her belongings; she has the power to administer, to buy, to sell, to exercise her good sense, her well-known genius for economy and for family management. It is the woman who saves—the man who earns.

"What we feel for our women is more than respect and esteem: it is veneration. This is why we will not permit them to mix in politics. It would diminish them—for, in the nature of things, the keynote of the man's life is money, and of the woman's life, heart. There is no heart in politics. There is only mind.

"I believe in opening all professions to woman which have service and charity for their aim. Especially the profession of medicine, in which woman can be an angel of charity.

"I hope that Italian women will never be granted the vote. I say frankly I oppose it as Senator in Italy as I always have opposed it, as I always will oppose it if I remain a Senator for the rest of my life.

"There are women's 'parties' which have been formed to ask for suffrage, but their voice is not very strong. The best cure for this sort of thing is children—when women have five or six children they have no time to bother with politics.

"Our laws are just; they are more than that—they are kind to woman. We put her on an altar as Dante did Beatrice. She has all the virtues, all the beauty, all the grace of life. Can you fancy Raphael painting a woman with a ballot in her hand? The Italian woman reads poetry, not Machiavelli.

"When I say that love is the keynote of woman's life I mean that woman is the heart of life itself, for all literature and all art have love at the root: the love of a son for his mother, which is the most sacred; the love of a man for his daughter, which is the most tender; the love of a man for his wife, which is the most ardent.

"In Italy we live for our ideals. Our highest ideal is conserving the charm of womanhood. No woman could go to Parliament and retain her charm.

"And why should she want the vote? She does not need it. We, the men of the country, will protect her. More than that—by her grace and by her goodness she already rules. By our faith in her sex let her rule.

"And the day when the people of Italy no longer place their faith in Italy's womanhood will be the day when there is no longer an Italian people."



Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
Ambassador Ricci

own affairs. If the husband dies his property is bequeathed to the wife, and she manages it herself if she wants to. She may, if she wishes, resent the interference of a male member of the family in the management of her property, and I know of cases when women have resented it."

His Excellency Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Delegate to the Conference and Italian Ambassador at Washington.

"THERE is no such thing as the 'femme politique'—the political woman—in Italy. The keynote of our women's lives is love: the love of the mother for the daughter; of the woman for the husband, and the child for the parent. Woman to us is everything that is good, sweet, gentle—totally un-

A One-Day Hospital

By Martha Bayard

OUR country communities all know the service and value of the district nurse. Her little car, with the small red cross painted on the door, is a familiar sight these days, on our highways, and standing in front of our farm-houses. No one can estimate what her efficiency, her helpfulness, her encouragement mean to the women at the head of these country households, or what present and future benefits the children reap from her surveillance. The nurse advises and suggests what should be done in each individual case. She usually has the entire cooperation of the local doctor and the village authorities; and whenever there is a hospital in the neighborhood, its staff and equipment are generally at the disposal of the nurse and her most urgent patients.

In our Vermont communities, the nurse has greater obstacles to overcome than in many parts of the country. Our settlements are very old, lying along the water courses, and frequently hugging the stony sides of the mountains;

antedating the railroads, which thread the valleys, by many, many years. This makes a very different environment from one that is near the great cities, or in the flat lands, intersected everywhere by interurban trolleys. And it makes a very different task!

Dorset is one of Vermont's loveliest villages, but it is eight miles from the railway. Perhaps those extra eight miles may tell the tale of the cause and effect of the One-Day Emergency Hospital at Dorset last summer. To a busy farmer's wife, with her home and her life full of small children, it may seem almost impossible to get hold of the Ford, or the horse, and then of the children who need attention—and most of them do!—for the drive over to the railway, on the first lap of the wearying journey toward getting rid of offending tonsils and adenoids. Doctors cannot conscientiously operate, except in emergency cases, in the usual conditions of any home; and the county nurse, at Dorset, found that it was beyond her power to do what was necessary.

With the earnest cooperation of the Dorset doctor, a committee of interested women was formed. There was one man, too, on this committee, and he not only helped in advising and directing the whole movement, but also did valiant yeoman service in carrying cots and equipment. For the committee had promptly found an ideal location for their work, in the basement of the Congregational Church, the large audience room to be used as a ward, the kitchen for operating, and the little library for the children's dressing-room. The women made themselves responsible for the cots and bedding, the sheets and towels, all the old soft rags they could



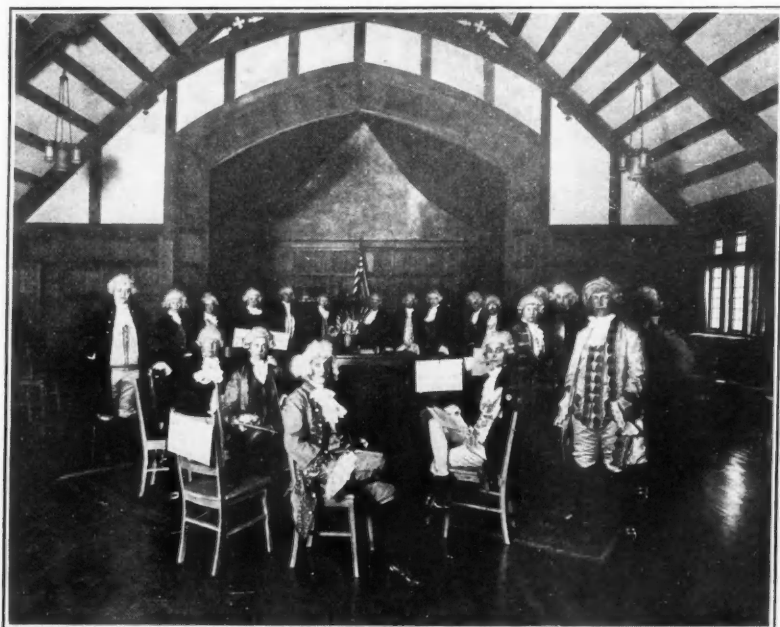
The Hospital Church at Dorset

gather together, and whatever nourishment would be needed for the little patients of a day. They also made some half dozen nightgowns, which proved a very present help in trouble; these gowns, now carefully laundered, are laid away for possible future use. The nurse attended to the thorough sterilization of the rooms and dressings.

On the appointed day a surgeon came down from Rutland, and was willingly assisted by the Dorset doctor, the Health Officer of the County, from Manchester, the district nurse, two other nurses, and a practical nurse from the village. The committee, too, were gallantly on hand, and some of the anxious mothers, to assist in helping the children out from under ether: most of them seemed to revive at the same time, which made a very absorbing, a really scrambling task of it.

There were eighteen small patients for tonsils and adenoids; and not room nor time, unfortunately, for several more, who came bravely without their

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Photograph by T. Robert Lindale, Montclair, N. J.

Perhaps our forefathers were a bit sturdier in build, with features a little more rugged. But otherwise this is much the way they looked just after that great moment of the signing of our Constitution. The scene shown is from a performance of "The Federal Convention," which was written in play form by Mrs. Margaret Porch Hamilton, of Leonia, New Jersey, for the New Jersey League of Women Voters. And the performers are the Montclair Women's Club of Montclair, New Jersey, the first to present the play in costume. Needless to say, there isn't a man in the piece—not even the stately George Washington.

Editorially Speaking

Whose Coal Is It?

MANY millions of years ago, by wonderful and awe-inspiring processes deep down in the earth, coal was made. When this is gone, there will be no more. God made it, made it for all his children, and because of this munificent provision mankind gradually stole away from the soft and sunny climes of the South and settled over all the lands of the North, not entirely frigid. Here are performed the major operations which keep the world going. The factory whistles blow loud and shrill at seven A. M., and millions of men and women wend their way to great buildings wherein most that we eat and all that we wear is produced by the labor of many hands. The machinery whirs and these factories produce because coal makes them go. Through the cold of winter the factory is warm and the workers go home at night to homes that are warm because coal is there. In the banks and offices and railway stations, on ships and trains the great work is going forward of taking the factory product to the consumer, and everywhere the work is done because there is coal. None of this gigantic enterprise which makes it possible for vast populations to live in northern climates could exist were there no coal.

To whom does this universal necessity belong? To all the people. The laws permit a comparatively few people to undertake the task of getting the coal out of the mines and to send it hither and yon where millions of people are waiting for it. These are called owners or operators. They receive dividends on stock by way of reward for their care and trouble.

Men come from all parts of the world to work in these mines, and they come because there is more work and more wages than they could find at home. The rest of us, with troubles enough of our own, trust these two, the operators and the miners, to get the coal to us that we need.

Then we are jolted out of the even tenor of our every-day life by the announcement that the greatest strike yet known is coming—is here. We have endured the strain of six great coal strikes within a brief memory. What is the matter? Have the operators mistreated the miners, underpaid them, grabbed too big profits? The men say so. Or have the men been sullen, dictatorial and uncooperative? The operators say so. And it is God's coal, made through magic processes extending over 100,000 years, that these two groups of human atoms who by the merest chance happen to be operators and miners, are quarreling about.

We, you and I and all of us, are the victims. The coal is ours and it is our right to have it at reasonable prices. What can we do about it? We do not know enough, in fact, to do anything. We cannot intelligently urge the operators to yield to the demands of the miners; nor can we intelligently urge the men to withdraw the demands and go on working that we may have coal. The operators are organized and the men are organized and neither takes much pains to let us know the truth about it all.

Must we endure these continued disturbances of public comfort? No, the public is organized too. Our organization is the government. It alone can represent us; it alone has the facilities for investigating the causes and arriving at conclusions. It alone has the authority to enforce its will. It is greater than all within it and operators and miners must obey its orders.

What does the Government say? It says it will interfere when and if there is an emergency! This is your government and mine. Common sense and common decency urge us to the contention that the time to interfere is before the emergency arises. If men are killed, interferences will

neither give them back to life nor restore the homes invaded by tragedy. If the wheels of railway trains cannot turn because there is no coal, great cities will go hungry. If the engines of factories are silenced because there is no coal, men and women will have no work. Strikes never have gone to the limit of their possibilities, but the possibilities are there.

It is time your Government and mine stopped its evasive, procrastinating attitude, common to all parties and all administrations, and undertook the task seriously of putting an end to strikes.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

The Other Side

WHEN the Pan-American Conference of Women meets in Baltimore, all possible hospitality is sure to be shown to our Latin-American sisters. Both in Baltimore and in Washington, everything magnificent that those cities have to offer, in art and architecture, in wealth and splendor and material achievement, will be displayed for the pleasure of our foreign guests.

But there is another side to life in this country which it is important for them to see. Unfortunately, the belief is widely prevalent throughout Latin-America that the United States is a nation wholly given over to the pursuit of the "almighty dollar," and wholly unscrupulous in its treatment of weaker peoples. There is undoubtedly a great amount of Mammon-worship among us, and there have been many instances of unscrupulous dealing. But there is another side to the United States—a side of which the Latin-Americans have had less opportunity to know. There are a host of men and women who value the higher things of life above money and who are working day and night to promote them. Every effort should be made to bring to the attention of our Pan-American guests what has been done for education, for peace, for the public health, for the advancement of human welfare and the enrichment of human life; and not only what has been actually achieved, but what is in process of achievement. They should be shown that wherever there is an injustice, there is a band of resolute men and women working to redress it.

The women of Central and South America are already convinced of the wealth and power of the United States, the might of our army and navy, the vastness of our commercial and industrial enterprises. Let us try to send them home convinced that there is in this country also warmth of heart, intelligent devotion on the part of many to forward what is beautiful and good, a determined and untiring warfare against injustice and a deep reservoir of spiritual power.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

The Reason for Congress

SOME one had accused Senator Carter Glass of violating campaign pledges in opposing the bonus, and his answer, brushing aside "politics" altogether, expresses the true ideal for public office:

"I was sent here to represent a sovereign state, to the best of my ability, according to my judgment and conscience, and not to trim sails to catch the shift of the winds of popular favor. I shall not vote for a bill which in my judgment would be ruinous to the country, embracing in its evil effects and numbering among its victims the ex-service men along with the rest."

It is a shocking thing that such a statement strikes one as unusual and courageous. The bonus is not at the moment

the point; the point is that we are expected to quite for granted the part that "coming elections" play in the congressional or the senatorial vote recorded in the preceding months. It is as if this consideration were actually a legitimate factor, to be generally recognized. Let us not recognize it. Let us hold to the view that our representatives are in Congress to represent sovereign states according to their judgment and conscience, and not merely to be re-elected.—V. R.

"They Do Count"

IN the Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) *Press*—"an independent newspaper"—right on the editorial page there has appeared a series of articles by Sioux Falls women. One of these is by Mrs. W. E. Peterson, Chairman of Women in Industry for the Minnehaha County League of Women Voters. She makes the point that woman's clubs and societies, banded together for "high purposes," are certain to be recognized as effective agencies for securing action, and by way of proof she lists the appeals for help which were made to the women of South Dakota at a recent convention of Federated Clubs, by various agencies for state and national work:

"A representative of the United States Forestry Service urged conservation of national forests and parks. The president of the Hydro-Electric Company which seeks to conserve the water power of South Dakota explained the company's aims. The chairman of the Public Health Association showed what is lacking in our laws concerning tuberculosis and other diseases. The superintendent of the School for Feeble-Minded Children urged legislation to prevent our being outnumbered by the mentally deficient. A speaker on prohibition explained the workings of our laws in regard to liquor and showed the necessity for retaining certain officials. Other appeals were made, all with the same idea of getting political help from women."

That is encouraging. Women's immediate business in public affairs is to make their influence felt—not for women's sake alone but for everybody's. That is the reason for organization. And whenever women's powers are recognized by outside agencies, it means—more power.

Safe—For the Present

WELL, the Senate has ratified them all—the treaties resulting from the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, from Yap to the Chinese tariff. After considerable oratory and argument the United States has actually acted ahead of other leading Conference participants—though that may only be because the others deliberately waited for our Senate to get it over. So if the editorial claim in the first issue of Mr. Herbert S. Houston's new magazine, *Our World*, is right—that "we are afraid to go to Genoa because the Senate might not ratify what was done at Washington," American representatives might as well now be on the Atlantic en route. It is a great relief that the United States has been shown still capable of conducting foreign relations; but we can't have a permanent sense of security so long as our system leaves us at the mercy of a two-thirds vote of one branch of the Government.

When Is a Budget Not a Budget?

A GAIN—how about the budget? It was considered so fine an achievement for the Administration to put through this long-advocated efficiency system, under which the expenses of each department would be estimated by experts and the money appropriated accordingly, instead of in the old hit-or-miss way. But it will be only a farce if the Budget Bureau's figures are to be set aside as happened the other day in what Representative Mondell referred to as the "first real test case." This was an amendment to the Army appropriation bill added by the House for "Rivers and Harbors"—carrying the total some fifteen millions in

excess of the estimate. And of course no one will spend the breath to claim that this increase represents any serious conviction: "rivers and harbors" have too long smelt of "pork." It is the same old thing—the seizure of spoils for their own districts by congressmen greedy of votes.

In Behalf of 25,000 Children

THROUGH the organization of an Emergency Committee, women have undertaken to commute the sentence of death passed on twenty-five thousand helpless children by the Executive Committee of the Near East Relief because of decreased receipts. Mrs. Catt is chairman of the Women's Emergency Committee, and she says:

"Near East Relief has been obliged to cut its orphanage appropriations twenty-five per cent, because of lack of funds. This means that thousands of children must be driven away from its doorsteps to die by the roadside, who three weeks ago hoped for their chance of life. For they love life as you children love it.

"You can meet the emergency. If you will care for 25,000 children, all the other children now under American protection can be saved. The Women's Emergency Committee of Near East Relief asks the women of America to underwrite the lives of these 25,000 children at five dollars a month per child. The sentence of death has been imposed upon these children. You can commute that sentence."

Adding their appeal to that of Mrs. Catt are fifty other women, representative leaders in American life. Among them are Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Miss Julia Lathrop, Mrs. Philip North Moore, Miss Lillian Wald, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Florence Spencer Duryea.

Dr. Mabel Elliott, an American woman sent out by the American Women's Hospitals to serve under the Near East Relief in Erivan, Armenia, writes that "Children are dying in all corners of Erivan. All day long we can hear the wails and groans of little children outside the office buildings hoping we can and will pick them up. One day when the rain turned to snow it was awful to hear. The note of terror that came into the general wail was plainly perceptible. They well knew what a night in the snow would mean."

Address, Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Citizenship Day

THE plans of the Department of American Citizenship, General Federation of Women's Clubs, to secure the wide celebration of July 4 as Citizenship Day are going forward. Printed programs giving carefully prepared, stimulating suggestions for the observance of the day and for advance preparations, may be obtained at Headquarters, 1734 W Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It is interesting to read side by side this 1922 program of Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker's Department and an extract from an address delivered by her in 1902—the latter describing as a day-drama such a processional and pageant of welcome to new citizens as the program offers practical directions for—a processional carried out in many places last year. It shows how long a really big idea must grow—tended and watered and watched over—before it bears fruit.

To one point of danger Mrs. Pennybacker calls attention. She is anxious that the welcome to new citizens which is to be the heart of Citizenship Day shall mean first of all making honored community guests of native-born sons and daughters, who have reached twenty-one during the preceding year and who will at the coming election cast their first vote. The welcome to the foreign-born new citizens is also an important phase of the day, but it is the native-born who in this regard have been most neglected. The *Citizen* placed the emphasis wrong a couple of issues back, in referring to the bestowal of citizenship papers on the foreign-born as the day's climax.

What the American Woman Thinks

A Full-Sized Job

By LOUISE DEKOVEN BOWEN

FOR many years, the women of the country worked to secure the franchise, feeling confident that, with this privilege within their grasp, they would be able to bring about certain much needed reforms. Nearly two years have now passed since full suffrage has been granted and it is time for every woman to put to herself some heart-searching questions. She should ask herself:—Have I performed every duty required of a citizen? Have I voted at each election? Have I taken my full share of responsibility in the selection of candidates who will maintain high standards for the community? Have I been willing to give of my leisure time, to serve on civic or political committees, to the end that better government may prevail in my city, county or state? Have I done my part in supporting, with money or service, all movements for the common welfare? Have I ever challenged existing conditions in my own town or city, or have I been content to let graft, mismanagement or inefficiency prevail, under the cynical conviction that "Politics is a dirty game" and that women need take no real part in it?

Women can, however, no longer excuse themselves for lack of participation in government by reason of inexperience with political machinery, natural distaste for political activities, or on the ground that few men participate in government and only a small percentage exercise the franchise. The privilege of citizenship having been granted, the responsibility for adequate preparation for discharging the duties of citizenship cannot be evaded.

Whether or not she is conscious of it, every woman is, in reality, vitally concerned in government, since in a republic it touches almost every relationship of her daily life through officials whom she should help to choose. Even the young mother whose first baby is born and who is dependent upon doctor or midwife in this great crisis of her life, is deeply concerned in the enforcement of a whole series of laws which provide for proper training, licensing and supervision of physicians, nurses and midwives; which exact registration of birth for the protection of the child, and aim to prevent blindness through proper care of the eyes of infants at birth. Women will, in the future, benefit further by the new federal legislation known as the Sheppard-Towner Act, which will give education through the states in the hygiene of maternity

and infancy, filling the need, which our public schools have so far neglected, of preparation for the greatest adventure in life—parenthood.

Every mother is vitally interested in laws protecting the health of her family and in the proper administration of the city and state Departments of Health, for whose officials she is in a measure responsible. If such laws are not enforced, her children may be subjected to contagious diseases which too often result in permanent defects and even death. Every mother is rightly concerned in the medical inspection in the schools, in the detection and remedy of physical defects among children, and in the strict enforcement of sanitary regulations. Many a mother has, moreover, had reason to bless the constructive policy of the Health Department, which has inaugurated health education in the schools or established nutrition classes which have made of her thin, anaemic looking child, a strong and sturdy boy or girl.

Women must especially be concerned, when their children enter the industrial world, to see that they are so protected by adequate enforcement of Child Labor Laws, that they are guarded from dangerous machinery, from unsanitary conditions and from long hours of work.



There is a peculiar responsibility resting on the women of larger opportunities, in this matter of child labor, as so many mothers whose children are forced early into the industrial world are themselves inarticulate, and must depend upon others to act in their behalf.

Many mothers feel that, when their children are past the school age and have successfully escaped childish diseases, all danger for them is over, but too often danger of a more serious kind threatens them on every hand. Boys and girls in their adolescent period, need recreation as an outlet for their emotions, as a safety valve for their surplus energies. In years gone by, young people found this recreation in

husking bees and barn raisings, in church sociables and hayrack rides and other amusements, now relegated to the past with hoopskirts and post chaises. To-day all the young world goes to the movies where, too often, uncensored pictures make such an indelible impression upon young and plastic minds that boys and girls try to mould their lives on the alluring situations they have seen depicted on the screen. When the movies are over, there are always the cabarets and dance halls with their bright lights and jazz music sounding through the open doors, usually open at very late hours in defiance of law. In these places, boys and girls are pressed close together in each other's arms, doing their so-called dancing, in a small space where overheated, unventilated, smoke-filled rooms and sensuous music urge them on to familiarities and often present temptations very difficult for young people to withstand.

Most cities have ordinances regulating commercial amusements, but they are usually a dead letter under public apathy, and women should be constantly on the alert to see that such ordinances are strictly enforced, and that non-commercial recreation is so organized as to meet the insistent need of normal boys and girls.

Women who have lost control of their children or who find them in trouble or difficulty of some kind, must necessarily be concerned in the proper conduct of the Juvenile Court, because here children and young people are given the opportunity to redeem themselves, and if the Court is well administered, are placed under the wise care of Probation Officers.

If this Court is not well conducted and children not given necessary attention, they drift again into evil ways and are brought later into the criminal courts, from which they are sent to a State School for Delinquents or to a Reformatory. Women should ever be concerned to see that these State Institutions are conducted, not for the purpose of punishing their inmates, but to give them such standards of conduct and such physical, mental and moral training as will prepare them to resume life in the outside world on a normal basis. When these young people, often mere children, leave these Reform Schools, women should insist that they be placed on parole to well-trained state officers and see that they are not allowed to drift again into the same round of music, cabarets, poolrooms and dance halls which, in the first place, may have led to their downfall.

Women who have no children or who

are unmarried, should be just as much interested in good government (though for different reasons perhaps) as mothers. Good government means clean streets and alleys; it means safety on the streets and in the home; it means fine buildings, beautiful parks and stimulating and wholesome recreation; it means well-ordered community life and leads to national well-being. We must never forget that all these benefits of good government depend upon the officials *we* select and whose duties *we* define; and that government can never rise higher in its standards and conceptions than the aggregate ideals of the individual voters. Women, having won suffrage, have deprived themselves of the privilege of grumbling about the government. We are now, as we never were before, *the people*; *we* are the government and if it fails to function as it should, then it is *we* who are responsible.

Recent election returns show that women are as yet not largely enough registering their new citizenship at the polls. What we need, perhaps, is to be reminded of the promises we made to ourselves and others of "A new heaven and a new earth" when the ballot was in our hands. We need a series of revivals, as it were, to arouse in women a quickened sense of their responsibilities in using the franchise, and also to urge them to enter more actively into party councils and governmental activities.

Moreover, if the women who won suffrage for us at such great cost, or those who share their qualities for leadership, are not ready to take the lead now, in proving through political participation that women want and can use their new privileges and responsibilities, then the men who control our political destinies to-day (some of them unworthily) will choose for us women who are their tools, to do their bidding in the great business of guiding a democracy through its governmental machinery. Nothing in the world is so much needed to-day as leadership of an inspired kind, and we have women well qualified to provide it if they will but heed the call to service for the state.

Early Woman's Story

BY MARY BEARD

THE fine frenzy that carried women through the revolt against their exclusion from the field of politics now has need of exercise in many other directions. One doesn't have to act in a frenzied manner to work well and be effective, but the frenzied indignation which seeks facts to prove its righteousness is often the very best motive power for accomplishment.

It was indeed insufferable to have no share in self-government. How much more insufferable to have no place in the whole written history of mankind,

except possibly as a wife of Henry VIII or one whom Napoleon loved! Politics is after all but one aspect of life. Historians would shut women out of all its aspects. H. G. Wells is a case in point. He has made the startling discovery that life has had continuity, and so for the first time apparently the public-at-large has realized that fact. Other and better histories are following in the wake of his "Outlines," but each and all are histories merely of the male. It is the continuity of the man that they reveal and for their purposes women are as if non-existent.

One reason for the great popularity of Wells and other "universal" histories of the hour is their graphic start with the old Stone Age. Primitive man has caught the popular imagination to



such an extent that one hears constant chatter about his superstitions, his fears, his taboos, his way of looking at the universe. Whereas a quarter of a century ago "intellectuals" alone talked about primitive man, it is now the general fashion to be informed about this early ancestor of us all, so far as anything can be known definitely. But as for his mate—"Oh, dear, what a nuisance to have women always butting in where they are not wanted! What difference does it make about primitive woman?"

It makes all the difference in the world about primitive woman, as it happens. Primitive man is a thrilling find because he furnishes a scapegoat and all people love a scapegoat. This particular goat enables one to excuse every human shortcoming on the ground of hopelessly rude ancestry. Primitive woman, on the other hand, should be a thrilling discovery, too, and for a very different reason—she was essentially creative.

Born into a world she did not understand—a world that seemed at first wholly hostile, with its wild beasts, its fierce elements, its queer surface configurations—she began to explore nature, to experiment with its resources, to find it friendly after all, and to originate all the arts of settled and civilized society. There is no known story comparable in fascination to the account of the way in which this early woman manifested "a mind in the making."

Her story has been told and told well. It has been told by scientific men through whom one can prove assertions to other men who prefer male authorities.

The following will serve as examples of conclusions reached by men who have closely studied primitive societies. "One cannot look upon the picture of a long train of Ute women coming home with their carrying baskets full of seeds upon their backs, supported by bands across their foreheads, holding also in one hand a gathering wand and in the other a winnowing and roasting tray, without profound thought. For these women are indeed the forerunners of all farmers and harvesters and thrashers and common carriers and millers and cooks. The National Museum at Washington possesses a collection of food plants used by savage women and in the Royal Kew Gardens in London may be seen a technological museum arranged on the basis of plants. Unwittingly both these museums have erected a monument to the manual labor and skill of primitive women."

"Modern and classic art are indebted to women for the beginnings of landscape gardening, for poetry and home music, for the cone and dome in buildings, for the whole plastic art in ceramics and sculpture, for all geometric ornament, for textiles, tapestries, embroideries and laces, and largely for free-hand drawing and painting."

The story of primitive woman therefore should surely be an integral part of every universal history that begins with our early ancestors. It should be an integral part because the work that women initiated was one of the things that led to a definite change in the relations of the sexes and to women's greater passivity in succeeding stages of society. Women made life infinitely more comfortable and refined. They made it more secure and prolonged it. All these factors made them valuable later as slaves.

Then men began to imitate women's work in the arts and to share in the weaving, corn-growing, pottery-making, and the rest so that they too became valuable as slaves. In time men themselves began to create. Finally men made machines to produce goods and increase crops. Then they became completely enamored of the industrial arts. Their next step naturally was to claim that the whole industrial process from beginning to end had been theirs.

Emphasis on primitive man and the claim to the whole industrial process are but single instances of the exclusion of women from authoritative thinking today. It is the thoughts of men that both sexes habitually think. Books are mainly written by men and about men. Women teachers pass on these ideas of men about men. It is no answer for women to write books about women for women. At

least it is not a complete answer. The complete answer, in the field of history, for example, would seem to be "universal" history in very fact; that is, the history of mankind of both sexes as they have worked and thought, as they have created, as they have influenced each other, and as they have affected society and the state or, in turn, been affected by them.

It is surely a task of prime importance to find out where women fit into the stuff of history—what has been their relation to economics, art, literature, religion, and the state—and to see that this knowledge is incorporated into the books that claim public recognition and that seek to influence the present by the light they shed on the past.

Coming— Our Next-Door Neighbors

(Continued from page 12)

conclusively at the meeting wherein Dr. Lanteri de Renshaw enunciated her parliamentary program. . . .

"Infant protection and due regard to the bare prerogatives of the female sex are two of Argentina's most crying needs today, the twentieth century notwithstanding. And seeing that the present Deputies, who are masculine, have never yet found time or opportunity to tackle the obvious social problems that lie before their eyes despite the fact that many of them are medical men and hail from the provinces—a woman, acting under strong convictions and able to convince people of her sincerity, may have better fortune. Without a sound system of morality Argentina can never become a truly great nation, and one is almost inclined to go so far as to predict that until the women of Argentina have a share in the making and the executing of their country's laws that desirable soundness will be still to seek. Must one explain that 'morality' is here written in its widest sense, the greater including the less?"

"The road before the Argentine feminists is not an easy one to travel; as was said by another great reformer some two thousand years ago, their foes will be of their own households. Yet sooner or later the triumph will be theirs."

The Lady of Covers

(Continued from page 13)

Those are my first two oils," she nodded toward two studies of women—remarkable. Instead of suggesting poster portraits as you might expect, they were full of character and individuality.

"But I'll never give up covers completely. I'm too devoted to some of the magazines."

It still seemed as though she must have some maxims for struggling artists, or rules of success, or laws of procedure. She shook her head quite definitely. "Just hard work. All the time. There's no use of crying and failing. Just work. You'll get there."

It sounded so simple, so lacking in thrills, or tragedy, so—almost commonplace. Hadn't anything exciting ever happened to her? She smiled her little placid smile at that.

"I've traveled everywhere, all over the world. I've flown, I flew in his Zeppelin with the old Count. I was overseas during the war—" she sat suddenly erect, and tossed that wheatsheaf hair out of eyes that began to spark. "I was entertainer with the Y. Had my show, played the piano, worked like a slave, and loved it. I made posters for the British and American governments. There was a time—" she flung up her head, and her voice rang—"when art was worth while!" There was a second of tense, breathless silence. "But now"—she shrugged her shoulders and the eager light died out of her face.

"You make a story of it," she said, "and send me a carbon copy. I always forget to return things."

A One-Day Hospital

(Continued from page 15)

breakfasts, and sat patiently, having finally to go back home again, taking their tonsils with them. Later in the long summer day, in the first stages of convalescence, the whole ward was very generously supplied with ice cream. In fact, the moral value of that ice cream cannot be over-estimated, as each child was assured in advance of all that it was possible to eat—afterward. Those who stayed until morning, under the convoy of the nurse and one or two mothers, were given a breakfast, by the committee, of soft, cooked cereal before they left.

The surgeon's charges were ten dollars an operation. Four children paid the ten dollars. These were children who were able to go to a hospital elsewhere, or to have excellent care and surroundings at home, but who were brought to the Church Hospital in order to help make the experiment a success. The others paid exactly what they could in each case. The rest of the money was raised by subscription in the village, and made up by the local Red Cross organization.

It is generally hoped that this experiment will be tried again. For the One-Day Hospital is considered by the whole community to have been a tremendous success; both parents and little children are now reaping an inestimable benefit—and perhaps at this safe distance, remembering the unlimited bowls of ice cream, even the children are willing to admit it. One mother of many, who was very fearful about trusting any of her children to this experience, brought two of them finally, but very dubiously; now she beams, so they say, whenever she meets a member of the committee on the street, and promises to "fetch along" the rest of the family another year!

If You Read Spanish

NOTES BY ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

THE woman movement is advancing in Argentina, if we may judge by the enlarged size of "Nuestra Causa" (Our Cause), the women's paper published in Buenos Aires. It has increased its number of pages and wears a more substantial appearance than when it was started some three years ago; although from the first it has been full of interest.

The last issue that has come to hand contains a large variety of matter—translations from various languages, discussions of current events, a report of the second International Congress of Working Women at Geneva, brief biographies of famous women of the past, and a number of articles on the irrepressible "woman question." There is an article on Lewisite, that super-deadly gas. There are short quotations from

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the most diverse authors—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Olive Schreiner, Rabindranath Tagore and many more. There are "Notes on Peruvian Art," describing pictures by several women that have found a place in recent exhibitions. On the suffrage question, the magazine's news is not up to date, for its issue of last December speaks of the women of the United States as still working to obtain the ballot.

We note with pleasure the announcement that in the Mexican State of Guanajuato, women now have the vote.

ONE item in a recent issue of *La Mujer* (Woman), the organ of the Feminist Council of Mexico, will delight the friends of education everywhere. It is found in the report of the address given by the Mexican delegate to the Vienna Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Señorita Elena Landazuri, reporting the latest news from Mexico, said:

"At this moment there is an intensity of life that is full of promise. New methods of teaching are being tried, the prisons are being studied, clubs of all kinds are being formed. The latest information brought me by the University Bulletin fills me with hope and joy. The Rector of the University sent out a call to everybody who knew how to read and write, asking each of them to teach at least one illiterate person. In return they were to receive the title of Honorary Professors. More than 1,500 persons responded, men, women and children, and after four months of work, the University was informed that more than 10,000 illiterates had learned to read. One school master reported that his pupils had no way to get paper, slates or pencils, and they had learned by writing with bits of lime on pieces of zinc. The natives on the ranches gather after their work to study at night. In short, the result of Rector Vasconcelos's initiative shows that conditions are propitious for the development of the people."

La Mujer is edited by Julia Nava de Ruisanchez, Avenue Republica, Argentina, No. 6, Mexico City. It is full of interesting matter.

The Bookshelf

A Book of Women's Verse, edited by J. C. Squire (Oxford Press).

Mr. J. C. Squire says in a prefatory essay that this book "occupied most of his spare time for seven years." It is to be regretted that he did not have either much more or much less of it. He asserts that people of all kinds "feel curiosity about women's contributions to the arts." As far as poetry is concerned, his volume does not go far to satisfy that curiosity.

The first poem in the book was writ-

ten by the martyred Ann Askewe, who died in 1546, and the last by Sylvia Lynd in 1917. There are some quaint old verses, and some quite usual excerpts from Elizabeth Browning, Christina Rossetti, Felicia Hemans, etc. The modern poems are lamentably few in number, and with one or two exceptions are of no particular quality. Mr. Squire has utterly disregarded the present significant poetic movement among American women. He makes no mention of Miss Lowell, either of her vigorous and far-reaching experiments, or of her beautiful more formal verse. Louise Guiney, H. D., Sara Teasdale, Eunice Tietjens, Edna St. Vincent Millay, all these women of high poetic achievement have remained outside his horizon.

The other Oxford Books of Verse have won for themselves a high place among anthologies. So able have been their editors that they have represented truly the best of the subject, age, or nation with which they were concerned. They have educated the public to believe that the Oxford name is a guarantee of this. Therefore one sorrows the more over this "Oxford Book of Women's Verse" which seems to represent only Mr. Squire's limited choice.—M. A.

The Life and Death of Harriet Frean, by May Sinclair. (Macmillan): The written portrait of a born, raised, and died spinster. Told without action, almost without incident, of slight value,

yet so powerfully etched by May Sinclair's genius that it leaves an indelible imprint.

The Road, by Elias Tobenkin. (Harcourt, Brace): About Hilda Thorsen, who starts on her road of life with a heavy handicap. She and her friends are those too little known people, the intelligent workers, officials, and idealists of America's huge unskilled labor group. Not a great book, but a very earnest one, written with a background of deep sympathy and personal knowledge.—M. A.

Marie Chapdelaine, by Louis Hemon. (Macmillan): A tale of French pioneer life in the wild back country of Quebec. Told simply and quietly, it has the strength and depth of an epic, joined to an exquisite poetry of word and feeling.—M. A.

The Dingbat of Arcady, by Marguerite Wilkinson (Macmillan): An informal narrative of informal journeyings, made by the poet-author and her teacher husband, into the friendly if sometimes austere heart of the open world. The book is filled to overflowing with beauty and a sense of beauty; with a sound and healing philosophy. Recommended to all who love outdoors, but should not be read between brick walls in spring.

The Street of Precious Pearls, by Nora Waln (Womens Press). A delicately charming picture of a young Chinese woman's life.



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ELIZABETH LEIGHTON LEE, Director

World News About Women

A TERRITORIAL political convention recently held at Honolulu was marked by two innovations: the presence of a Japanese and of women among the delegates. For a beginning, it is rather startling to read that the women numbered 273. The convention happened to be Republican.

SOMETHING new has come along as a cause for divorce, according to a wireless to the *New York Times*. A former high officer in Germany has gained a divorce on the ground of his wife's radical views—"he could not, as an officer, be expected to keep on living maritally with a radical woman."

A SUMMER CRUISE

AROUND

THE MEDITERRANEAN

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MRS. WINIFRED MASON HUCK, a Republican and daughter of the late Congressman, William E. Mason, from Illinois, has filed a petition as candidate to complete her father's unexpired term. She is also a candidate in the Republican primary, April 11, for the full term, with Mrs. Mary Bell Spencer of Hill Top, Cook County, Illinois, a Republican, and one of Chicago's foremost lawyers.

Two other women who are running for Congress this year are Mrs. Ellen Duane Davis, a Democrat of Philadelphia, and the great great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, with Mrs. John D. Davenport, also of Philadelphia.

SINCE the article on "Her Honor the Mayor" was written for the March 25 *Citizen*, interesting things have happened to the three Minnesota women.

Mrs. D. C. Pierce, of Goodhue—the first woman mayor in Minnesota—suffered an honorable defeat for reelection. "Law enforcement offers an easy road to unpopularity," says a neighboring newspaper in comment, and goes on to indicate that Mrs. Pierce lost out by cleaning up—by enforcing the laws concerning poolrooms and prohibition. To this Mrs. Pierce adds the testimony that she won some opposition by cleaning up the streets too—streets and backyards and parks; and keeping all alleys open so that the fire department could get through. Some factions, she reports, found her "too particular"! "I didn't fight very hard for election," she says; "I thought it uncalled for and manlike." Mrs. Pierce is the wife of the editor of the *Goodhue Enterprise*.

Mrs. Ida Sparks Clarke, who had been in the mayor's office at Kokato by appointment, was reelected, with only two votes cast against her.

Mrs. A. K. Gault, Mayor of St. Peter, is now a candidate for Congress, while her sister, Mrs. Irene C. Buell, City Prosecutor of Ashland, Nebraska, is seeking the congressional nomination of her district. Is this the first pair of sisters that have campaigned at the same time for Congress?

TWENTY-SIX countries will be represented at the World Student Christian Federation conference in Peking this month. Eight of the delegates from the United States are women, six being undergraduates from women's colleges: Ruth Muskrat, a Cherokee Indian student from the University of Kansas; Helen Kasber from the University of Wisconsin; Lydia Johnson, University of Minnesota; Mildred Tingley from Terdue University of Indiana;

Elizabeth Gourad from the Ohio State University, and Jean Gardiner Kennedy of Mount Holyoke. Miss Kennedy is the elected delegate of the national Y. W. C. A. and represents twenty-one women's colleges, including all the large Eastern institutions. The selection of Miss Muskrat marks the first time the American Indian has been represented at a world conference.

ONTARIO'S first woman police magistrate is Dr. Margaret Patterson of Toronto, recently appointed to her place on the bench by the Attorney-General of Ontario. She has not yet taken her seat, however, owing to a difficulty which has arisen over her salary between municipal and provincial authorities.

EIGHT women artists, all members of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, will hold an exhibition at the Art Club of Philadelphia April 7-20. The exhibitors are Eleanor Abrams, Cora S. Brooks, Isabel Branson Cartwright, Constance Cochran, Fern I. Coppedge, Lucile Howard, Helen K. McCarthy and M. Elizabeth Price, and the work shown will be as varied in character as possible—ranging from portraits in oils to purely decorative designs.

THE British North America Act will have to be amended before women senators can be created in Canada. This is the recent ruling of the Department of Justice in response to an inquiry made by the Prime Minister, W. L. MacKenzie King. This inquiry was started by the Franchise Committee of the Montreal Women's Club, who asked whether in view of the admission of Lady Rhondda's claim to a seat in the House of Lords, Canadian women might be admitted to the Senate.

IT is reported that Poland is the first country of continental Europe to legalize women jurors. After many debates, in which American and English precedent was quoted, the government adopted a resolution giving women equal rights with men when sitting on juries.

IN the issue of February 11 we reported that Viscountess Windsor had been elected a member of the House of Commons. We read it in a *New York* paper, which even printed the lady's picture. But in a letter just received from Mrs. Strachey, editor of *The Woman's Leader* in London, we learn that the statement is an error. Viscount Windsor is the member for Ludlow, but there are still only two women in the House of Commons—Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham.

A Message From Women To Women

Better Films Committee recommends that women urge the showing in every community of film glorifying Womanhood.
A letter worth reading!

Atlanta, Ga.,
Feb. 20th, 1922.

Associated First National Pictures, Inc.,
6-8 West 48th Street,
New York City.

The Better Films Committee of Atlanta, after viewing "Hail the Woman" at the Metropolitan Theatre, unanimously endorses the picture and recommends that it be shown in every community throughout this broad land.

"Hail the Woman" not only emphasizes the injustice of the double standard, but gloriously exemplifies in Judith the highest type of womanhood, the women who have through the ages tended the flame of life and who dying have passed the torch to the next in line.

The story and theme are not limited by locale, time or creed. Its deep heart interest grips the audience; each individual character is perfectly drawn; the technique is without flaw. In her portrayal of the fragile young mother, deserted and despairing, Madge Bellamy proves herself an exquisite artist expressing poignant grief with power and delicacy and rising to great emotional heights. And Theodore Roberts was wonderful, particularly in his final scenes where we see verily that "a little child shall lead them."

Our congratulations to Mr. Ince whose vision and courage gave us "Hail the Woman," which after all is but a simple story showing us what lies about us—things we cannot see save that some one point the way.

(Signed) Mrs. B. M. Boykin, Chairman,
Better Films Committee.

Speaking of

THOMAS H. INCE'S

presentation of his American drama of
today—written by C. Gardner Sullivan.

"HAIL THE WOMAN"

Distributed by Associated First National Pictures, Inc.



Women Citizens at Work

League of Women Voters Notes

By AMANDA M. MILLER

BY unanimous vote, the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board recently voted to request the Department of Justice to undertake the activities which are now being carried on by the Interdepartmental Board when the new fiscal year begins on July 1.

No funds to carry on the work of the Interdepartmental Board in 1922-23 were asked for when the Board held its meeting last September, because of assurance that activities being conducted by the Board would be taken care of by the Department of Public Welfare before the end of the present fiscal year and provided with adequate personnel and funds by means of a supplementary budget. The recent vote was taken in order that there might be no break in the present program.

The Board's action received the approval of a number of national women's organizations, and the following representatives at the meeting spoke in favor of carrying on the work through the Department of Justice: Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Vice-Chairman of the National Republican Committee; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, President of the National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Ann Webster, Field Secretary of the American Social Hygiene Association;

Mrs. Raymond Morgan, American Association of University Women; Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association; Mrs. Ellis C. Yost, Women's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Mary Stewart, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Park, who returned from California to be present at this meeting, stated that in the forty-eight states where she has spoken during the past year, she found no subject of greater interest to women than the activities of the Interdepartmental Board.

ACCCEPTANCES have been received from all the republics invited to the Pan-American Conferences, and many of the delegates are already on their way from their distant homes. There is every indication too that the states are to be fully represented at the National Convention of the League of Women Voters. The program has already been outlined in the *Citizen*, but it may be well to call the attention of delegates and visitors to the necessity of making advance arrangements for the special dinners and luncheons. Tickets for the banquet on Tuesday evening, April 25, at which Pan-American delegates will speak, are \$3.50. Regional Luncheon tickets for April 26 are \$1.50; State President's Dinner Tickets, April 26, are \$2.50, and Local

League Problems Dinner Tickets, April 26, are \$2.00. Order all tickets, accompanied by check or post-office order, from Mrs. George French, 317 Woodlawn Road, Baltimore.

THE acceptance by President Obregon of the invitation extended to the Mexican Government on behalf of the National League of Women Voters to participate in the Pan-American Conference of Women has been announced.

The official Mexican delegation will be headed by Senorita Elena Torres, Secretary of the Centro Femenista, the leading women's organization of Mexico. Senorita Torres is one of the most brilliant young women of the Republic and is well known throughout Mexico for the work that has been done under her leadership in securing educational advantages for women, and for the practical program of child welfare work which she has established.

Following instructions from the Treasury Department, at Washington, the customs authorities at Laredo, Texas, will extend every courtesy to facilitate the passage of the Mexican women through that port, where they will be met by a committee from the Pan-American Round Table at Laredo. They will then go to San Antonio, where they will be received by a committee from the Pan-American Round Table at that city, with the Mexican Consul General.

After a day of entertainment in San Antonio, the entire Mexican delegation, accompanied by delegates from the Round Table who will attend the Pan-American Conference, will leave for Baltimore. They will stop en route in St. Louis, where special hospitality is being arranged in honor of the Mexican women by the St. Louis League of Women Voters.

Word has just come that President Obregon has asked the Pan-American Round Table of San Antonio to bring a beautiful silk Mexican flag, and present it to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, from Mexico.

THE Indiana delegation to the National Convention of the League of Women Voters will go to Baltimore with an invitation all written and plans all made to entertain the National League of Women Voters at its fourth annual convention in 1923. The State Board of Directors voted unanimously to extend the invitation to the national organization, and the proprietors of the West Baden Hotel, at West Baden, have promised the use of their big assembly hall, parlors for special com-

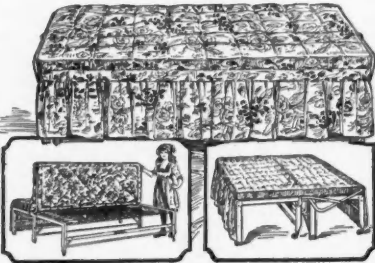
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mittee meetings, and a moving-picture machine for showing educational films. Several other states have also shown hospitable intent.

LADY Astor is due to arrive in New York on April 19, on her way to the National League of Women Voters' Convention and a visit to her Virginia home. She comes in response to an urgent invitation from the National League; and on the evening of her arrival, the New York City League is to hold a "Meeting of Welcome to Lady Astor" at Town Hall. Miss Ruth Morgan is chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, City Chairman, is to preside at the meeting. Lady Astor will speak, and Mrs. Catt will follow. Seats are selling at from one to five dollars, and the fact that the boxes, at \$50, are all sold, is an indication of the enthusiasm with which Lady Astor is to be welcomed.

THERE will be a fine list of speakers at the Convention, not counting the distinguished women from Hispanic America and Canada and the distinguished American women, named in an earlier number, who will conduct round table conferences. Lady Astor and Sir Auckland Geddes, from Great Britain, will speak. Secretary Hughes, Secretary Wallace, Senator Capper, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union, and Hon. John Y. Nugent, of the Federal Trade Commission, are among our own government people who appear on the program. Mrs. Robert Lansing will speak, and Señor Don Beltran Mathieu, Ambassador from Chile. An unusual list of pleasant entertainments has been prepared, including trips to Annapolis and to Washington, as well as sight-seeing drives in Baltimore.

GOVERNOR ALF TAYLOR, of Tennessee, issued an official call for an Efficiency-in-Government Conference "to discuss questions of vital importance relative to state, county and city government," and leading men and women of the state met in Nashville on April 6 and 7.

The conference, which was called at the request of the League of Women Voters, discussed among other movements for a more efficient government Prison Reform, Better Service on the Part of Public Utilities and Better Educational Facilities.

Tennessee is the second state whose Governor has called together the voters of the state to cooperate with officials in securing more efficient government. The first was Governor Westmoreland Davis, of Virginia, and the two-day conference last November resulted in the appointment of a commission on the simplification of state government and a children's code commission.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

THE making of American art a real part of the American people's life is one of the difficult tasks undertaken by the Art Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and a contribution to this effort is a volume, "Art and Artists of Indiana" (Century Co.), by Mary Q. Burnet (Mrs. H. B. Burnet), chairman of Art Prints, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Indianapolis. This book has received favorable comment from the *Boston Transcript*, the *New York Herald* and other publications.

The *Transcript* of January 1 says: "If it be true that the political future of the United States lies in the Middle States, a careful reading of this admirable study would seem to suggest that the development of a 'national' school of art is already progressing rapidly in that same portion of the Republic."

The *Herald* adds: "Mrs. Burnet's comprehensive history of Indiana art may forge the first link in a chain of such works that may spread across the continent and enable the student of American art to gain a knowledge of

its progress now almost denied him."

THE "Valley of Fire" on the Arrowhead Trail, Nevada, which is said to dwarf the magnificence of the "Garden of the Gods," will be set aside as a national park if the efforts of Mrs. C. P. Squires of Las Vegas, Nevada, chairman of Applied Education in the Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs, are successful. Mrs. Squires is also urging all the club women of her state to make a study of the Boulder Canyon dam-site project, which, if carried out, is destined to be the world's greatest water development. "It will not only make the wonderful Imperial Valley in California safe from the annual flood waters of the river and thus save human lives and property, but will conserve millions that California has been spending each year for flood control." Mrs. Squires writes: "The project will also conserve fuel, as electricity will be so cheap that we can use it for domestic purposes while the Southern Pacific, Santa Fé and Salt Lake branch of the Union Pacific will all be run by electricity."

Mrs. Squires's home town will be port of entry to the dam and a part of

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her county will be submerged by the water which will be impounded. She was one of three members of the Nevada Federation present at the Colorado River hearing held at Phoenix, March 15, and was a state delegate from Nevada at the meeting of the League of the Southwest held at Riverside, California, in December. She will be a member of a party that will escort Herbert Hoover on a trip to the canyon very soon.

FOURTEEN of the forty-eight states have laws providing for blind babies and backward blind children, and club women in other states are working for laws which will make this provision. Cooperating in this and in all other work in behalf of the blind is Mrs. John Alden, noted president-general of the International Sunshine Society, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, who writes:

"Please notify us when a blind baby comes to your notice. New York State, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and North Dakota pay \$1.50 per day for the care, maintenance and education of blind babies and small children, whose parents are unable to meet the tuition. Parents able to pay can send their children as private pupils. Rhode Island, Maine,

District of Columbia, Tennessee, South Dakota, Arizona, Virginia, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota have laws making some provision.

"Although many states have provided for upkeep and education of their blind babies and backward blind children, where guardians have not means to do so, nevertheless the mothers, through a mistaken idea of child love, hide the babies away from us, and in that way the child often grows up without education and in many instances the mind is lost through the deplorable ignorance of the mother, who does not understand the vital necessary means by which a blind child's mind and body receive the necessary exercise. For this reason we are anxious that any member of the Federation report to us any blind baby or young backward blind child who may be brought to her attention."

ILLITERACY is mental bondage. Free 5,000,000 souls" is the appeal which Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston of Olympia, Washington, General Federation of Community Service, is sending out to each of her state chairmen. Illiteracy conferences are being held by club women in many states. In some few states each club woman has pledged herself to "teach one illiterate to read and write." It is pointed out that if each member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs would do this during the coming year two-fifths of the illiteracy in the United States would be reduced.

THE women of the General Federation of Women's Clubs are vitally concerned in the proposition to develop atmospheric nitrogen in this country. Mrs. John D. Sherman, chairman of the Department of Applied Education, in speaking for the Federation, says: "We recognize the necessity of freeing ourselves from dependence upon foreign nations—be they hostile or friendly—for this essential of our soil fertility, our safety and our economic security. We urge, therefore, that there shall be an intelligent use in the interest of the nation as a whole of the Muscle Shoals plant in which millions of the people's money have been invested. By what sort of contract these vitally important objects shall be achieved is a question of financial and industrial engineering which must be worked out by competent experts. These are matters of administration for which we have a right to hold and do hold our representatives responsible."

One of the little Mexican girls who attended the Red Cross class in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick in Santa Ana, Cal., met at home some opposition to her health methods when she insisted upon giving the baby a daily bath. Her mother said, "Oh, no! You will wash it all away!" —Red Cross Bulletin.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

AFTER high-grade Municipal Bonds rank Corporation Bonds, which are usually spoken of, according to the class of company which issues them, as Railroad, Public Utility or Industrial Bonds.

Corporation is the correct official title of a company which is formed to do business but is not a partnership. In the latter, each partner or member of the firm is liable for the entire amount of any debts of the firm. In a corporation the officials, directors and stockholders are not personally liable for the company's debts. In other words, in case of the failure of a partnership its creditors may collect the full amount of indebtedness from the partners in so far as their resources permit, each partner being responsible for the whole. But should a corporation fail, the creditors cannot collect money from the stockholders, whose losses are due to the fact that the stock which they own in the company may prove valueless.

Practically all Railroads and Public Utilities—such as gas, electric, street-car companies and manufacturing companies—are corporations, organized under the laws of a state.

Bonds issued by corporations are favorite forms of investment. They represent money loaned by the holder (that is, the person who buys them) to the company, and are usually secured by a mortgage on the company's property and other assets. For convenience, since the total amount borrowed may be several millions of dollars, while each bond is for \$1,000 or less, a trustee is appointed to act for all the bondholders, and the mortgage or trust agreement securing the bonds is made out to this trustee—almost always a trust company.

The trustee acts entirely in the interests of the bondholders, and as money is due from the company to the bondholders in payment of the interest on their bonds, it is deposited with the trustee and the coupons are cashed through him. As a matter of practical business a bondholder usually presents his coupons to his own bank for payment. The bank in turn passes them on to the trustee, from whom it collects the money due its depositor.

Very often a company agrees to pay any tax up to 2 per cent of the amount of the coupon, which may be collected against the money received by the bondholder. This provision is particularly important at present, since the United States Government is collecting an income tax from those having an income in excess of \$1,000 a year.

In the cashing of a coupon the bondholder will find it greatly to his advantage to require the company to pay this 2 per cent whenever possible. An

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example of the advantage of this may be found in the fact that a person with an income of about \$4,000, derived entirely from bonds, is required to pay a Federal income tax of about \$120. Should these bonds, however, be ones on which a company agrees to pay tax up to 2 per cent, the bondholder would have to pay a tax of only about \$60. For this reason it is wise to make sure that the correct ownership certificates are filled in at the time the coupon is cashed. Any bank official will gladly tell you which blank to fill out, as he undoubtedly has on file a comprehensive booklet indexing most of the bonds in this country and showing whether the company pays the 2 per cent tax or not.

We find in a letter from Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, Director of the Sixth Region, National League of Women Voters, this choice bit:

Some South Carolinians were discussing the question of poll tax for women and one said: "No, I'm agin it. I'd have to pay \$2.00 instead of one and I ain't sure I could vote her."—*The New Citizen, Georgetown, Texas.*

More About the Sales Tax

BY MABEL NEWCOMER

MR. BACHE, in his "Case For the Sales Tax," in the *Citizen* for February 25, has made certain statements which seem to me to be misleading.

First, he makes the statement, "If it is true that we raised one billion dollars in 1908 by the consumption taxes then existing, without those taxes being a serious burden on the taxpayer, and if it is true, as estimated by economists, that the present volume of business is 150 per cent of what it was then, we need merely to prescribe a similar type of taxation on the increased volume of business to secure \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, without its being a burden on the taxpayer." This is somewhat puzzling. In 1908 the internal revenues of the federal government (obtained largely from tobacco, liquors and spirits) aggregated about one-quarter of a billion dollars, and the addition of customs duties brings this amount to about half a billion. Even in 1918 consumption taxes had not reached the billion-dollar mark. In fact, the federal government's revenues from all sources, including income, excess profits and inheritance taxes, have exceeded that amount only in the last five years. Furthermore, the amount of consumption taxes has increased out of proportion to the increased volume of business, so that this does not offer an untapped source for a new tax.

For arguments that the sales tax will not reach the final consumer in any large measure I refer Mr. Bache to the *Congressional Record*, and for a statement of the probable cost and effectiveness of the necessary administrative

machinery I refer him to the recent reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I am in perfect agreement with his statement that "luxury" is a relative term. It varies, of course, with tastes, occupations and incomes. But even relatively speaking there are certain articles (if not pianos, which in recent years may not have been regarded as luxuries even by hod carriers) which the majority of people would consider as luxuries—e. g., the better grades of clothing. The taxation of these causes no great hardship to any one.

Further, I agree with Mr. Bache that there is no tax which, under certain conditions, cannot be shifted; but most economists would agree, I believe, that very little shifting is possible in such important taxes as those on land (not buildings) and on personal net income. But this is beside the point. The fact that a tax is shifted is not in itself objectionable. It is the manner in which the burden is finally adjusted that determines the desirability or undesirability of a tax.

And this is the fundamental point on which Mr. Bache and I differ. Mr. Bache believes in a tax which *every one* must pay—and pay "in proportion to his means and expenditure." I cannot accept the implication that "means" and "expenditures" are synonymous. The man of large income may not spend one-tenth of that income, in which case his "means" will be at least ten times his expenditures; while the man of small income may be forced to spend all to exist. The general sales tax would fall on everyone in proportion to his expenditures, and "means" or "faculty" is usually accepted by economists and legislators, and sometimes even by practical busi-

ness men conversant with the subject, as a better measure of tax burdens. A tax which every one must pay would be ideal if every one had a surplus from which to pay it, but until we reach that happy state I fear we must be content with a less ambitious program.

Enter Radio

IT took radio to bring to high-school students the privilege of addressing a hundred thousand people. This is what Miss Nellie Hoover and Mr. Norman Stamm are to do, by way of the radio station of the Westinghouse Company, and they won the privilege in a competition including many eager contestants. They are from the ranks of the Junior Civic Club, affiliated with the Civic Club of Allegheny County, Pa.—a club with a membership of 14,000 students in public, private and parochial secondary schools in the county. The competition—to determine which member should speak for the organization over the radio—involved elimination contests in the various schools and then a final session, with newspaper editors and a Westinghouse man as judges. They couldn't decide between this boy and this girl, though—so they chose both. Nellie Hoover will explain in her speech-to-the-thousands how the Junior Civic Club benefits school and community and prepares the student for grown-up duties.

She is a student in the Peabody High School of Pittsburgh, seventeen years of age.

Notwithstanding a woman's fondness for bargains, nothing makes her madder than the suggestion that she is wearing one of them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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This demand for information has followed the granting of suffrage in the various states, and the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment was responsible for a flood of literature on government. The State Leagues of Women Voters have usually taken the initiative in publishing such material. The following pamphlets and leaflets may be obtained from the various state leagues unless otherwise stated.

Alabama

Our Government, published by the Extension Division, University of

Alabama, 1920, 32 pp. An outline prepared for the club women of Alabama. Fifteen programs for study on as many phases of government, with references.

Connecticut

"*Know - Your - Town*" Questionnaire, with information on how to use it. Has been a model for many states. Revised. ¶ *Party Machinery—The Caucus and Convention Systems of Connecticut*. 1920. 14 pp. ¶ Leaflets: *The Mechanism of Lawmaking in Connecticut*; *Diagrams of Town and County Officers*; *Good Citizenship Programs*.

Indiana

An Aid to the Citizen in Indiana, 4th edition, revised. 1920. 25 cts. Political parties, national, state, town and municipal governments, elections and laws concerning women and children. ¶ *Suggested Citizenship programs for study*.

Illinois

Illinois Voters' Handbook, published by the Women's City Club of Chicago, 1920. 110 pp. 60 cts. A brief but comprehensive outline covering the technique of voting, citizenship, city, village, state and Federal governments. ¶ Two leaflets by Committee on Uniform Laws concerning Women of the League of Women Voters: *A Summary of the Legal and Political Status of Women in Illinois*; *Jurywomen*.

Maryland

The Government of Maryland, by Ella Lonn, Ph.D., 1921. 242 pp. \$1.00. A comprehensive volume giving simple yet detailed and thorough information about the government of the state, including local and federal.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts Primer of Citizenship and Government, by Martha E. D. White. 1920. 55 pp. In question and answer form. Citizenship, naturalization, elections, primaries, local, state and national governments, courts and taxation. ¶ Two leaflets: *A State Program on Education for Citizenship and The Massachusetts Plan*.

Minnesota

Minneapolis Charter Problems, published by the Women's Club of Minneapolis and the Fifth District League of Women Voters. 1921. 42 pp. 25 cts. ¶ *Citizenship Leaflets*, 1920. Elections, Presidential Elections, Political Parties, State and Local Governments.

Nebraska

Handbook for Nebraska Citizens, published by Grace M. Wheeler, 1919. 46 pp. 50 cts. Ten lessons. The Constitution, Counties, Cities, Schools, Courts, Elections, State Institutions and Laws.

New York

Correspondence Courses: Your Vote and How to Use It, by Mrs. Raymond Brown. Twenty-one lessons. Part 1, *Structure of Government*; part 2, *Women's Special Interests in Government*. *American Citizenship*: Eight lessons. *Questions of the Moment*: Six lessons on Labor, Currency, Direct Primary, etc. *Public Schools and the Child Problem*: Nine lessons. *Laws and Pending Legislation of Interest to Women*: Two lessons. All written by different experts. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 for 12, \$4.50 complete set.

North Carolina

University of North Carolina Extension Leaflets: *Studies in Citizenship for Women*. 1919. An outline of ten study programs—national, state and local governments, party systems and elections. *Constructive Ventures in Government*. 1920. A manual of discussion and study of woman's new part in the newer ideals of citizenship. *Problems in Citizenship*. 1921. Study outlines on welfare work in government, especially in North Carolina.

North Dakota

Primer for North Dakota Voters, published by the W. C. T. U. of N. D. 1920. 28 pp. Questions and answers. Simple but comprehensive.

Ohio

Facts for Voters of Ohio. 1920. 30 cts. National, state, county, town, city and village governments, political parties, elections and taxation. ¶ *A Political Primer*. An attractive folder issued by the Cleveland League of Women Voters, in which are bound all pamphlets published by them.

Pennsylvania

Manual of Citizenship. 1919. 64 pp. ¶ *Correspondence Course in Citizenship*. Five parts: Borough government, Township, City, City Government in Philadelphia, County. ¶ *Questionnaires*: Township Government, Borough Government, Third-class City Government. 1921.

Rhode Island

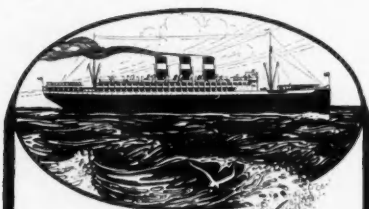
Outlines of a Normal Course in Civics for the United League of Women Voters. Three topics: Civics, Child Welfare, Food Supply and Demand.

Vermont

Citizenship Course. 1920. Two lessons: Political parties, brief history and principles, the "Mountain Rule;" the Vermont legislature, and how to put a bill through.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin Citizen's Handbook. 1920. 77 pp. 25 cts. Municipal government, City government in Milwaukee, Town, County, State, National governments, Citizenship and Topics for Study.



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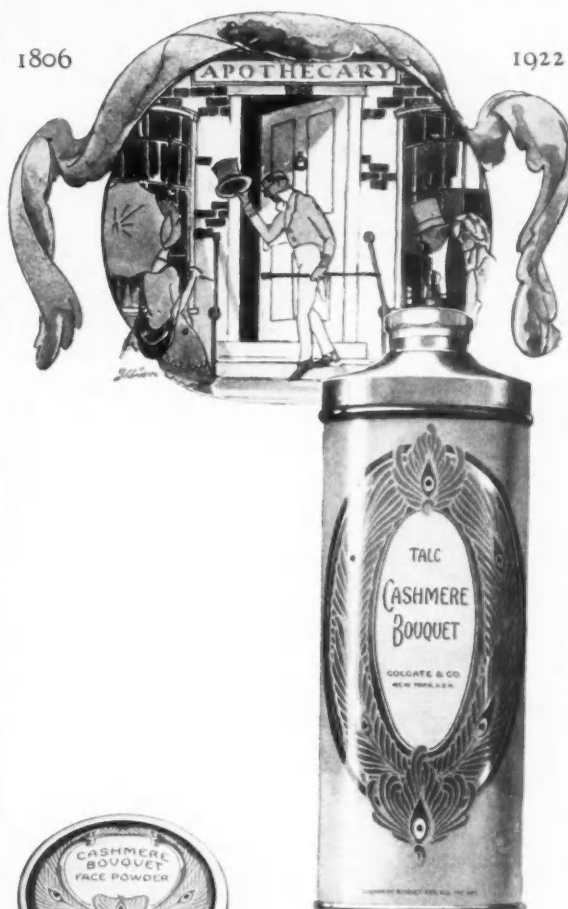
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With Our Readers

I NOTE your editorial "Why Only the Harp?" in the January 14 issue, and would partially answer the query—why women are not employed in orchestras, by the simple statement that it is the jealousy of the men musicians, who are determined not to let women use music as a means of livelihood. In Los Angeles women are rigidly excluded from orchestras—except in isolated cases. The question of competency does not enter, although the few women who have succeeded here in holding positions are of acknowledged ability. Many inferior men organists, pianists and violinists are employed, while it is next to impossible for the most competent woman musician to obtain employment in any theater or symphony orchestra.

The women musicians have the same thing to contend with that the women doctors and lawyers have had all the time. . . . It is one of the most unfair, unjust and dishonest situations that ever existed, inasmuch as the musicians' union accept the women's money in dues and initiation fees and then use every means in their power to keep them out of employment. I would urge the women themselves to use what power they have to try to remedy these conditions.

E. O. B.,
South Pasadena, Calif.

IN the February 25 issue of your magazine, a letter, signed by Ruth Morris Short, made an appeal to women in business and professions to give up their occupations if they have other means of support. The writer doubtless has been prompted by a most worthy motive. One who feels a throb of patriotism cannot help wishing that all of the men who sacrificed their personal interests for the sake of their country's needs should be given their same positions (or better ones) upon their return—whenever this is possible. And if a woman holds a position which she knows rightfully belongs to a war veteran who again desires the position and, but for her, would be asked to fill it, her own conscience should prompt her to resign in his favor. This applies to individual cases. To go so far as to make the sweeping statement that all women who have other means of support, should resign their positions for the sake of all men out of employment, is to forget the logic of the years of struggle for equality for both sexes—unless Miss Short amends her proposal to say that all persons, men or women, who do not actually need money for living expenses should give up their positions until all war veterans have obtained them. To revert to the theory that only men have the right to earn money, forgetting that it is not so much the getting of money but the zest of the work that stimulates interest and makes life worth while—to revert to this is indeed too great a step backward for our modern times. Miss Short's letter was the subject of discussion at a recent local League meeting in Dover and we were all of the opinion that Miss Short had not recalled the fact that there are many men who could easily retire without starvation.

Dover, Delaware. WINIFRED MORRIS.

I CANNOT tell you how much your clean, informative paper means to me. I am wondering what daily paper is referred to by "well wisher," page 22, March 25th issue, where she "finds all the news" she wants, except by wading through such stuff as the Arbuckle trial, etc., etc.

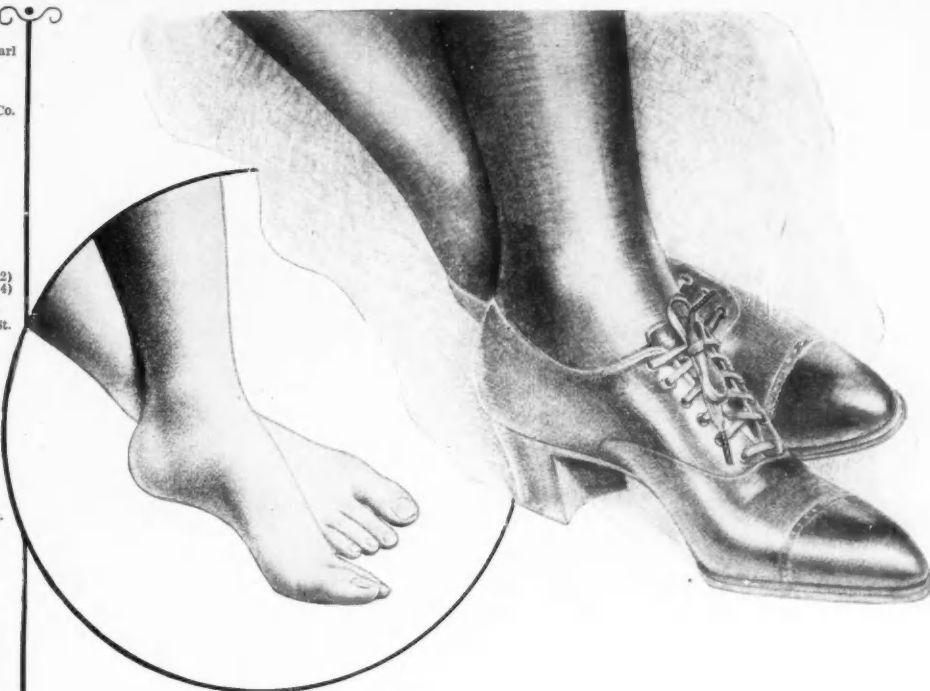
I simply couldn't keep house without the *Woman Citizen*; for I haven't time to wade through the daily papers to find what I want to read in them.

Mrs. D'Ooge (another well-wisher).
Ypsilanti, Mich.

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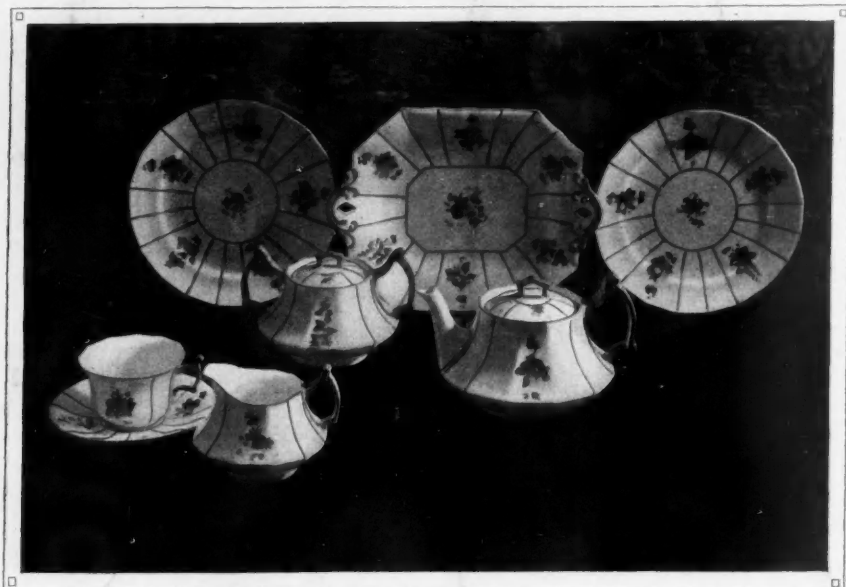
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Vol. VI New Style

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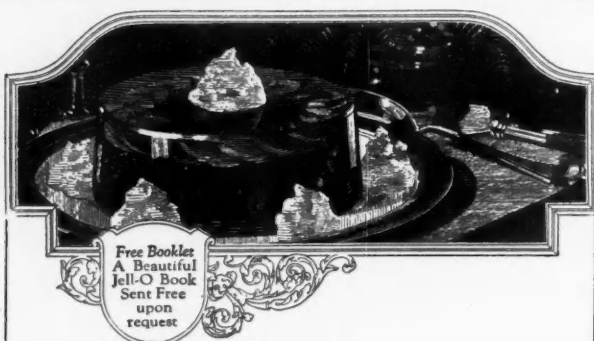
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The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

APRIL 22, 1922

Number 24

News Notes of the Fortnight

Genoa

"**N**OTHING is so explosive as a peace conference," said Premier Lloyd George at one of the early sessions of the Genoa gathering. The first few days at least justified him; his pacifying presence had to be interposed rather often between conflicting claims.

The Russian Foreign Minister, Tchicherin, started things by offering a reduction in the Russian army as a first step toward general European disarmament. Louis Barthou, for France, promptly resented the introduction of a subject which was not on the agenda.

As the reestablishment of trade relations with Russia is one of the central issues of the conference, a report of conditions for her to meet was submitted early in the proceedings. They were sweeping as to debts and staggering as to their effect on the Communist Government. Payment of the debts incurred by preceding governments and of all losses due to the "action or negligence" of the Soviet Government was, of course, required.

Protesting everything, the Russians came back with counterclaims for damages due to the Allied support of Deniken, Kolchak and Wrangel against Russia, and represented these as far outbalancing their own obligations. For a time there was danger of disruption, but by the end of the first week Lloyd George, at any rate, was optimistic enough to say that the negotiations were "building a bridge across the stream"—between Soviet Russia and the Allies; though they were still in the deepest part of the current.

At this writing, under chastisement from Lloyd George, the Russians have cut their counterclaims more than half, and are awaiting word from the heads of the Bolshevik Government.

Premier Lloyd George has a pet plan for peace: it does not involve disarmament, but calls for a pledge on the part of all the nations of Europe to respect each other's rights and commit no aggressions for a period of years. He believes the time is not yet ripe for disarmament in Europe.



From the note book of the artist herself, the late Helen Farnsworth Mears, we quote the explanation of the sculptured group—Dawn and Labor—which has been chosen for this cover because of its appropriate symbolism: "To express the mystery of life in its deeper, more spiritual significance—the onward sweep of the soul toward the light is what I had in mind in the group Dawn and Labor. I feel that art to be representative of this age must express the real life of the soul as well as the marvel of its material envelope."

This group has been purchased by the Library Board of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, the birthplace of the sculptor, from a fund bequeathed by the late Col. John Hicks, to commemorate her genius.

In New York City and throughout the States, as well as abroad, the work of Helen Farnsworth Mears is held in honor. She was one of the ten women members of the National Sculpture Society and a charter member of the Society of the Friends of the Medallion. She also served for several years as Juror at the Academy of Design for Women, New York.

The German-Russian Treaty

BY far the most exciting development at Genoa is the surprise that Germany and Russia sprung by signing a treaty. This action, on April 17, is said to be the culmination of negotiations begun many months ago, but it

was certainly not expected at Genoa, and the immediate reaction of the Allies shows that they regard it as making still more difficult the negotiations of the Allies with Russia. Extra sessions were immediately called, Premier Lloyd George characterized the action of Germany as "disloyal," and M. Barthou of France at once wired to President Poincaré for instructions.

Germany, by this treaty, becomes the first power to grant Russia full recognition. The Brest-Litovsk treaty is nullified, all war claims, as well as claims based on the nationalization of property are mutually cancelled, full diplomatic relations are reestablished. Minister Tchicherin signed for Russia and Dr. Walter Rathenau for Germany. It is supposed that Russia hopes to conclude a series of separate agreements on this "no debts" basis.

We Go to Hungary

JUDGE Theodore Brentano, of Chicago, our first minister to an independent Hungary, has sailed, to take up his headquarters in the ancient capital of the Hungarian Empire, Budapest. Formerly, of course, our envoy was accredited to Austro-Hungary and stationed at Vienna.

"Big Navy" Winning

THE fight over the size of Navy personnel is reaching a climax and the final vote in the House is expected this week. So far, the "big Navy" men are ahead. On April 15 the subcommittee's proposal to make the total 67,000 men was lost through the adoption, in Committee of the Whole, of an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill providing for an enlisted personnel of 86,000. A letter from President Harding to Representative Longworth mentioning this as the right number figured largely (and somewhat embarrassingly for "small Navy" Republicans) in the discussion. Another amendment was approved increasing the amount for pay of officers and men from \$93,814,016 to \$107,503,239. The "big Navy" supporters claim that the reduction of personnel would mean an inefficient Navy,

on the basis of the ratio determined by the Conference. Floor-leader Mondell, speaking for the other side, pointed out the danger that before Congress is through adding money to this bill the "naval costs and personnel will be greater after the treaty is ratified than before."

A Refusal to the League

THE request of the League of Nations that the United States Government should sign the League Convention on the Traffic in Women and Children, has been refused. According to a special cable to the *New York Times*, our Government expresses its full sympathy with the purposes of the convention but points out that it contains projects which, under the Federal Constitution, pertain to the police functions of the separate states. The convention in question is that of 1919, for which a confirmatory convention is now proposed at Genoa. It was on this same ground that the United States declined to sign the convention of 1910.

Our Chilean Embassy

THE first embassy in South America owned by the American Government is in Chile. And apparently we have bought a really suitable Government home this time, which isn't always the case. It is the residence, in Santiago, of a former Chilean Senator, and cost \$146,000.

Lord Balfour

HE who was Sir Arthur Balfour, who was Mr. Balfour, is now Lord Balfour—Earl of Balfour of Whittinghame. There is considerable theorizing in the press as to his motive—is this, as the *New York World* suggests, almost a form of retirement? Or is Lord Balfour entering the House of Lords in order to strengthen the government there? Or because, having abandoned the distinction of being an untitled statesman, he is personally interested to go the whole length?

Governor Reily Again

NOT long ago a presentment was made by a Grand Jury against E. Mont Reily, the much criticised Governor of Porto Rico, and other Porto Rican officials. Shortly thereafter Governor Reily forcibly ousted R. Diaz Collazo, the District Attorney. This, says Felix Davila, Resident Commissioner of the Island and Governor Reily's insistent critic, was to avoid the indictment which the District Attorney had been directed to prepare. Governor Reily's reason was quite different, involving charges of improper conduct on Collazo's part.

Despite the constant complaints from Porto Rico a statement has recently been made public that President Harding has not lost confidence in his old

campaign manager. The news of this endorsement brought from the editor of a San Juan paper a despatch containing references to a threatened hunger strike and "black flags throughout the island," by way of desperate protest.

Retirement Benefits Safe

AN item of good news crowded out of the last issue is the fact that a bill restoring the retirement privilege to some 80,000 government employees became a law late in March. These privileges had been abruptly lost through an interpretation by the Attorney General of the Civil Service Retirement Act which eliminated all employees who had not entered the service by competitive examination. This would have cut out all who had been government workers before there was any Civil Service—and who had been paying into the retirement fund two and a half per cent of their salaries for nearly two years.

More Three Per Cent Immigration

IT looks as if the three per cent Immigration Restriction bill would be extended until June 30, 1924. The House resolution extended the term only one year, but the Senate has made it two, and there are indications that the House will yield.

An amendment was added by the Senate providing that immigrants landing in Mexico, Cuba and Canada must not be admitted to the United States until they have lived five years in these countries. Another amendment—one which should help to reduce the abuses of this law's administration—imposes a fine of \$200 on steamship companies which bring aliens to this country in excess of the quota, and requires the companies to refund the passage money of aliens who are refused admission.

"An electoral college is where they send young men to learn about electricity," wrote a New York high school girl in a recent examination.—*N. Y. World*.

Add civil-service application blank: "Are you a Republican or a Democrat?"—*Detroit News*.

Business is doubtless sound, as the experts say, but the sound is a little mournful.—*Rochester Times Union*.

Representative Connally, of Texas, proposed the other day in the House an amendment appropriating 80 cents to administer the Federal Civil-Service law.

One puzzle confronting the British public is what they will call the House of Lords now that the ladies have been admitted.—*Detroit Free Press*.

God made the world round; only men can make it square.—*Greenville News*.

The greatest menace to civilization appears to be the civilized nations.—*Sharon Herald*.

"Thinks Wrangell Important Air Base," says a headline. Give 'em Wrangell. Don't we have Washington?—*New York Evening Post*.

Guatemala's President

AFTER an extended investigation of affairs in Guatemala the United States Government has formally recognized General Jose Maria Orillana as the President. General Orillana came into power, first by appointment and then by election, following the revolution of last December, when the Herrera government was overthrown. Under President Herrera's leadership Guatemala had subscribed to the federalization of Central America, together with Honduras and Salvador. Even at the time when the revolution took place, a special mission was in Washington seeking recognition for the new federation and apparently on the point of getting it, too. President Orillana's government is reported here to have made tentative overtures to the proposed federation, but to have been repulsed on the ground that the government was unconstitutional. Whereupon General Orillana then in return repudiated the adhesion of Guatemala to the federation. He represents the Liberal party of his government.

The Coal Strike

SO far the coal strike has not inconvenienced the general public, in spite of the fact that the total production of soft coal fell off 75 per cent and though there have been surprisingly large gains in unionizing non-union fields. As was well known in advance, there was a considerable supply of coal already mined. The closing of two big non-union mines in the Connellsville coke region is said, however, to menace the supply for New York's transit system.

Operators still decline to meet miners in the soft coal industry. Unions in West Virginia have been enjoined from organizing non-union coal fields, though a final decision still pends. There is nothing resembling a prospect of settlement.

"Healthland Flyer"

AT the recent meeting in Chicago of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, the Child Health Organization had an exhibition booth equipped as the "Healthland Flyer" railroad station. Bulletin boards like those in stations read:

Daily Train Schedule

7:00 A. M.

Red Cheek Local

Bathtubville	7:00 A. M.
East Toothbrush	7:10 "
Drinkwater	7:12 "
Hairbrush Heights	7:14 "
Orange Valley	7:30 "

There was also a "Healthland Flyer" with dining-car service and stations, and later "Rest House" and "Play Meadows."



Señora Carbo
Ecuador's Delegate



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Leaders cooperating for the Pan-American Conference:
Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director of the Pan-American Union,
Mrs. Park and Secretary Hughes

Pan-American Women

*At the Baltimore Convention of
the League of Women Voters*



Señora Zalles
Representing Bolivia

ALL the way from Hudson's Bay on the north nearly to Cape Horn on the South women have been journeying during April to the Pan-American Conference. Some required a whole month to make the trip from their distant homes to the city of Baltimore, where the Conference is being held as this magazine reaches its readers' hands. And one of the quickest ways to stretch your imagination to take in the magnificence of this undertaking is to read the list of countries represented with an atlas at hand, opened to the Western Hemisphere.

For they have come—these women—from Chile and the Argentine and Uruguay, farthest south; from inland Paraguay and Bolivia; from the west coast countries—Peru, Ecuador and Colombia; from huge Brazil and from Venezuela. Central America, too, has sent representatives—from Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama. Mexico is represented by a large delegation, and not only has Canada a representative but the Province of Ontario has sent her own. Nor are the islands of the sea omitted; Haiti, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Cuba and Hawaii all were invited and all have responded—unless, perhaps, Hawaii, which had not yet been heard from when this was written. El Salvador alone declined the invitation.

As readers of the *Citizen* well know, this brilliant plan has been developed and carried out by the National League of Women Voters in connection with its third annual Convention, whose sessions immediately follow the Conference. The two—Conference and Convention—are indeed blended; the League delegates sharing in the Conference and the Pan-American women being welcomed to every privilege of the Convention save actual voting.

Months ago, when the idea was

launched, the cooperation of government officials was enlisted and invitations were sent on behalf of the League by the State Department to the various Pan-American governments. Besides, the National League invited all of the leading organizations of women in all the countries to send representatives, and in response twenty-nine representatives are present from twenty-two societies—student clubs, suffrage leagues, councils; all sorts of organizations by which women have associated themselves together for fine purposes. And, for a third group there are forty or fifty Latin Americans in this country who come as guests of the Conference. Their number includes the wives of ambassadors and ministers at Washington and a group of students from various colleges.

"The League of Women Voters Convention, with the Pan-American Con-

ference of Women, is the biggest thing of its kind ever attempted," wrote a Washington correspondent of a big metropolitan daily to his editor. And the editor's answer came back: "I believe you. Cover convention fully." This is apparently the general editorial sentiment, both foreign and American. No wonder, since the idea back of it is the idea most important to a distracted world. For, while these women from all the Americas confer about the status of their sex in their respective countries—compare notes on the progress of feminism and take heart from one another's progress, beneath and back of it all is the big purpose of increasing international understanding and friendliness. Peace among nations is essential to the work that women have most at heart. But peace among nations must be built, bit by bit; it is not the mere taking away of armament, but the construction of international friendships. And when women from all parts of the Western Hemisphere come together for sympathetic study of their common problems, that is good building.

The mode of conferring employed in the Pan-American sessions is a series of Round Table Conferences—six of them in three days; each conducted by a distinguished American woman with a distinguished assistant. One of the six is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Honorary President of the National League of Women Voters, and—but why tell a *Citizen* audience? Her subject is "The Political Status of Women." The other five are all government officials: Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, in charge of the Conference on "Child Welfare"; Julia Wade Abbott, Bureau of "Education," United States Department of the Interior, in charge of "Education"; Mary



Lady Astor, M. P.

Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, "Women in Industry;" Dr. Valeria Parker, Executive Secretary of the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, with "Prevention of Traffic in Women" as her theme; and Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General of the United States Department of Justice, presiding over the Conference on the "Civil Status of Women." And a woman government official presides, too, over the mass meeting on Sunday—Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of the United States Civil Service Commission.

And now for a procession of the Pan-American delegates and visitors; but some you will have to wait for, until the next issue, because as this is written they are only arriving, slipping in from far parts of the hemisphere one at a time or coming in a group, escorted across the country, like the Mexican women. In New York a local committee is welcoming them at train or ship, helping with hotels and reminding them of their own warmer climates (omitting Canada!) with tributes of flowers.

Let's begin with the Dominion of Canada: A large delegation with representatives from many societies, headed by Dr. Grace Ritchie England, of Montreal. If you are told that Dr. Ritchie England was in the first class admitting women into the Faculty of Arts of McGill University and then that her valedictory was a plea that McGill should open the doors of its medical school to women, you know it is another true pioneer feminist you are meeting. Highly trained in Canada and abroad, her private work early added to itself public uses—as you would expect. Through the Local, National and International Councils of Women, she has contributed to the world's health in far too many ways to mention. For six years she was president of the Montreal Local Council of Women and it was in this period that the Council established the Montreal Suffrage Association. Just now she is president of the Montreal Women's Liberal Club. And always,



From Cuba comes Señora de Garrido

one hears, she is an enthusiastic gardener at her Knowlton summer home.

For its own special delegate the Province of Ontario appointed Dr. Margaret Patterson, the new police magistrate; and the Honorable Agnes McPhail, first woman member of the Canadian Parliament, comes to meet the first woman member of the British Parliament, Lady Astor, who is coming as a special guest.

Drop all the way down to Argentina, from which comes one of the most distinguished women of South America, Dr. Alicia Moreau, physician and feminist, and President of the Union Feminista Nacional. She was a delegate to the International Conference of Women Physicians called by the Y. W. C. A. a few years ago. One of the most important delegates, Dr. Moreau will doubtless make a vital contribution to the Conference. We'll tell you about it next time, adding to Mrs. Hubert's account in the April 8th issue of her great service to women.

So too with Bertha Lutz, Brazil's delegate, whose story was sketched in the March 25 *Citizen*—more next time. Miss Lutz was the first delegate to arrive, and dazzled various New York groups by her combination of youthful

loveliness with brilliance and learning.

Progressive little Uruguay—which is ranked with Argentina and Chile in the trio of South American republics whose woman movement is farthest advanced—named two official delegates: Mme. Jacobo de Varela, who is the wife of the Uruguayan Minister to this country: young, attractive, the devoted mother of several small children and keenly interested in the activities of the women of her country. She says that her desk is full of letters from her countrywomen, asking her to report on various things at the Conference. She herself is scheduled to tell of the social hygiene campaign that has been carried on at the port of Montevideo.

The second delegate, Señora Clelia Paladino de Vitale, comes representing not only Uruguay but also the Uruguayan Suffrage Alliance. She has the great advantage of having watched women's activities in many lands; she has traveled widely. Years ago she came here with her husband and children, and her children's education began here, continued in France and England. Señora Vitale is a friend of the great feminist of Uruguay, Dr. Paulina Luisi.

The third in the trio, Chile, has sent in Señorita Graciela Mandujano a woman already widely known here. She is a young and brilliant writer, an efficient teacher, an ardent feminist. Five years ago she came here, knowing very little English, and in an amazingly short time she was lecturing before women's clubs throughout the country. This by way of earning her living while she studied at Columbia. Later she returned to Chile, well equipped for her work in the education of girls.

The first country to announce its acceptance of the State Department's invitation was Peru. Señorita Conroy, the Peruvian delegate, is a young woman, well under thirty, who has an English father and a Peruvian mother; which accounts for her combination of energy and exquisite manner. (It would be an admirable thing for Americans, by the way, if we could have a series of institutes in manners conducted by



Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott,
President, Maryland
League of Women Voters



Señora de Guevara,
Delegate from Venezuela



Dr. England of Montreal
From the Dominion of Canada



Mrs. Charles S. Woodruff,
Chairman of the
Convention Committee



Miss Bertha Lutz,
Brazil's Delegate

the Latin American women after the Conference.) Señorita Conroy is a sportswoman, was a most efficient Red Cross worker in the war, and has the indescribable, incommunicable and wholly enviable gift of making friends. They say she is popular and admired right down the west coast of South America.

(If that sounds rather journalistic, just remember that South America's whole population is no greater than that of Japan. Anyhow, so says Samuel Guy Inman, Secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, in his "Problems in Pan Americanism" (Doran), which is one of the first books we'd all better read.)

Like one of the delegates from Uruguay, the representative of Bolivia lives in this country. She is Señora Zalles, the daughter of former Minister Calderon, for sixteen years representative of his country at Washington. He has resigned now, however, and Señora Zalles has no family affiliations with the party in power. Her own appointment came to her as a great surprise. Señora Zalles should understand the two Americas well—with a South American husband as well as father and a North American mother, and with her own life in both continents. She is the mother of seven children, the oldest of whom is soon to be graduated from Williams College.

Personally devoted to music—she is an accomplished pianist—Señora Zalles rather deplores the fact that her countrywomen do not develop their strongly marked artistic and musical talents along professional lines. It is interesting, by the way, that Bolivian women seldom go abroad for training, but principally to Buenos Aires and Chile.

Señora Zalles will not be speaking at the Conference for any woman's organ-



A bit of Baltimore

ization or movement. Bolivian women are interested in politics, she reports, but take no active part.

Several delegates represent countries where so far there is no feminist movement and the women take no part in political life. Mme. Charles Dubé, the delegate from Haiti, is one of these, who brings as her contribution a deep interest in education. She left Haiti at the age of ten with her sister to be educated at a convent near Paris, where her foster sister was a nun. Nine years there, one in an English convent to learn English. Meantime her father, M. Manegat, was Haitian Minister plenipotentiary at Paris. On his sudden death she returned to Haiti, and before long became assistant principal in the national boarding school at Port-au-Prince. With the help of the French



His Excellency, Señor Mathieu
Ambassador of Chile



Mme. Jacobo de Varela,
One of Uruguay's Delegates

Mission a few years ago she started a normal school there, and is now herself professor of French and mathematics.

From Panama, another country with no feminist group, comes the wife of the secretary to President Porras—Mme. Ester Niero de Calvo. A Panamanian by birth, she was educated at Notre Dame College near Brussels, where she took a degree in Psychology and Pedagogy, and then returned to teach these two subjects in the normal school at Panama. While studying in Belgium, she tucked in a special degree in Swedish calisthenics, and has just published a little book called "Physical Culture for Primary Schools." From Baltimore Mme. de Calvo goes to New York, to study our school system and the methods of pedagogy taught in Teachers' College. She does this under instruction from the Bureau of Public Education in Panama.

In Venezuela, too, "women do not go in for politics," according to the charming daughters of Señora Mercedes de Guevara of Caracas, Venezuela, one of whom is married to a North American (ought we really to monopolize that word American as we do?), while the other is accompanying her mother. Mme. de Guevara had been traveling in our country to the point of exhaustion, so the daughters answered our questions—in a furnished apartment, because "Mother does not like hotels: she says they are not cozy." Educated in Paris and other European cities, as are most of the Latin American women of social standing, Señora de Guevara's chief interest is in the Child Welfare movement, shown in her patronage of the two institutions fostering the movement in Caracas. "La Gota de Leche," interpreted "The Drop of Milk," specializes in hygiene—teaching pasteurization of milk, care of foods, while "La Casa Madre, Hermenezelda Gomez" corre-

Mrs. Solon Jacobs
SecretaryMrs. Sumner T. McKnight
TreasurerMrs. Maud Wood Park
PresidentMiss Belle Sherwin
Second Vice-PresidentMrs. Richard Edwards
First Vice-President

The National Officers of the League of Women Voters

sponds somewhat to our day nurseries.

Co-education is not considered desirable in Venezuela, but since the war the girls have been allowed much more freedom than before—the old idea of chaperonage has changed. Girls and boys play tennis and other games and ride together. Economically, too, the girls are becoming more independent—learning to be clerks and typists and filling many of the office positions now open, particularly in the banks. Indeed, there their work is preferred to men's, because women are "more sedulous."

Cuba's delegate is Señora Emma Lopez Sena de Garrido, founder and first president of El Club Femenino de Cuba, which moreover was the first woman's club in the country. Just lately the club has conducted a successful campaign for the foundation of public night schools for women. It has worked for laws regulating women's work and wages. For these things—for child welfare, and woman suffrage, Señora de Garrido has fought, we are told, "with pen, word and action."

Cuba—the United States has there a problem to understand and meet. Why shouldn't this Conference be a little leaven of wisdom and understanding?

A Cuban woman journalist is here also—Señora Carmela Nieto de Herrera, representing *El Mundo*, for which she has written since 1904, even conducting a section devoted to "Questions—moral and general." She has been a member of the Board of Charity and Correction, and a member "with voice and vote," of the Board of Health of Havana—the only woman who has held these positions.

Another delegate high in the field of education is Señorita Maria Gonzales, of Paraguay. Trained in Paraguay and Argentina, she is a professor of education and director of the normal schools of Asuncion. An ardent feminist she is vice-president of a well-organized body of her countrywomen who are working for the vote; secretary too of an association to combat tuberculosis. Like Mme. de Calvo, after the Conference, she is to study methods of education in the schools of New York. Later, let's pluck up our courage and ask these women what they think of us after their close scrutiny.

Among all these delegates from vari-

ous nations, comes one representing an international organization: Mrs. Kate F. Trounson—lecturer, writer, welfare worker—from the headquarters of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which of course wants to see all the countries of both hemispheres in the suffrage fold.

Just as we finish writing, comes the announcement that President Harding has appointed as the delegate for the United States Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, President of the Chicago Women's City Club, of the Juvenile Protective Association, and identified with many other important public interests. We are proud to claim her as one of our Contributing Editors.

"COOPERATION," keynote of last year's convention, has been broadened to meet the enlarged scope of the League's activities, and the Baltimore convention will stress, throughout all its course, "Cooperation and International Friendliness Through Woman's Work."

Two other characteristics that strike the interested eye in looking through the program are—the extraordinary number of distinguished persons who are to take part, even aside from the

Pan-American delegates and Round Table directors, and the League's national officers; and the number of pleasant entertainments scattered through a very substantial looking program. Sometimes, to be sure, the two work together, as at the banquet on Tuesday at which an impressive list of celebrities will speak.

Officials of our own Government make up the program at the Monday night forum when the appealing question, "Why is the H. C. of L. still with us?" will be presented for discussion. The Hon. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who happens besides to be a successful farmer and stock raiser and editor of a big agricultural paper, will discuss "Production and Distribution" as cause. The Hon. Huston Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, will follow on "Open Price Associations," and Senator Capper, leader of the so-called "farm bloc," will discuss "Cooperative Associations and Public Markets," as a remedy. His state of Kansas, by the way, has more than five hundred of these associations.

Then look at the names for the mass meeting that caps Friday, "Washington Day"—after the delegates have had a gay round of entertainments in the national capital (teas, receptions, motoring parties, luncheons). These speakers are: Secretary Hughes, His Excellency Señor Don Beltran Mathieu, Ambassador of Chile; The Right Honorable Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Mrs. Robert Lansing, of the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the United States of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. And last mentioned, but certainly not least in the interest of the Convention—Lady Astor, the American-born first woman member of the British Parliament, will address the Wednesday night mass meeting. As we go to press, by the way, the "welcome to Lady Astor" by the New York City League, which we told about in the April 8 *Citizen*, is about to be carried out in a meeting that promises to be dramatic and thrilling.

(Continued on page 33)



(On the right) Señora Gonzales,
delegate from Paraguay

Who's Who in the United States Senate

THIS carries on the roll-call of Senators which opened in *The Citizen* of April 8 with the members of the Foreign Relations Committee, followed by the beginning of the alphabetical list. Our special purpose in preparing this "Who's Who" was to review the senators from the point of view of their fitness to deal with the international questions constantly coming before them for settlement. The American people need no reminding that the responsible choice between national aloofness and national cooperation has rested with the Upper House; that it has the power to say whether or not we shall be friends with the rest of the world. So—what kind of men are the senators and how did they get that way, are pertinent questions.

Most of the character comments in what follows are the personal reactions of Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes, our Washington correspondent. The information about details of training, profession, travel were collected from biographical reference books and from a brief questionnaire sent to all the senators—and answered by many.

Davis Elkins (Republican), West Virginia. Went from Harvard into the Spanish-American War and served with rank of major in World War. He was in business until appointed to the Senate to succeed his father, Stephen B. Elkins, 1911. Elected to Senate while absent in France. Forty-six.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (Republican), New Jersey. By profession an insurance underwriter. He is the fourth member of his family to be a United States Senator. Has been in United States Senate since 1917. In favor of the proposed tariff measure. Intimate friend of President Harding. Often the champion of legislation advantageous to business interests. Not active on the floor of the Senate. Has traveled abroad. Fifty-three.

John William Harrelld (Republican), Oklahoma. College man; practiced law eleven years in Kentucky, eleven in Oklahoma; retired. Elected to Congress 1919; to Senate 1920. Fifty.

William J. Harris (Democrat), Georgia. Studied at University of Georgia. Engaged in insurance business. Resigned as chairman of the Federal Trade Commission to run for Senate; took office 1919. Has traveled in Europe, England, Hawaii, Philippines, China, Japan. Fifty-four.

Pat Harrison (Democrat), Mississippi—really Byron Patton Harrison. Developing into the demagogue type. A young man who, as a colleague for John Sharp Williams, forms an odd contrast to the erudite senior Senator. Lately, the scold for the Democratic side; who takes every opportunity to ridicule and belittle Republican moves. Logic weak. Typical campaign orator who could sway the multitudes. Lawyer. Educated at Louisiana and Mississippi State Universities. In four successive Congresses; to Senate 1919. Less than forty-one. The youngest Democratic Senator.

James Thomas Heflin (Democrat), Alabama. Ditto, with less common sense. New member. Talks a great deal. Says little. Educated at Southern University and the A. and M. College, both Alabama. Profession: "Lawyer and public servant." Gave up practice of law on entering Congress, to devote time to study of public questions, domestic and international. Was one of the most ardent opponents of woman suffrage. In Congress more than sixteen years; in Senate since November, 1920. Fifty-three.

Andrieus A. Jones (Democrat), New Mexico. Lawyer and stock raiser. First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, 1913-16. Entered Senate 1917. Sixty.

Wesley L. Jones (Republican), Washington. Born in Illinois, graduate of Southern Illinois College; has lived since 1889 in the state of Washington. Attorney. Representative at large from 1899 until 1909, when he was elected to the Senate. He has been a Senator for thirteen continuous years. Chairman of Committee on Commerce, and a close student of transportation. Able authority on marine matters. Conservative. Like many true specialists, does not as-

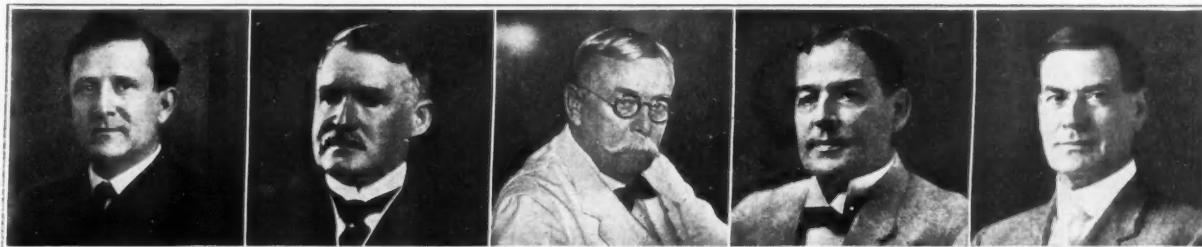
sume expert knowledge on all problems. Fifty-eight.

John B. Kendrick (Democrat), Wyoming. Born in Texas, he moved to Wyoming and engaged in stock growing. Resigned governorship to enter Senate in 1917. Sometimes called "the cowboy of the Senate." Sixty-four.

Henry W. Keyes (Republican), New Hampshire. Harvard man. Profession: "Agriculture, banking, manufacturing." Governor 1917-19, and elected to the Senate while in office. Has traveled in "Europe (not Russia)." Fifty-nine.

William H. King (Democrat), Utah. Ought to have special mention in any comment, for several reasons. He is one of the most prolific Senators in words and legislation, some important, some more or less oratorical wind. Particularly given to championship of struggling small nations; lately Haiti. Sympathetic and energetic to an extraordinary degree, a hard worker and wholesome. Extremely faithful in daily attendance. On finishing work at Brigham Young Academy, Universities of Utah and Michigan, he spent about three years in Europe; lawyer, practice interrupted to hold various state offices. In Senate since 1917. Fifty-seven.

Edwin F. Ladd (Non-Partisan Republican), North Dakota. Kindly gentleman who has been one of the prize catches of the Non-Partisan League. When he presided as head of the North Dakota Agricultural College his following was made up of the intellectuals of the state. Taking this highbrow clique into camp set up the League considerably, and sending Senator Ladd to the Senate boosted its pride. Senator Ladd has been more talkative than many novices in the Upper House, and many of his legislative proposals have been liberal, to say the least. School-principal type. Born in Maine; B. S. from the University of Maine. Formerly Professor of Chemistry, and chemist of the Fargo experiment station since 1890; for past five years president of the agricultural college. Member of many leading associations



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Sheppard

© Strause

Spencer

© Bachrach

Warren

Owen

Wesley Jones

and author of many scientific papers. To Senate 1921. Has traveled in England. Sixty-two.

If **Robert M. LaFollette**—(Republican), Wisconsin—able and untiring as he is, had used a small measure of self-restraint he would not now have arrived at the point where the Senate feels that years ago he said it all. Sincere and stubborn, ready to face the consequences of any stand. A leader in measures for popular government; specialist in finance; lawyer; three terms as representative in Congress; governor of Wisconsin for three terms; in Senate since 1905. An irreconcilable on America's sharing in foreign affairs. Sixty-six.

Irvine L. Lenroot (Republican), Wisconsin. Prize debater for the Republican side; selected to stand against Borah in his recent attack on the Four-Power Pacific Treaty. Quick as a flash at give-and-take, with the added advantage of good reasoning and legal facility. Forceful speaker. Lawyer; in five Congresses as representative; in the Senate since 1918. Fifty-three.

Kenneth D. McKellar (Democrat), Tennessee. In active law practice for eighteen years, until he went to Congress in 1911. University man. Served as Representative in three sessions. Entered Senate 1917. Has traveled in the principal European countries. Fifty-three.

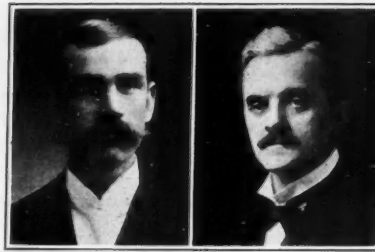
William B. McKinley (Republican), Illinois. Attended University of Illinois. Profession—"farmer, banker, railway president." Representative for fourteen continuous years. Entered the Senate 1921. Sixty-five.

George P. McLean (Republican), Connecticut. A lawyer, who has held many offices in Connecticut, including the governorship. A. M. from Yale. In the Senate since 1911. Has traveled abroad. Sixty-four.

Charles L. McNary (Republican), Oregon. Born on a farm near Salem; attended Stanford University; by profession a lawyer, and dean of Williamette College of Law, 1908-13; formerly associate justice of Oregon Supreme Court. Twice appointed to fill unexpired Senate terms; elected for term beginning March, 1919. Identified with reclamation measures, and one of the farm group. Forty-seven, and the figure of blond youth in a gray-bearded Republican majority.

Henry L. Myers (Democrat), Montana. Trained in private academies; lawyer. In Senate for past eleven years. Has traveled in Mexico, Canada, Hawaii, Europe. Fifty-nine. In a legislative crisis, Senator Myers usually looms up with a speech of an hour or so which regales the Senate and galleries as the merest piffle at a time of stress.

Knute Nelson (Republican), Minnesota. One of the two oldest Senators.



Smoot

Norris

Born in Norway; brought to this country at the age of six. Civil War Veteran. Admitted to the bar in 1867. Served in Wisconsin Legislature and Senate; and in 48th to 50th United States Congresses. Twice governor of Minnesota. Has been in the Senate since 1895—twenty-seven consecutive years. Seventy-nine years old. Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, in which chair he sometimes goes to sleep. His general and affable greeting to the serious-minded of the feminine sex who frequent the corridors of the Senate is, "Lo, Sis."

Truman H. Newberry (Republican), Michigan. Graduate of Yale, a manufacturer. Served as a lieutenant in the Navy during the Spanish-American war; Assistant Secretary of the Navy and for a few months Secretary, under Theodore Roosevelt. Elected to the Senate November, 1918, running against Henry Ford. His right to his seat was challenged on the ground of improper use of huge campaign funds, but his place was confirmed by vote during this Congress, though with an amendment declaring the use of such sums "contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Senate and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government." Often spoken of as having waged a social campaign over the tea-cups to further his Senatorial confirmation. Social type. Fifty-seven.

Samuel D. Nicholson (Republican), Colorado. Born on Prince Edward

Island. In Colorado, worked up from miner to mine owner; engages in mine development in several states. Also farming and banking. First term in Senate.

Peter Norbeck (Republican), South Dakota. Raised on a farm in Dakota Territory. Well driller by occupation. Held state offices (four years as governor) before entering Senate, 1921. Fifty-one.

George W. Norris (Republican), Nebraska. Brought up on an Ohio farm, and had the hard discipline of working out among farmers during vacation and attending district school during the winter. By teaching school he earned money to attend college; studied law while teaching and later finished course in law school. Practised law in Nebraska, serving as prosecuting attorney. Later, district judge until nominated for Congress. Served in five Congresses. Two terms in the Senate, second expiring 1925. He is Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, in the farm group, and at present greatly interested in Muscle Shoals, which he thinks should be developed. He was the only one of the farm bloc that didn't vote down Senator Pat Harrison's demand on the President for light on the Bureau of Engraving shake-up. Indefatigable champion of working class, and liberal legislation. Radical in many of his views but more restrained than La Follette. Sixty.

Tasker L. Oddie (Republican), Nevada. At sixteen left the East to be a cowboy for his health's sake. On return, entered real estate and financial business in New York, studying law at night. Went into mining, and was one of three men who developed the great gold and silver camp of Tonopah. Interested in mining, agriculture and livestock. Governor of Nevada four years, and in Senate for first term. Fifty-one.

Lee S. Overman (Democrat), North Carolina. Graduate of Trinity College, North Carolina. Taught school, was private secretary to two governors. Lawyer. Has been in the Senate for nineteen years, and was the first Senator elected by direct vote of the people of his state. Has traveled abroad. Sixty-eight.

Robert L. Owen (Democrat), Oklahoma. Born in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish and Indian ancestry, his mother being of the Cherokee Nation. Attended Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. "Attorney at law and counselor." Has been in the Senate more than fourteen years, and has advocated short ballot, preferential ballot, initiative and referendum and other measures to make possible the rule of the majority. Responsible for Federal reserve act, child-labor act, etc. Specialty, finance. Has been many

(Continued on page 22)

Thomas G.
Walshof
Montana

Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

How Should I Like to Be a Woman?

By Max McConn

I HAVE often heard women declare they wished they were men. They said it with emphasis and conviction. Also, I have frequently heard them ask a man how he would like to be a woman. Sometimes the man has been myself. But he—whether myself or another—never replied seriously. He always dodged—awkwardly, suavely, or flatteringly, according to the degree of *savoir faire* with which he was endowed. But surely a sober consideration of this question might be expected to throw some curious sidelights on the status of women.

For myself, I think I might easily have been a woman. I am in no sense a "he-man." My mental and moral attributes, so far as I know them, lie in the neutral region that is common to the two sexes. I am not athletic, aggressive, or taciturn. It is true I am fond of cigarettes; but nowadays I need not forego even that small vice if I wore one short bag instead of two long ones about my legs. There is no "masculine mess" in my bedroom or study; when I finish dressing or working I pick up every garment, every book and paper, and put them neatly away.

But let me approach the citadel. The innermost core of femininity, if I have rightly understood all I have heard, is "intuition." Bah! I have as much "intuition" as any women I ever saw. No female can beat me in the length of the jump I can make to a conclusion. Of course, my training among men has made me careful to go back and work out a series of steps. But that is camouflage. I don't really progress by those steps. I jump, and let down a ladder afterward. The point is that I am by nature qualified for the discussion of the question before the house. I might easily have been a woman. How should I like it if I were?

There is one obvious aspect of the typical feminine situation that appeals to me strongly. I have said I am not aggressive. That is putting it very delicately. The fact is, I am lazy. Being a man, I am compelled by the conventions of society to earn a living for myself and a family. Which means that I go daily to an office and plow through a rather strenuous mass of drudgery, and I don't like it. It strikes me I should much prefer to stay around the house, boss the maid, look after the baby a little, read the paper and a magazine and part of a novel, make a call or two, take in a movie, consume a chocolate Boston, and go home to dinner. Not bad at all!

Would it satisfy me? I cringe under the scorn that rings in the new

woman's tone. Maybe not. But neither does my daily grist of dull dictation, unexciting telegrams, and stupid business conferences "satisfy" me. I should be willing enough to exchange for a while.

In short, on the economic side the status of the comfortably married woman seems to me decidedly attractive. Would I give up my "economic freedom"? Should I be willing to be a "parasite"? Why not? Those things are words. "Economic freedom," for a man like me, means "wage-slavery"—or, at any rate, white-collar salary-slavery. A parasite? What I am looking for is some one to be a parasite upon. And merely because I happen to be a man no one will undertake to pay my bills for life!

But what if I were unmarried, or married but not "comfortably"? That, I admit, is different, and the difference leads us into the heart of the woman question.

If in the first minute of my earthly career the doctor had ejaculated, "Girl!" instead of, "Boy!"—should I have married? My thoughts turn unwontedly to my physiognomy. For there is no sense in blinking the cynical fact that a girl's chances of marrying turn principally on the prettiness of her face. I strive to recall the features that confront me matutinally in my shaving mirror. The vaguely recollected image dismays me. It was not, I suspect, such

a face "that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium."

I try to be optimistic. My eyes are a very decent blue. If I had learned to "use" them? My hair before I lost so much of it was curly. If I had been a girl, my features would probably be more delicate. With a few quarter-inches sliced off my jaw and ears and the skin fair and soft instead of roughened with beard-mowing—I should never have made the Ziegfeld chorus, but I might have passed. Lots of girls no better looking catch husbands.

But I don't want to have to think about my face! I don't want to "use" my eyes! They're *my* face and eyes. Whose business is it but mine what they're like? Alas, if I had been a girl, it would have been everybody's business with whom I came in contact to appraise them, comment on them, criticize them. I should have had to worry about them—"make the most of them."

And I begin to realize that this is only the beginning. Not my face and eyes only, but my whole personality—my figure, walk, manner of dressing, my smile, laugh, tones—would have been subject to similar appraisal. For the simple and sufficient reason that I should have been up for sale—not my services, not my ability to do this or that, but I myself. I should have had to stage and feature my every attribute,

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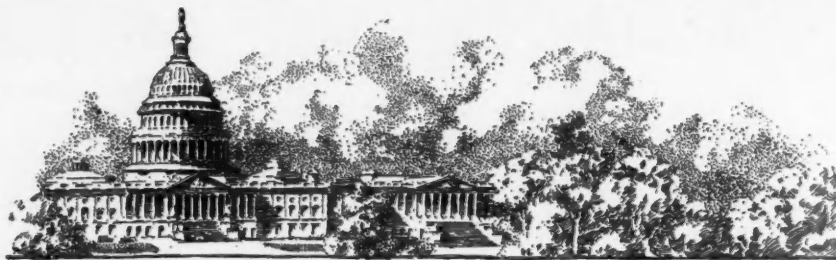
Brother on his way to a bath
A scene from the Health Play:—

"The Kid Comes Through"

THE New York Tuberculosis Association has just invented a brand-new way of luring city children to health habits. It is equipping a truck, renamed a "healthmobile," with a motion picture machine and a screen that can

show movies in daylight, and is sending this 1922 Pied Piper from school to playground to park to crowded play street, wherever children gather, to show "The Kid Comes Through." Can you imagine any child failing to follow that title?

The picture shows dramatically just what happened to a small boy who wouldn't wash, who preferred "coffe'n' sinkers" to wholesome food, slept with his windows closed, and started to smoke cigarettes, all because he wanted to be grown up, like Billy, who led the gas-house gang. The climax comes when his wiser sister, a strong follower of the health rules, beats up Billy for trying to make the small boy steal. Then he joins a Scout troop, gets in condition, and himself wins a clean victory over Billy. The action and the scenery are all familiar to children in a big city. The story is completely free from that preaching which children hate, and makes its appeal through child standards and child motives. It was produced by Carlyle Ellis.—M. A.



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

April 14, 1922.

WELL, Washington is superb these spring days. The spreading botanical garden at the foot of the Capitol is a pastel of blooming trees. The convention and tourist season is in full swing, and these sight-seeing buses get their leads from the Union Station and are half way up the "Avenue of the Presidents" by eight o'clock in the morning. The D. A. R. and the Pan-American Conference of Women shortly will make the capital hum like a campus at graduation. Senator Pat Harrison moved that the Senate adjourn at two-thirty the other afternoon when the baseball season opened. "Adjourn to study the tariff bill," he said at which there was an understood grin and an exodus for the ball grounds. The open droshkys are rolling up and down Sixteenth Street with their summer tops up, the bottle-green drivers giving a summer flourish to their whips. It's all right with the tariff bill, the bonus, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Mexico, Genoa and the world—for the time being—for the golf links at Chevy Chase have opened in the pink of condition. Moreover, black bass are jumping in the Potomac, the Japanese cherry blossoms are out in full glory around the Potomac, Mrs. Harding has her favorite mount from the riding academy, and asparagus and strawberries are being brought from the near-South at extremely reasonable rates.

Former Congressman Edmund Platt, of New York, about this time always used to pull the House back to earth by a speech about the birds around Washington, with a dash of his travels with John Burroughs; this he had ready at hand in the spring when finance legislation, in which he was a recognized expert, began to lose its soul. You can ignore the human side of Congress but you can't down it.

The new permanent tariff bill, introduced in the Senate this week, is as human as a baby. Anybody would think to look through it that it was some old household recipe book of woollens, and fishkins, dyes and con-

THIS second session of the Sixty-seventh Congress is dealing with so many important subjects, progress is bound to seem slow. Developments of the last fortnight are as follows, briefly summarized:

Introduced in the Senate

Legislation known as the permanent tariff bill, upon which the Finance Committee has been working for months. It involves the principle of foreign valuation as the basis of duties.

A resolution by Chairman Norris of the Agricultural Committee, proposing creation of a corporation controlled by the Government for developing the Government nitrate project at Muscle Shoals.

By Senator Sheppard of Texas, a bill providing for the building of an American Legion memorial hall on Government property at Corsicana, Texas.

By Senator Lodge, a resolution endorsing the proposition to establish a national home for Jews in Palestine.

Considered in the Senate

President's reorganization of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing discussed and attacked by Democratic Senators, particularly by Senator Caraway. Partisan Democratic opposition also to the substitution of Republican for Democratic postmasters throughout the country.

Commerce Committee reported favorably Senator Edge's bill calling for an investigation by a joint committee of the rights and status of trade associations.

A long-pending report from a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee (Senator Sterling, Republican, chairman) dismissed the charges against former Attorney General Palmer of usurpation of power in connection with "red" raids. Senator Walsh, Montana, Democrat, in a minority report took issue with Senator Sterling's conclusion.

Interstate Commerce Committee approved legislation further interpreting the transportation act with regard to what constitutes fraud under the act.

Immigration Committee approved the House bill extending restricted immigration, amended to continue the 3 per cent. quota for two years from July, this year.

Passed by the Senate

Legislation providing for twenty-three additional Federal District Judges. Characterized by Democrats as "pork barrel" legislation.

Confirmation in executive session of the nominations of Senator Smoot and Representative Burton as members of the Allied Debt Refunding Commission, completing the Commission.

A resolution by Senator McLean, Chairman of the Banking Committee, under which that committee would investigate the working of the Federal Reserve banking system,

tents of the family medicine chest upon which the Republican majority intends to refix the rates of duty when these commodities are brought in from other countries. The bill weighs, I should judge, about as much as a good porterhouse steak for a family of four, and is about as thick. Here and there it branches out into realms probably understood by so few men that the rates of duty are less important than an interpretation—for instance, you can import all the tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane you want for fifty per cent ad valorem; and if you don't care for the flavor of that, all the dimethylphenylbenzylammonium for the same rate. But this, unfortunately, and all the duties levied in the bill, mount higher than any Republican tariff yet reported in the United States Senate.

In a few words, the tariff situation is something like this: Senator Underwood made the last tariff revision and he did so under the disrupting principle—so considered by Republicans—of tariff for revenue only, and low rates to encourage trade in both directions. This was a Democratic tariff, and when an ambitious Republican régime arrives, it is no good. So it was back to the Payne-Aldrich enactment that the present revisers went to make some Republican improvements upon the basis of the Republican policy—tariff for protection of American business and American standards of living.

Well, the Republican leaders in both the House and the Senate, when they came to study the situation in its bare facts, found Europe in such a chaos that for the life of them they could say little except to disguise what Senator Underwood, Democratic leader, said at the outset of the proposition to change the tariff, many months ago, namely, that, due to the upset economic situation in Europe, it would be almost impossible to write a scientific tariff at this time, or until there was greater stability.

In making their tariff revision according to the party principle, Republicans had to work upon the basis of discovering as nearly as possible the costs

of production of various commodities at their source in foreign parts, and then, comparing these costs with the average of American production, levy a duty in the new bill which would more or less equalize these two figures. But they found that the flight of production costs in Europe and other foreign countries was just as erratic as was the general economic condition. A low cost in one country, instead of representing a general standard of foreign industry in a particular field, was parallel with a high cost for the same manufactured article in some other country. Therefore, the tariff makers were up against it; and all this is what the Committee meant when it said—in a much more technical way—to the Senate the other day:

"In attempting to fix rates of duty in this bill your committee was faced with a condition never before experienced in tariff legislation. In certain foreign countries high costs of production existed to such an extent that a duty which would afford protection upon imports from such countries would be entirely insufficient to afford protection from countries having low-production costs. On the other hand, the imposition of a rate sufficient to afford protection from countries with low-production costs would be an absolute embargo on the products of countries having production costs nearer to our own. The rates imposed by this bill are sufficient to protect the American market and preserve domestic competition and at the same time will permit fair competition from other countries."

Some think so; and other people think not. Unfortunately, there is neither agreement nor brotherly love in the matter between Senate and House Republicans themselves. Chairman Fordney, of the House Ways and Means Committee, charged with the responsibility for the House tariff legislation, which legislation was forwarded to the Senate and is the basis of the present bill, is an obstinate politician, versed to a dot in the lumber industry. Representative Fordney some time ago became obsessed with the idea that as the foreign situation was in such a complexity the solution would be to base the American tariff upon American valuation.

This was a bomb in conservative tariff making. The Capitol has not been accustomed to such a Republican departure. It savored of independence and radicalism. The traditional routine would have been for the House to bring out a well-mannered, tame, fairly low-rate tariff bill and allow the Senate to inject any new thought and jacking-up of rates. The House bill, with its sky-high rates and this idea of American valuation, arrived in the Senate as a stranger whose lack of restraint left the Senate nothing to do but add the

following considerable Democratic attack upon it.

Approved Senator Spencer's bill for equalization of the longevity pay of reserve and National Guard officers of the World War with that of regular army officers.

A bill by Senator Owen, Democrat, for the release on parole of Federal prisoners after serving part-time.

Introduced in the House

Resolution by Representative Connally, Texas, requesting the President to take steps to adjust diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico.

A bill from the Judiciary Committee for an investigation of Federal prisons at Fort Leavenworth and McNeil's Island, Wash.

Banking Committee approved and sent to the House the Senate bill providing for a farmer member on the Federal Reserve Board.

Communication from the State Department to the Immigration Committee transmitting protest from the Italian Government against using the 1910 census figures in determining the 3 per cent. Italian immigration quota.

By Representative Huddleston, Alabama, bill authorizing Federal District Judges to appoint receivers to operate coal mines where production had been suspended.

By Representative McArthur, Oregon, legislation authorizing a joint Congressional investigation by a committee on business and economic conditions, hoping thereby to assist in reviving industry. This proposition covered in the Senate by a measure introduced by Senator Edge.

By Representative Sinclair, North Dakota, bill providing for a joint commission to investigate the advisability of creating Government crop insurance.

Passed by the House

Important amendment to the Appropriation bill for the Departments of Justice and State, stipulating that the appropriation shall not be used to prosecute organizations combined to better labor or farm conditions.

Sent to the Senate the bill providing for the deportation of aliens who violate the narcotic and Prohibition Enforcement acts.

Hearings and Investigations

Senate Interstate Commerce Committee hearing representatives of railroad brotherhoods and corporations in an effort to learn the present status of the railroad situation.

House Labor Committee has been hearing miners and operators regarding the coal strike.

Joint committee considering President Harding's ship-subsidy plan and the legislation therefor, heard Mr. Lasker, Chairman of the Shipping Board, who favored building up the merchant marine by providing preferential tariff on goods imported in American vessels.

By the Labor Committee of the Senate, hearings in the case of General Semenoff, Russian Anti-Bolshevist militarist, in an effort to determine whether or not he should be deported.

Senate Agricultural Committee continuing its consideration of offers to take over the Government nitrate project at Muscle Shoals.

Senate Finance Committee will hear representatives of the American Legion regarding the pending bonus legislation.

spirit of conservatism—by reversing the valuation policy to the old basis of foreign cost valuation, and by tempering the rates to what it considered within reason.

The two valuation policies are worth keeping in mind, for upon them the

main fight will turn, and the outcome will mean something in the price of bread, sardines and yard-wool petticoating to the American housewife. Representative Fordney has said that he will stay around Congress until the snow flies rather than give up his valuation theory in any compromise with the Senate. Democratic opposition to the whole bill has opened, led by Senator Simmons, ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee, and the Agricultural bloc, whose influence made considerable impression upon the agricultural rates of the bill, is in conference on the measure. It will be months before agreement is reached on all sides.

But they can all stop worrying about the tariff and smile when Senator Norris gets up in the Senate and complains in behalf of the indigent poor that the Chief Justice of the United States dines out every night with his legs under the tables of the "idle rich." Senator, now Judge, Kenyon started this rumble around the Capitol about the power and activity of the "social lobby" in Congress, how Senators were bidden to dinners of rich food and elaborateness and then influenced to favor or oppose pet legislation. Most of this is b-u-n-k. It sounds like a delightful story, full of romantic possibilities, but anybody who takes the trouble actually to run it down will find that on the whole Senators dine out less than do other members of capital society; that instead of consciously walking into a trap of the social lobby, they go out of their way to avoid it; that they drink at least a hundred pounds less tea than the members of the State Department staff, that they attend to their business early in the morning and late at night, and that the Senator who follows a steady social round is a marked exception, and the one who allows his vote to be swayed by a nine-course dinner instead of three, is so scarce as not to be worth writing about. Washington has no more foolish hostesses than any other city. Moreover, pleasant social intercourse does just as much here to help the daily grind as it does in Kalamazoo.

Herbert Hoover sent around the Department of Commerce the other day a schedule of his day, in which he apportioned the hours from eight to four in the afternoon to certain matters, and the hours from four until seven in the evening to other business. You can figure out his "tea time" for yourself. You may also figure his breakfast time if you can, for there is one official known for his promptness who through the whole of Secretary Hoover's term so far has been unable to get down early enough to park his car in the space Mr. Hoover favors.

Washington lives a different life from New York and Chicago. The fact that

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Editorially Speaking

A Lesson from Latin America

WHILE our Pan-American sisters are with us, the delegates to Baltimore from the United States will have a rare chance to learn some things which most of us do not know. The visitors are full of first-hand information about a highly interesting part of the world, which is almost as little understood by most North Americans as if it were in another planet. This is our chance to learn.

Some of these Spanish-American countries have taken advanced steps, in certain particulars, that we might wisely follow. Even in some of the customs that we have been accustomed to look upon as belated, there are real advantages. A very energetic woman from Chile said to me, many years ago:

"It is a great mistake to imagine that the Latin-American woman is lazy. Her activity, though quiet, is persistent, and she gets a great deal done. But she believes it is contrary to her dignity to hurry, and she will not hurry. Therefore, she hardly ever gets nervous prostration, from which so many women suffer in the United States."

This is one lesson among many that we might learn from the women of Latin-America.—A. S. B.

Women "Bobbies" Menaced

ENGLAND seems to be having a little backset just now about women. For one thing, London Hospital, as reported in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, has decided not to admit any more women students. The new ruling is based on the contention that the staff has found it difficult to teach "unpleasant subjects to a mixed audience." Doubtless it may be difficult, and there is much to be said for women's medical colleges; but women doctors in England say this is not the reason at all, deny the claim flatly, and declare the real reason is that men physicians are beginning to feel the effect of women's competition.

Meantime the women police in London, who have been in existence for over three years, are menaced and their disbandment is recommended. This on the plea of economy. English women's papers point out that the economy claim too is not what it looks. "Certain offices," says the *Vote*, "such as searching women prisoners or escorting them on journeys, or tending cases of attempted suicide, would still have to be done by women . . . and would require to be paid for at a much higher rate. . . ." Besides, the women's organizations, which are carrying on a great protest, claim that the services of women police mean an actual economy, since they "have materially reduced the number of convictions which come before the courts." Speaking of real reasons: in a recent *Manchester Guardian*, Lady Astor is quoted as saying: "The real trouble is that there are some people in the Home Office who would rather see rattlesnakes on the streets than women police. I tell them that if they take the women police off they will see rattlesnakes in the streets."

Why Not Lead?

MANY individuals and powerful newspapers in the country are making loud outcry against the possibility of Congress reducing the personnel and appropriations for the United States Navy below the total fixed by the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. Their arguments sound strangely familiar. "It means that the United States will be reduced to a third naval power instead of one of the two first," wailed a "big Navy" Congressman. When the French representatives at the Washington Confer-

ence protested against France not being included among the great naval powers and being given a naval rating below Japan, their arguments were called militaristic and the French military spirit was decried. Now it is our national pride that is being threatened, and it is not a military spirit but patriotism which demands that the United States should keep in the front rank of naval expenditures.

If it is true, as was said recently in Congress, that the United States since the war has spent two billions of dollars on ships soon to be scrapped, isn't it time that we begin to economize before we have spent the money, rather than afterward?

The Washington Conference presumably was only a beginning. More and more the nations of the world are going to get together to prevent the insane waste of war. The sheer economic impossibility of carrying its continually augmenting cost will force agreements. That being true, why should we be afraid to take the lead?

"America is in position to lead the disarmament of the world as no nation has ever been. . . . If no nation had any real navy, we would all be equal and the prospect of war would be largely diminished and the cause of arbitration largely advanced," said Congressman Lowry of Mississippi during the debate in Congress, and he pointed out that if we had begun years ago we should have been five and a half billions of dollars better off today.

Think what it would mean if we could expend such a sum on education and the elimination of illiteracy! G. F. B.

Sidelights on Certain Senators

IN printing the article on "Who's Who in the United States Senate," the first part of which appeared in the *Woman Citizen* of April 8th, let no one suppose that the *Citizen* is recording editorial opinion. The personal characterizations of men in the Senate were made by Elizabeth Phelps Stokes, and the *Citizen* offered them without editorial color. The characterizations were keen and vivid, drawn with so much human insight and with such delightful touches of humor that the *Citizen* regards the series as a notable contribution to the various analyses of our public officials which have recently been bringing them graphically to the knowledge of their constituents.

Some of these men were friends and some were foes of the cause for which the *Woman Citizen* has stood for many years, but their attitude on woman suffrage did not figure in the article except as part of their general attitude toward progressive legislation. The *Citizen* in all fairness has printed Mrs. Stokes's comments without regard to its own opinion, especially since the main object of the survey has been to show the forces of environment and experience which affect the attitude of these men toward international relations.

At the same time, lest there be some misunderstanding, the *Citizen* wishes to make its own attitude toward certain Senators again a matter of record. The opposition to woman suffrage in many of them was indicative of an attitude of mind toward big forward-looking movements of all kinds.

Senators Reed, Brandegee, Moses and Heflin were vicious in their attacks on the Nineteenth Amendment. Their minds were set against permitting women to cooperate with men in Government affairs. It is no surprise to find them bitterly opposed to cooperation among nations. Senator Borah claimed to believe in woman suffrage, but always voted against it. His friends say that he is sincere, but, while talking with real eloquence about the public interest, he often interposes himself as a solid obstacle to a measure which common sense sees unmistakably to be for the general welfare,

as witness his opposition to the treaties resulting from the Washington Conference which he was instrumental in having called.

Senator Wadsworth was not only a foe to woman suffrage, but he also voted against the cooperation of the United States in world affairs. His record during his entire political career has been against liberal measures and in favor of special interests. Going into politics as a young man, college educated, well-to-do, he has given a consistent example of a narrow outlook, a limited experience, a lack of imagination, and he has been a stone wall against progress of any kind.

During Senator Wadsworth's years in the New York State Legislature he vigorously opposed all reform of the autocratic rules; he fought the Direct Primaries, the extension of the Public Service Commission; he was against Governor Hughes in his efforts to stop race-track gambling; he was opposed to the income tax. His record in the Senate has been the same. He was against the Federal Employment Bureau, against Federal aid to highways; he opposed the minimum-wage law for the District of Columbia. Even during the war, his vote was always on the side of special interests as opposed to public welfare. He voted against publicity of income-tax returns, against many bills to tax war profits, against raising the corporation income tax. He opposed the Lever Food Act and attacked the Food Administration. He was against the Wire Control Bill, against the measure regulating the price of print paper, against prohibition.

The record is a long one and led to Colonel Roosevelt's saying publicly in 1914: "If his public utterances mean anything, they mean that he believes in the complete abandonment of all Government supervision and control of big business. . . . It is rare that a public man champions the right of big business to do wrong so publicly as Mr. Wadsworth."

These are some of the reasons which led the *Woman Citizen* to fight the renomination and election of Senator Wadsworth. He is temperamentally opposed to the measures which the majority of women desire. Senator Wadsworth was not recorded in favor of the Federal bill against child labor, and during the recent discussion and adoption of the maternity bill he did not take the trouble to vote. As Mrs. Stokes wrote: "His stand is usually on the reactionary side, and he holds his opinions consistently"—against every force of understanding of liberalism, of growth, and of progress.—
GERTRUDE FOSTER BROWN.

Too Much Silence

NO really satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming for the dismissal by President Harding's order of officials in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Answering a letter from the National Federation of Federal Employees, the President said that there were no charges and that what was done was for the good of the service. Which doesn't help much. Democratic Senators introduced various resolutions of inquiry, but the Republicans loyally squashed them. If President Harding had good and sufficient reason for his action, why not communicate it? If he hadn't—if it was indeed, as it appears, a violation of the Civil Service law, it is an evil precedent that should by all means be protested with full force.

College Faculty Feminism

THE American Association of University Women (whose first annual convention is reported on page 28) does its work so quietly that one of its most interesting aspects is perhaps not widely known. This is its insistence on certain standards for the recognition of women to be met by colleges seeking to join the Association. The academic standards of the Association of American Universities are accepted by the A. A. U. W.; but to come up to these high requirements perfectly is not enough, and will not alone qualify an institution for the A. A. U. W.'s credited list.

Among the other requirements to be met are: a reasonable proportion of women on the faculty of the college, with salaries and opportunities for promotion equal to the men's; provision for the intellectual and social needs of women students, with proper living conditions, women on the Board of Trustees, especially in women's colleges and co-educational institutions, and a dean or an adviser of women above the rank of instructor, counted as a member of the faculty. This year forty-seven colleges and technical schools applied for admission to the A. A. U. W., and only five were admitted, some of the forty-two losing out for their failure on these feminist points.

"Free Seeds"

AS long as we can remember there have been offers of "free seeds" to the family. And after the 19th Amendment was passed, and the offer came to us, it was a sort of additional certificate that we were actually citizens. We were tempted to take them even though we hadn't so much as a window-box to plant them in; to the lure of anything free was added the flattery of being wooed as a Constituent by one's Congressman. There was something nice and human about it, too. But the stern Senate simply cannot see it. Again and again the House says seeds, the Senate says no seeds; then the conferees get together, and seeds it is. This year a trifling item of \$360,000 for free distribution of seeds by Congressmen was included in the Agricultural Appropriation bill. Four out of seven of the Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee voted death to seeds and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is said to have joined them. It seems that the sub-committee had "evidence that the Congressional seed packages were being used improperly as premiums by private individuals."

But in the outcome seeds were saved, and we can still get that wonderful sense of obtaining something (however useless) for nothing if we so desire; we can still mildly marvel at the absence of true logical sequence between Congress and radishes. But the thought of a window-box sprouting with dignified glorified vegetables (no doubt of a really superior order) has lost lustre, dimmed by the thought that *maybe* \$360,000 could be better spent.

A most ungrateful thought.—V. R.

Time to Release Them

FIFTY Congressmen not long ago appealed to the President for a general amnesty for all prisoners arrested under the Espionage Act "and whose offenses were in the nature of expressions of opinion and not of overt acts." These Congressmen are not rabid persons—they are Republicans and Democrats, in the proportion of two to one—and they based their plea on the general procedure of civilized countries. As has been said many times, every country in Europe has long ago released its prisoners of this type, and it is only an extremist who can find in the humane wish for their release the bogey of pacifism or disloyalty.

In war times we exact the surrender of the American right to freedom of opinion in favor of common safety or a common cause. We have no right to enforce its surrender when the war conditions are past. That fine old Constitutional American right is too precious.

These one hundred and fourteen people were imprisoned for "opinions"—put where, presumably, their opinions could not bear fruit in dangerous action; isolated, in short, for the sake of the public health. Now that the danger is over—long after the repeal of the Espionage Act and more than three years after the Armistice—they should no longer be allowed to suffer imprisonment or their families to endure distress and privation.—V. R.

"IF ever the world sees a time when women shall come together purely and simply for the benefit and good of mankind, it will be a power such as the world has never known."—(Matthew Arnold, quoted in the *New Citizen*, Georgetown, Texas).

What the American Woman Thinks

Brass Tacks of Citizenship

By DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER

THIS article is not meant for those fortunate women who feel themselves fully prepared for our new civic responsibilities, nor for those who have had unusual opportunities for learning their way round in the big political world of governmental activities. I don't mean in the least that it is intended for the women at the other extreme, careless, selfish, conscienceless, apathetic women, who know nothing about the responsibilities which have come with their new citizenship, and don't care if they never learn.

No, this is for women in my own class, of whom I know there must be thousands and thousands everywhere; mature women whose ambition is to be good Americans as well as good mothers and housekeepers; women who are acutely aware of their new duties, but feel just as acutely the great danger of making the idiotic mistakes of total inexperience, if they try to do their share in the complicated undertakings of modern society. Lucia Ames Mead's phrase in a recent number of the *Woman Citizen* went home to my heart, and I know many other women must have shaken their heads in a sad recognition of its truth. She said that one of the two great dangers confronting women in their attempt to do their share in the running of things, is "zeal without knowledge." Yes, indeed, in that phrase I saw myself as in a mirror.

What are a few of the divisions of the "running of things"? There is the financial side: taxes and how they are raised, and what is done with them when they are raised. To a good many of us all that machinery is as new as the geography of Mars. We know that we must give intelligent decisions in this as in other phases of our life-in-common. We are willing and eager to study all the manuals-for-citizens we can find, but we know in our hearts that the period of active usefulness will be passed for us before we will venture to suggest any improvements in the machinery of raising taxes.

What else? There is the terribly vital question of transportation; who shall run the railroads, how the cost of transportation may be reduced—as it must—or we shall all be ruined. You are a great deal more intelligent and well-informed than I, if you feel you know enough about that question to be of any use in solving it.

Or our courts and laws. We women, for the most part, have never before

known anything about them, at all, and our first glimpse under the lid of what goes on in the name of securing justice, raises the hair on our heads with horror. Not only is it apparent that there is actual corruption, but there is what is almost as bad, the most prodigious confusion, clumsiness, delay, inefficiency, looseness and incoherence of organization. As we peer from afar into this welter, we are all thinking that if we tried to run our private lives for a day, as the legal world of the United



States runs its life, our homes would fall to pieces. But who of us, totally inexperienced, utterly ignorant as we are, would venture to make the slightest suggestion for improving that state of things, till we have had time to learn more about it?

No matter which way we may turn, it all comes back to this: There is nothing we dare try to do, *now*, to ameliorate intolerable conditions, till we have had time to learn more. But we are women forty years old, and older. Our period of resilient activity does not stretch out indefinitely before us, as it would if we were twenty. What we all desperately wish to avoid, is sitting down comfortably to study and learn, till it is too late to do anything. What we all know we ought to find is some corner where we may now, today and tomorrow and the next day and the next, *do* our share, as well as ponder on how to do more. The need is so great, there is so much to be done! By the time we are sixty, and possessed of a good civic education, think how many opportunities for helping will have been lost, never to return!

Well, there is such an opportunity where we can be of absolute, certain help, now, today and tomorrow. This precious opportunity is in the school-building nearest to your home. There children are assembled, and about children we have the long-inherited interest and instinct and experience which men have about banking and politics and laws. I do not mean that we know anything about technical education, or

could be of intelligent help in teaching arithmetic, any more than we know about police courts, or life insurance. No, if we undertook to teach arithmetic, or conduct a class, we would be as abominably in the way and make as many idiotic mistakes as if we undertook to boss a gang of men making a concrete road, or tried to follow the letting-out of a building contract for a new courthouse.

But there is a great deal more in school life than teaching arithmetic, and our teachers are so harassed and crushed with the impossible tasks we usually demand of them, that even our inexperienced help would be welcome.

What could we do? "Come now"—do you challenge me?—"get down to brass tacks." What could I do if I put on my hat this minute and walked down the road to our district school, or up the street to our village school?

I'll tell you some of the things you could do. I do not, of course, know one single thing personally about your district school or your village school, but I know as though I had seen it, that it is overcrowded. I know this because there are only a few classrooms in all the United States which have in them the right number of children for a teacher to instruct. I know, too, that in nine cases out of ten she has two or three or four children who are slightly (or not so slightly) subnormal, and hence are retarding the others, and are not getting the instruction they need. I know that she has become aware of two or three specially gifted children, children who sing beautifully, but aren't good at arithmetic, children who handle tools amazingly well, but cannot learn English grammar, children who devour good books when they can get them, but whose home background gives them no food for this love of good literature. And I know that because she has no extra time she cannot give them the "different" instruction which would satisfy their needs.

If it is an ungraded rural school, I know she has little children who ought to have more recess periods than the older ones and shorter school hours. But she is obliged to keep them in the schoolroom, idle and restless, because she is responsible for their safety and cannot let them wander up and down out-doors, unless she can keep an eye on them. If it is a city school, I know she has some bright foreign children, held back by their imperfect knowledge of English, who would profit immensely by private lessons.

I could go on almost endlessly. No matter what your capacities or temperament, if you have had any experience

with children (and most of us house-keeping mothers know more about that than anything else), you can put on your hat and walk down the road or up the street with instant usefulness. *Why not?* If an epidemic had crowded the hospitals, till human bodies were not receiving the care they needed; if the nurses had more to do than they possibly could do well, you know how we would put on our biggest white nurse's aprons and volunteer to help out . . . if it were only to wash dishes, or carry up trays, or comb the patient's hair. We would be proud to do it. We did it during the war, during the influenza epidemic.

But in our overcrowded, undermanned schools, human minds and characters are not getting the care they need. The crisis is just as important, only not so dramatically obvious.

Suppose, then, that you have come to the schoolhouse, and stand knocking at the door. The first thing you will need is a bottle of smelling-salts to bring the teacher to, after the swoon of sheer astonishment into which she is sure to fall, on learning that anybody in the community is thinking directly and helpfully of her overwork and her too complicated problems and is ready to give actual time to helping her. It may take more than smelling-salts; perhaps a little patience and persuasion to overcome her amazement and her inability to see how you *can* help. You see, her capacity to receive help is atrophied from lack of exercise.

The very best thing you can do for the teachers in your town is to find out how many children are not quite like the others and would do better in an "ungraded class"; then find out from your superintendent how much it would cost to have a specially trained teacher for those children; and then in connection with your Woman's Club, or Eastern Star, or the D. A. R., or Colonial Dames or Neighborhood Club, or any other organization, start in to raise the money for it. As long as public opinion is so uninformed about schools, you cannot expect the town authorities to appropriate enough money for such supplementary instruction. And the best way to inform public opinion about that problem, is to start such a class independently and show people what it will accomplish.

If you have had no experience of what such an ungraded class under an experienced teacher can do for your schools, you will be amazed at the improvement. The teacher and the children in the other classes, freed of that clogging drag, will leap forward and up, like people from whose ankles a ball-and-chain has been stricken off. And the children in the ungraded class, provided for the first time in their lives with instruction that suits their needs,

(Continued on page 31)

Pan American, 1916

By EVA PERRY MOORE

Of the International Committee, Women's Auxiliary Second Pan-American Scientific Congress

WE have been so much interested in the approaching Conference of the League of Women Voters with the women from all the Americas, that I am asking the privilege of giving a certain historical touch to our mutual interests, due to close association with the work for many years.

There had been four Scientific Congresses in Latin America; in 1898 in Argentina, 1901 in Uruguay, 1905 in Brazil and in 1909 in Chile. Representative women of these countries were identified with the Congresses since the first, in Buenos Aires in 1898, on which occasion one of the most distinguished scientific societies in the Western Hemisphere, Sociedad Científica Argentina, celebrated under governmental auspices its silver jubilee, and inaugurated these Congresses which have achieved work of inestimable value in the scientific, economic, social and political life of Latin America.

The last Latin American meeting was also the "First Pan-American Scientific Congress," with nearly 2,300 members from Pan-American countries. Women comprised six per cent of the total membership of this Congress.

The Second Pan-American Scientific Congress was held in Washington, in December, 1915, and January, 1916.



The Women's Auxiliary Conference of this Congress was proposed in the hope that an opportunity to become acquainted and to exchange views, not only on subjects of special interest to women, but on all matters pertaining to Pan-Americanism, might create even greater desire on the part of the women of the Americas for friendly cooperation.

A formal invitation to the women accompanying the distinguished representatives, and other prominent women, was sent by the Department of State for presentation to the Latin American Governments. And a formal letter of invitation, from the Secretary General of the Congress, was sent to representative women in the United States, inviting them to present papers and to take part in the proceedings.

Seven sessions of the Conference were held at the time of the Scientific Congress. The permanent chairman, wife of the Secretary of State, was assisted in presiding by seven prominent women, Mme. de Baralt of Cuba acting as official interpreter. Thirty-one papers were presented, many of them by Latin American women.

Invitations to attend and take part in discussions were sent to all the large women's colleges in the United States and to more than sixty coeducational colleges and universities, and to Latin American women visiting or residing in Washington.

The response showed a widespread desire for an opportunity to unite in closer bonds the women of the American Republics. And the purposes of the Women's Auxiliary Conference Program Committee were definitely realized by the character of the papers presented, the discussion from the floor, and by the adoption of certain resolutions. One of the most important of these was for the formation of an International Committee composed of those women from Latin American countries and the United States who desired to lend the movement their support. The duties of this committee might be, in the first instance: (1) The intelligent distribution in the various countries of the published proceedings of the conference; (2) the keeping alive of the objects of the first conference by correspondence or otherwise, so that if, in future, a more permanent women's organization is established, there may be a group of women in various countries in this hemisphere having knowledge of the efforts of the First Conference and an interest in its purposes.

Also the appointment of a secretary was provided for who would distribute the published proceedings among the women of the continuing committee, and who would be the medium through which they could keep in touch with the efforts of the members of the committee in other countries.

The following paragraphs are from the letter of invitation to membership on the International Committee signed by the chairman of the Women's Auxiliary Conference of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, Mrs. Robert Lansing:

"This initial Conference of Women of the Western Hemisphere, which held its sessions in the beautiful Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the city of Washington, during the period of the Scientific Congress, was very successful; and there is every reason to hope that from this beginning there may develop along educational and philanthropic lines an organized and cooperative movement among the women of the American Republics, which, working as a strong international factor for economic and social betterment, may serve as a means for the expression of the culture of this Hemisphere. . . .

"Will you kindly favor me with suggestions as to the steps which in your opinion should be taken, looking to a second Con-

ference of the Women of the Americas, perhaps to be held at the same time and place of meeting of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress which is scheduled for Lima, Peru, at a time to be decided."

The responses from the different countries to the invitation were prompt and most sympathetic. International Committees of from three to five members have been appointed in nearly all divisions of the Pan-American Union. And it is planned that these committees—created by the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the United States, with the heartiest approval of the State Department and the Scientific Congress—shall hold simultaneous meetings of their National Sections in the various capitals of North and South America. The date has been set for October 12, 1922, and the suggested program is embodied in the call sent out from Washington by the Women's Committee, of which Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes is chairman.

In many ways this series of meetings promises to become unique in the history of Pan-American relations. It will be the first time women of the American Republics ever assembled in their respective capitals on a given date for the discussion of what women have done, are doing and may do to bring about better understanding between their countries. It will provide one of the best opportunities ever presented for obtaining the views of women of the Americas on subjects in which they are mutually interested. It will pave the way for the perfected organization of an international body of representative women of North and South America.

May I repeat, in closing this historical sketch, our great interest in the Pan-American meeting to be held in Baltimore and Washington this month. We are wishing you utmost success.

World News About Women

MASSACHUSETTS women may hereafter hold elective and appointive office. The Supreme Judicial Court has just handed down an opinion to this effect in answer to questions by the State Senate. This opinion reverses that expressed to the Legislature last year by the Attorney General, J. Weston Allen, who held that women were not eligible to office under the State Constitution.

APRIL 1 marked the fifty-fourth anniversary of the admission of women to the Ohio University, Margaret Boyd entering the university on that day in 1868, as the first woman student. In 1907 her memory was perpetuated when the university erected the Margaret Boyd Hall, a dormitory accommodating eighty-five girls.

MRS. MARGARET SANGER, who has recently been in Japan and is now in Korea en route for China, was christened "Mrs. Sangai" by the Japanese press. Her new name means "destructive to production."

It will be remembered that permission to lecture in Japan on birth control matters was at first refused Mrs. Sanger. This prohibition was later withdrawn for small groups but retained on public meetings, which, however, Mrs. Sanger had no intention of addressing.

While in China her headquarters will be at Shanghai. From there she goes to India, where she will speak at the Universities of Calcutta, Delhi and

Bombay—also at Singapore. She is due in London for the first session of the International Congress on Birth Control on July 11, to be held under the auspices of the British Malthusian League.

TO many women the Spring elections have brought the first opportunity they have ever had to vote for local officials. City and village elections have been taking place in many parts of the country. Judging from newspaper reports, the women have taken an active part in these elections; they have been voting in large numbers and in some places at least they have revolutionized polling places.

The Kansas City papers report that for years criminality and crooked elections have marked election day. They recall that at the last municipal election, only two years ago, there was bloodshed and illegal voting with police protection. They called the recent election "the cleanest Kansas City ever enjoyed." "Women outvoted the men, in some places sixty to forty." "How are women voting?" one politician was asked. "As they think best," he answered. This seems to be the universal verdict of the West.

Kansas City elected two women to the upper House of Aldermen—Mrs. James J. Shepard, one of the vice-presidents of the local League of Women Voters, and Mrs. George Longan, a well-known authority on parliamentary law. Mrs. Longan is also a member of the Charter Commission, which is proposing a revision of the City Charter.

A COMPLETELY feminine city administration has just been elected at Des Lacs, North Dakota, where eight women now hold the reins of government—Mrs. H. L. Halverson being chairman of the Board of Trustees. Strict enforcement of the curfew ordinance and of the Volstead and state prohibition laws; with a taboo on jazz dances, were among the platform pledges for a "bigger, better and cleaner Des Lacs."

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER, Chairman of the Department of American Citizenship, General Federation of Clubs, was asked to make the principal address before the Illiteracy Conference of the Southern States at Birmingham, Ala., on April 11th. State Commanders, American Legion Presidents, State Federation Woman's Clubs, heads of state organizations of twelve states were her audience. The purpose of the conference was to make an effective war on illiteracy in the South.

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BABIES can no longer live in prisons under the New York state law. The Fearon bill, recently signed, amends the law so that babies born to women in prison shall be taken from their mothers and sent either to relatives or to the County Superintendent of the Poor. The immediate occasion for the law was the case of a girl entering upon a long term for perjury who is shortly to become a mother.

THE Bureau of Social Hygiene, in New York, of which Dr. Katharine Bement Davis is General Secretary, has just issued, in cooperation with a special committee, a report on Housing Conditions of Employed Women in Manhattan. The report is based on a large number of cases, has been most carefully compiled, and should prove useful to those interested in the housing situation. It may be obtained by anyone addressing the Bureau of Social Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue.

THE Minnesota Democratic State Convention has nominated Mrs. Peter Oleson, of Cloquet, Minnesota, for United States Senator to oppose Senator Frank B. Kellogg, incumbent. Mrs. Oleson has been many times "the first woman who," the last of these being when she took part in the debate on platform in the Democratic national convention. She is known as a forceful orator and stump speaker. She has held important offices in the Minnesota State Federated Women Clubs.

AND still more women mayors! Randalia, Iowa, not only elected a woman as mayor, but put through an entire woman ticket. Lehigh, in the same state, elected a woman mayor and two council-women; while Des Moines elected a woman on the council who polled the largest vote ever cast for the office—16,000. Throughout the state many women have been elected to school boards. A woman is also running for the State Senate.

THE general inspector of the Department of Public Welfare, New York, who is Mary C. Tinney, is on her way to Europe as the sole representative of the Women's Council of the National Catholic Welfare Council. While abroad she will attend four international conferences of women—to be held for the first time since the war. The International Conference on Family Education meets in Paris April 24-27; in the French capital also will be held the International Conference on the Feminist Movement April 29-May 1. From Paris Miss Tinney goes on to Switzerland to the International Conference of the Girls' Protective Association, which takes place some time in May, and then to Rome to the International Conference of the Catholic Women's League.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

THE organization of Garden Clubs to encourage neighborhood cooperation in having entire blocks of attractive lawns and gardens in the promotion of city and town beautification, is reported from Montana. Mrs. Alma Margaret Higgins, of 108 Mueller Apartments, Butte, chairman of the "Art in Home and Garden" Committee of the Montana Federation of clubwomen, is doing extremely interesting things. She is the author of a recent article, "Art in the Garden," published in the *Western Tourist*, and writes in a letter to the national press chairman:

"We are arranging now to send out a number of colored lantern slides of Montana gardens in connection with a Pathé color film of selected views of flowers and landscape-gardening effects which we have achieved. The Pathé Exchange will take charge of the booking and we will interest the clubwomen of the state to have the picture-theatre managers order the review and slides. These will be shown in Butte in the near future and in most of the Montana cities. Several towns are considering the selection of a community flower for general planting and several have chosen theirs. One town is planning a community planting of shade trees."

Under Mrs. Higgins's direction Montana clubwomen are planning to hold flower shows with appropriate prizes; to secure the illustrated lecture, "Art in the Garden," from the Federation's Art Department; to place books and magazines such as *Garden-Magazine*, the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, *House Beautiful*, and *House and Garden* on public

library and school shelves, and to offer prizes to school children, as well as adults, for the best planting plans of gardens.

COUNTESS HELENE GOBLET D'ALVIELLA of Belgium; Miss Anne Lamb, an Anglo-Indian of Calcutta; A. Maude Royden, England's famed woman preacher and leader of women; Miss Charlotte Niven of London, and Judge Florence Allen of Cleveland, first woman judge of Common Pleas Court in the United States will be among speakers at the notable gathering of women and girls of the United States which will be held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 20-27, when over 1,500 delegates, including many clubwomen, and representing 578,486 members of the Young Women's Christian Association, will assemble for their seventh national biennial convention.

MRS. ALONZO RICHARDSON, chairman of Citizenship Training, 682 W. Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia, has issued a supplement to the Citizenship Day program and copies of this may be had free from G. F. W. C. Headquarters, 415 Maryland Building, Washington, D. C., by clubs or communities planning to celebrate July Fourth with a citizenship program.

A MILK-LINE has become a permanent institution in the schools at Mumford, Maine, and undernourished kiddies are becoming fat and frolicsome, thanks to Mumford club women.

Miss Edith Hanson, school principal, and Miss Lovina D. Irish, nurse, backed by members of the Searchlight Club of



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which Mrs. Mary Howe is president, and Mrs. Frederick Pullman and Mrs. Harry Coke committee-women, and which provides funds for milk from food sales, for children unable to buy it, have made the milk-line possible.

"Watch the milk line," says a visitor to the Mumford schools.

Five minutes before recess the nurse steps into a corridor and deftly takes the caps from the half-pint milk bottles which have been left by the milk man and places straws in position in each bottle. The children who have been found to be under weight file by, presenting their milk tickets, which have been supplied by their teacher, and soon there is a merry line sucking sweet milk through a straw. On March 7 the number of pupils taking milk daily was 110 in one school.

MRS. ANNIE MILLER MELICK of Swarthmore, Pa., is a candidate for the Pennsylvania Legislature from the second legislative district on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Melick has been prominent in various lines of federated club work and is past chairman of the press department of the Pennsylvania Federation.

RRACE-TRACK gambling in California and its attendant evils are not looked upon with favor by the California Federation of Women's Clubs. A proposition to establish a track at Tanforan in San Mateo County with the pari-mutuel system of betting was condemned by the Woman's Vigilant Com-

mittee and the State Federation, who were asked to look into the matter and give an endorsement or veto.

The Motion Picture Industry is also receiving attention from California clubs, under direction of Mrs. B. F. Walker of Stockman, chairman, who has several plans in view for an improvement of the films and who has announced a Better Film Week to be observed this month.

The Bookshelf

Vandemark's Folly, by Herbert Quick (Bobbs Merrill, 1922): A story and a picture of the great overflowing of sea-coast America into the prairies of the Middle West. Carries the vision and the myopia, the strength and the weakness, the cleverness and the crudeness of our pioneering "nation on the road."

—M. A.

"Silver Cross," by Mary Johnston (Little, Brown): A romance of the time of Henry the Seventh in England, centering about rival abbeys and their miracles. A swift-moving story, shot through, lightly, with a very modern philosophy, and told partly in a curious staccato.

"Mysterious Japan" (Doubleday Page): The delightful looking, delightful reading record of Julian Street's impressions of Japan—people, places, customs, foods, politics, religion, all of it. Mr. Street likes Japan—revels in it, and you can't help accepting his invitation to revel with him. A book full of perfectly good, perfectly enjoyable information.

"One," by Sarah Warder MacConnell (Macmillan): A novel of marriage—of a woman who marries a philanthropist and tries to win him to complete oneness with herself by being to him many women in one. The fineness of her ideal, the way in which realization falls short, her perception that "love is sticking to it" are the basis of an absorbing story told with a rich wisdom of the heart as well as the mind, and with a distinctive charm.

Who's Who in the Senate

(Continued from page 12)

times in Europe, and has made a study there of banking and finance. Author of several books, among them a small volume entitled, "Where is God in the European War?" Sixty-six.

Carroll S. Page (Republican), Vermont. The oldest United States Senator, with Knute Nelson less than a month younger. Educated in Vermont academies. A merchant and banker. Governor of Vermont 1890-92; in the United States Senate since 1908. He has traveled from Alaska to Panama, and in Great Britain and Europe. Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Seventy-nine.

George Wharton Pepper (Republican), Pennsylvania. Recently appointed to succeed the late Boies Penrose, to serve until November, 1922. Took S.B. and LL.D. degrees at University of Pennsylvania, and practised in Philadelphia for thirty-two years. Holds honorary degrees from five universities. For sixteen years was professor of law in University of Pennsylvania, and was Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale in 1915. Scholarly, a distinguished lawyer, and an orator. Fifty-five.

Lawrence C. Phipps (Republican), Colorado. Went to work at sixteen in a Carnegie iron mill, rising to be vice-president and treasurer. Now retired from business. First term. Fifty-nine.

Miles Poindexter (Republican), Washington. A Tennessean, educated in both academic and law departments of Washington and Lee University, Virginia. Practised law in Walla Walla and Spokane. Prosecuting and assistant prosecuting attorney in two counties, and Judge of the District Superior Court from 1904 until nominated for Congress as Progressive Republican, 1908. In Sixty-first Congress; Senator since 1911. Fifty-four.

Originally a Democrat he changed to the Republican faith, then became a Progressive and now is considered in the regular Republican ranks. When he was a member of the House he actively joined in the fight against the Speaker-dictatorship, so-called, of "Uncle Joe" Cannon. He was with Roosevelt in 1912. During his term in the Senate he has specialized in naval affairs.

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Joseph E. Ransdell (Democrat), Louisiana. Graduate of a Northern college; lawyer. Gave up practice to go into Congress, devoting himself to Congress and cotton. Served continuously for fourteen years, and entered Senate 1913. Active in matters relating to our merchant marine. Has traveled in the West Indies. Sixty-three.

Charles A. Rawson (Republican), Iowa. Recently appointed to fill term of Senator—now Judge—Kenyon. Like Judge Kenyon, educated at Grinnell. A manufacturer. He was in France with the Y. M. C. A. Is in sympathy with the farm bloc.

James A. Reed (Democrat), Missouri. Hates Hoover. Supposed to cahoot with Hearst. Also despises the British. Has more hates than loves. Bitter in attack. Extravagant in argument. Clever, sharp as steel. The Democrat most persistent and vicious in attack upon League of Nations. Lawyer. In Senate since 1911. Sixty. The organized women of Missouri who supported the Maternity Act are opposed to his reelection. He was one of the most virulent opponents of this measure as well as of suffrage. His term expires 1923, and the women are out to fight him. Mrs. Catt recently referred to him as "the world's champion for long-endurance oratory." He has suggested the abolition of the Civil Service Commission.

Joseph T. Robinson (Democrat), Arkansas. Emerged during the League of Nations debate as an outspoken Democrat of considerable power and common sense. No particular political finesse. Persistent, courageous, hard-working and studious, with a Western drawl and twang that are likely to make him misjudged as a rough-and-ready type of legislator without background. This is a mistake, although emphasis might be placed upon sincerity rather than erudition. Good sort. Lawyer; trained in universities of Arkansas and of Virginia; has traveled abroad. Spent ten years in the House of Representatives. In Senate since 1913. Opposed the Four-Power Treaty. Forty-nine.

Morris Sheppard (Democrat), Texas. Lawyer. University of Texas and Yale Law School. Sent to the Fifty-seventh Congress to fill out his father's term, and was elected five other times. In the Senate since 1913. Nearly forty-seven. Father of prohibition legislation and its consistent champion; identified also with other progressive measures.

Samuel M. Shortridge (Republican), California. An Iowa man. Lawyer; has studied conditions in Hawaii. First term in Senate. Sixty.

Furnifold M. Simmons (Democrat), North Carolina. College man; practised law from 1875 to 1901. One term as Representative. Has been in the Senate twenty-one years, specializ-

ing in finance and economics. Some years ago he was sent to Europe to investigate rail and water transportation as well as railroads and waterways. Sixty-eight.

Ellison D. Smith (Democrat), South Carolina. A preacher's son; college trained. Profession—"planter." Is acquainted with Mexico and Canada. In the Senate since 1909.

Reed Smoot (Republican), Utah. Senator Smoot devotes all his waking hours to the business of the Senate and has the reputation in Washington for almost continuous work night and day, a period of concentration which would be physically impossible for many men. Extremely able, conservative, depended upon by Republican leaders for "watch dog" service on the floor. Highly nationalistic in viewpoint. Harps upon government economy, efficiency and business methods in government departments. Hard, business interpretation of legislation. Knows more about

the details of Government machinery than any other Senator, in the opinion of many persons. "Business man"—banker and woolen manufacturer. University graduate. In Senate for nineteen years. Has been through Europe several times. Sixty.

Selden P. Spencer (Republican), Missouri. Born in Pennsylvania, A.B. from Yale. LL.B. Washington University. A variation on the lawyer theme—Senator Spencer formerly lectured on medical jurisprudence at Missouri Medical College. For five years judge of Circuit Court. In Senate since 1918. Has been abroad twice on business matters. Chairman of Committee on Indian Affairs. In international relations has a tendency toward a spirit of conciliation and betterment. Some idealism. Especially sympathetic with problems of World War veterans. Fifty-nine.

Robert N. Stanfield (Republican), Oregon. Engaged in the live-stock in-

The Life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton

by Harriot Stanton Blatch and Theodore Stanton

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dustry, and banking. In Senate for first time. Forty-four.

A. Owsley Stanley (Democrat), Kentucky. College graduate, lawyer. Representative in Congress for eleven years. Governor of Kentucky 1915-1919, when he resigned to take his place in the Senate. Fifty-five.

Thomas Sterling (Republican), South Dakota. Superintendent of schools for two years following graduation from Illinois college; lawyer. Dean of the law college at South Dakota State University for ten years, and entered the Senate in 1913. To the

travel question he says: "Practically none—Hawaii, the Philippines, Shanghai." Seventy-one.

Howard Sutherland (Republican), West Virginia. On graduation from college, engaged in newspaper work, later in statistical work in Washington, meanwhile studying law, and then went into business in West Virginia. Though he has not studied abroad, "has been a student of history and to a certain extent of international affairs throughout his adult life." Representative in Congress twice. In Senate for first term. Fifty-six.

Charles E. Townsend (Republican), Michigan. One year in Michigan University. Lawyer. In four Congresses; in Senate for eleven years. Chairman of Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Sixty-five.

Park Trammell (Democrat), Florida. Lawyer. Held important local and state offices, including governorship, until election to Senate for term 1917-23.

Oscar W. Underwood (Democratic leader), Alabama. A great leader when he is aroused. It takes a political tidal wave to arouse him. Placid, slow-moving; restrained, and by this quality of restraint retains considerable hold upon his colleagues and adds weight to his utterances. More efficient than idealistic. Economic expert. Lawyer. Born in Kentucky, but has lived in Birmingham since 1884. Educated at University of Virginia. Has traveled abroad. A representative in ten Congresses, in Senate since 1915. Nearly sixty.

David I. Walsh (Democrat), Massachusetts. Graduate of Holy Cross College, Worcester, and Boston University Law School. Lawyer. Two terms as governor of Massachusetts. First term in Senate—1919-25. Has traveled in Europe, and at the expiration of his term of office as governor spent six months studying conditions in Japan, China and the Philippines. Impassioned champion of political freedom for Ireland. Forty-nine.

Thomas J. Walsh (Democrat), Montana. The Democratic side is weak in men of both force of personality and intellectual power, but such Senators as Walsh of Montana, and Carter Glass, ably support it. Senator Walsh can be found in all kinds of weather out on the links at Chevy Chase with a battered cap and well-worn flannels; but a lot of people think this furnishes the valuable aerated quality of his argument when he is in the stuffy Senate. Senator Walsh combines more than any other one Senator a measure of idealism and practicality, with legal ability and power of expression. Tenacious in his presentation, tolerant, firm, and courageous. Teacher, then lawyer. In Senate since 1913. Sixty-two.

Francis Emroy Warren (Republican), Wyoming. A Massachusetts man; a civil War veteran, with Congressional medal of honor for gallantry on battlefield. Engaged in farming and stock-raising in Massachusetts until 1868 when he moved to Wyoming—then a part of the Territory of Dakota. Gives business as "live stock grower, banker." Twice appointed governor of Wyoming, and was in office when the territory was admitted as a state, when he was elected first governor. Has spent more than twenty-six years continuously in the Senate, nearly twenty-nine in all. Has traveled in Europe,

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Japan and the Philippines. Seventy-seven.

Thomas E. Watson (Democrat), Georgia. Two years in Mercer University, Macon. Taught school—became lawyer. Member Fifty-second Congress as a Populist, and secured first appropriation for free delivery of rural mails that Congress ever passed. Nominated at St. Louis Populist Convention for Vice-President with Bryan, 1896, and for President by People's Party, 1904. Published *Tom Watson's Magazine*, *Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine* and the *Weekly Jeffersonian*. Author of a number of books. The magazines opposed certain war measures, especially espionage, and lost their mailing privileges. Watson then established the *Columbia Sentinel*. Ran for Senator in 1920, as anti-Wilson, anti-League, anti-war, and was elected by huge majority. Term 1921-1927. Gives profession as "lawyer, editor and author." Sixty-five.

James E. Watson (Republican), Indiana. Graduate of DePauw University. Lawyer—beginning practice with his father. About ten years in Congress. In the Senate since 1916. Fifty-seven.

O. E. Weller (Republican), Maryland. Graduate of Naval Academy at Annapolis and made two years' cruise. The only Senator who is a Naval graduate. Lawyer; later engaged in manufacturing. Retired in 1901 and traveled all over the world. In Senate for first term. Sixty.

Frank B. Willis (Republican), Ohio. Teacher of economics and law; attorney. In two Congresses, and resigned his seat to become governor of Ohio. Appointed Senator to succeed Warren G. Harding, and elected for term beginning March, 1921. Has visited Panama. Fifty.

No, we have no idea of summing up and separating the sheep from the goats. After all, the point is personal and local. Hereafter we women help to choose these our representatives: it behooves us to consider very carefully, in the light of all the information we can get, whom we will send to succeed these ninety-six, as their terms expire.

Should they, or shouldn't they—even the best—succeed themselves for repeated terms? As a matter of interest, note that the average number of years spent in the Senate—not counting unexpired terms—by the present personnel is something over seven years. Senator Warren holds the record with more than twenty-nine years, Senator Knute Nelson comes next with twenty-seven years, while twenty-two Senators are now serving their first term.

We are of the impression that the present average age is considerably lower than it was a few years ago. It is now fifty-eight—not counting those whose year of birth is not given in any of our sources of information. Senator

Page says he is the oldest, we aren't sure who is the youngest, but it is safe to say that no Senator is under forty.

As to occupation, after diligent reading of the *Congressional Directory*, which seems to say "lawyer" or "attorney" steadily, we are not surprised to find that there are sixty-four.

All of which doesn't prove anything except—well, aren't 64 lawyers out of 96 Senators rather too many, even allowing for the natural association between law administering and law making? There are two doctors, seven editors, writers, or publishers, nine livestock growers or farmers, three mining

men, a well-driller, a builder, two insurance men, and a few rather generally "in business."

From the point of view of accomplishment, the Senators make things rather hard for themselves—especially with a cloture rule which certainly doesn't pull them into the limits of business procedure. Their self-secured privilege of almost boundless speech has been clearly enough demonstrated to everyone in the past three years, to go no farther back. The idea of proceeding on something like business rules and regulations would bear deep consideration.



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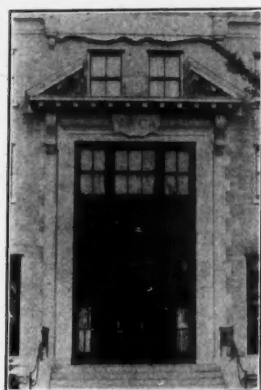
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Setting a New Pace for the A. A. U. W.

By EDITH NAOMI HILL

TWO hundred delegates and almost an equal number of college women attended the first annual convention of the American Association of University Women in Kansas City April 5-8, over which the President of the Association, Dean Comstock of Smith College, presided. During these four days of intensive work and almost as intensive entertainment—for never were hostesses more hospitable and indefatigable than the college women of Kansas City—the common beliefs, policies and potentialities of the national Association were crystallized in a way which could not fail to be an inspiration to all its component parts. There are now 134 accredited colleges in the A. A. U. W. (Hunter College in New York City, Carthage in Carthage, Ill., Occidental in Los Angeles, Shepardson College of Denison University, and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania were added at this convention), and there are one hundred and eighty-two branches scattered from Maine to California.

One of the most important fields of activity of the A. A. U. W. is of course its work in relation to the International Federation of University Women, and the Convention was honored to have as its guests three young women who spoke most delightfully at the Friday evening banquet. They were Miss Helen Wong of China, a student at the University of Michigan; Dr. Nieveo Barreo of Madrid, with the Mayo Brothers in Minnesota, and Signorina de Castelvechio, the only woman holding a full professorship at the University of Birmingham in England. The A. A. U. W. is sending five voting delegates and a further number of "speaking delegates" to the Biennial Convention of the International Federation in Paris in July.

Very closely related to the interchange of students from other lands, which is the deep concern of the International, and very near to the hearts of the A. A. U. W., is the National Clubhouse and Headquarters in Washington. Major Julia Stimson of the United States Army presided over a Clubhouse luncheon at which she spoke so convincingly of its charms, its aspirations, and even of its problems, that we are confident its future is assured.

The great work of the national Association has always been and must always be the "advancement of education and the widening of opportunities for trained women." The national committees and the branches throughout the country have been quietly busy doing this very thing in their fellowship and scholarship awards and in their work with various agencies for education. Further, since the passage of the Nine-

teenth Amendment, the Association has formally endorsed important legislation affecting education and the status of women and children.

"Advancement of education" was, of course, the principal concern of the Convention. But it also included reports of housing committees, of cooperation with the Federal Children's Bureau, it had a child welfare exhibit, and urged training for motherhood. As a western delegate expressed it, "Education is valuable only if it makes you a good citizen of the community in which you live."

The Committee on Educational Policies advocated as one of the possible lines of activities for the Association that a study be made of the education of children between the ages of two and five years. It reported that although modern psychology and psychiatry show that these are the most important years of a child's life, no standards have been set and there is no organized effort in the educational system of the country to meet the need; even the educated mother has no preparation for this task.

It is because of a deepening sense of the real power which a great unit of college women with a potential membership of 200,000 should be, that the A. A. U. W. now enthusiastically proposes to undertake to enlarge its membership within the next year from 13,000 to at least 50,000. "Our soul is too large for our body," was the keynote. The Association has great enterprises in view which will be possible of fulfillment only with the earnest support of a large membership and increased financial resources.

Fifty thousand members would mean \$100,000 a year in the National Treasury. One hundred thousand a year with the driving power of fifty thousand members behind it would permit the University women to become a great force not only in educational affairs, but in helping to solve some of the great problems with which the country is struggling. It would give effect and vitality to the opinions of these women who have had the advantages of university training and would make them an important influence in public affairs.

The general plan for increasing the membership was drawn up by Miss Florence Snow, Alumnae Secretary of Smith College.

As one of the first steps in its enlarged program, the Association proposes to appoint an educational secretary as soon as a woman of large educational experiences and sympathies can be found. Her activities and opportunities for service will be nationwide and sufficiently inspiring to demand the cooperation of every college woman in America. We shall hear more of the American Association of University Women than ever before in this coming year.

Watch its progress!

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Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

THE manner in which a bond issue is negotiated is of interest to investors, showing as it does the great care and thoroughness of investigation and the thoughtful judgment spent in the process.

When a company decides that it needs additional capital invested in its business or its plants, the president, or some other officer in active management of the concern, consults with the company's bank and finally gets in touch with a bank or bond house which makes a specialty of underwriting bond issues. ("Underwriting" means the buying of an entire issue from the company or community, and its resale to other bond houses, banks and to private individuals.)

We will suppose, to make this more concrete, that the company is a manufacturer of a special kind of steel and various articles made from it, and wishes to buy the plant of another similar concern. The underwriting bankers and the company talk the matter over and agree that about three million dollars will be needed for the purchase and an additional half million for various improvements. The company is willing to have a first mortgage placed on its property to secure the bonds, which will be sold to obtain this money.

It also submits figures on the earnings of the plant it proposes to buy, together with estimates of the future earnings of the two combined, and the savings to be realized from the proposed improvements.

If all this appears favorable to the bankers, a tentative plan for financing the company is drawn up—perhaps along the following lines: the company is to issue \$4,000,000 First Mortgage 6 per cent bonds, to be paid off at the end of fifteen years. Meanwhile it is to provide \$250,000 a year, either to purchase these bonds in the open market up to their face value (called "par") or to "call" that amount by lot for redemption—which means, to pay certain bonds off arbitrarily, selecting them as in a raffle by drawing numbers.

This yearly payment is called a sinking fund and it is highly desirable that one should exist, as it helps to pay off the bond issue gradually instead of all at once, thus using yearly earnings to reduce the debt. It also provides a special market each year for some of the bonds.

Then, if this tentative plan is accepted, the price the bankers will pay the company is decided on, and this price is governed by what the former think the public will pay for the bonds. They take into consideration the current prices of similar issues, the general tendency of money rates, the popularity of this kind of an issue and company, the demand for bonds and many other things. Let us say they decide that they can sell this particular issue to the public at 95.50—\$955 for each \$1,000 bond. To cover their expenses in buying and selling the issue and to give them a profit, they offer to buy the bonds from the company at 90.00, or \$3,600,000 for the entire issue. The company agrees to this and a preliminary contract is drawn up.

Then the real investigation begins. The bankers personally look over the plants and the company's activities; send expert engineers to value the property and report on the efficiency of its operation, and accountants to go over the records and check the earnings, balance sheets (which show the financial position), etc. Meanwhile statisticians and other experts are examining the sources of raw materials, the demand for the company's products, past, present and future; its relation to the industry as a whole and to its own particular part of the steel business. Lawyers examine the legal position and titles—the credit position of the company is carefully checked over—its reputation and connections with other firms, its management and the personal reputation of its officers and directors.

Should all these reports be favorable, the mortgage indenture is drawn up and signed, the bonds are issued, advertised and sold to the general public.

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Brass Tacks of Citizenship

(Continued from page 19)

will make advances which will take your breath away. It will transform their characters and minds and will prevent them from becoming the drags and clogs in adult society which they are bound to be if we leave them, languishing misfits, in the classroom with other children. Yes, if the subnormal or very motor-minded children are still in the ordinary classrooms of your town, there is a job ready to your hand. And not an impossible job, either. A trained teacher for an ungraded class costs less than a good car . . . and just look at the rows of such cars parked along Main Street in your town.

But suppose yours is a district school and a poor country district, where such an ambitious scheme as an ungraded class with a special teacher is impossible. Here is something simple. The little children ought to have more time outdoors, with someone to look out for them. If the teacher could be relieved of them at half-past two every afternoon, she would have an hour and a half clear time for her older pupils and the little folks would not have to kick their heels and yawn and get into mischief. There are only five school days in the week. Why couldn't you organize a school-service with four other neighbors, to have, each of you, your day to take the little folks out, to teach them the old games we used to play, the action songs that children in the best schools are learning now. You couldn't go far, probably, if you tried to teach them their letters, but you can play in the sand-pile with them as well as anybody, and if they haven't a sand-pile you can see to it that one is provided for them. No child should grow up without knowing all about sand-pile games. Think of this work as being as dignified as helping out in a hospital, and you won't feel it beneath you.

Or suppose the classroom into which you walk is one of the terribly, tragically overcrowded rooms where one teacher has fifty children to care for. That ought to be as impossible in our

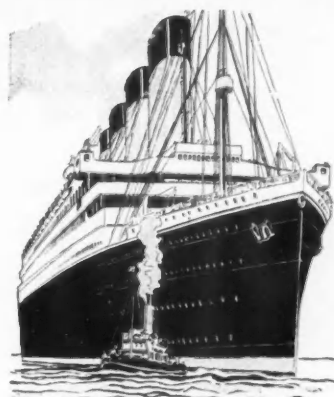
wealthy country as one nurse with fifty typhoid patients; and the very best way to start to make it impossible is to experience yourself, you, the citizen and taxpayer, just what it means. If you have spent a couple of hours a day trying to help a teacher struggle against all that is involved with fifty children in a class, you will whirl in at the next elections to fight for more money for the schools, armed with so passionate a conviction of the need for it, that nothing will resist you.

The strength of Roland in your wrist
To hew the rock and let the army of the faithful through.

"The army of the faithful" being our school-teachers fighting against impossible odds.

But until the next elections what can you do? This article is all about things to be done this minute. Well, do you know that many children never have a chance to read aloud more than once a week? The class can be divided and you can hear half of it read aloud. In that way at least twice as many children will have a chance to have their mistakes corrected. It will not be as good for them as if their own teacher heard them; but it is better than the opportunity they are getting now.

You can take the child who has been sick and absent and is struggling to catch up with the class, and you can give him just the little extra attention he needs, which the poor teacher can no more give him than she could give him a diamond ring. Or you can take three or four eager foreign children and give some intensive private instruction in the use of the language to which we all profess to be devoted, and which we claim to be so eager to teach our



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side, for a week or so, and see if you can ever wholly turn your back on them again.

How Should I Like to Be a Woman?

(Continued from page 13)

to make myself in my own person "charming," "fascinating!" And not in play, mind you, but in deadly earnest, with the deliberate (if not constantly conscious) purpose of actually overpowering the senses and shaking the reason of some poor boob until he should desire and offer to support me for life, for the sake of appropriating my "fascination" to himself!

Being a parasite would be fine, but the process of getting to be one strikes me as appalling. I think maybe I'd rather work for a living.

Of course there would be compensations. It must be highly agreeable to be "fascinating," if one can get away with it. No praise or flattery that a young man receives can be so intimately delightful, so precious and sweet to *amour propre*, as that which is given to a "charming" young girl. The young man is admired even socially for something he can do—for talking well, dancing well, tackling swiftly and hard, selling goods, or some combination of these accomplishments—but not just for "being himself." He does not hope to be, in his own individuality, "entrancing" or "adorable." It must be nice to be "adorable." Not for anything you ever did or can ever be expected to do, not even because your hair is curly and your eyes are blue, but just because you are you—you—*YOU*.

Still, I don't know. It would be an

awful strain, being that kind of a "you." Suppose one didn't get away with it! To make one's self up—face, figure, mind, and soul—to be fascinating, and then be left a wallflower! That must be more intimately and devastatingly mortifying than any kind of failure to which a man is liable.

I realize that I have never sufficiently appreciated the comfortable privacy of the male in respect to his personality, as contrasted with that fierce light that beats upon the female and blackens every crow's-foot; his glorious freedom from inspection; his relative independence of his own superficial attributes.

But suppose I were unmarried—the modern, independent, self-supporting type. Not so bad, perhaps. I should not have to provide for a family. Only for my own simple wants. I should be excused from ambition. It is so very difficult for a woman to achieve professional or financial distinction that failure to do so is no disgrace. I should escape the nagging comparison with more aggressive and successful competitors which continually pursues me as a man, no matter how plainly I may voice my contempt of their strenuousness. I could be comfortably and respectably a nobody, a cog.

What should I be? A teacher, a librarian, a stenographer? Teaching is hard work, and I am not sufficiently devoted to children. Library jobs are scarce. I should probably be a stenographer—perhaps in the very office which I daily frequent in another capacity. How should I like that? Well, taking dictation must be easier than giving it and only a little more tiresome. And I should be really through at five o'clock; I should not have to take work home at nights. Still I should be doing pretty much the same sort of thing—for about one-fourth the salary. On the whole, I'd rather have my salary than my stenographer's, even if I do have to support a family. There's some fun in having a family after all.

But the worst of it is, I shouldn't have escaped from nagging comparisons—with my friends who got married! I should have to meet continually what must be the most odious of all questions, spoken or unspoken: why hadn't I married? And the cynical unspoken answer in most of the eyes fixed on my poor face would be, because I was not sufficiently "adorable."

This is the phase of the matter that leads me in the end to an answer unequivocal and profane and rude: I should hate like the devil to be a woman!

Economic dependence in itself I shouldn't mind. Under favorable conditions I should even like it. What I could not stand would be the intolerable invasion of my private ownership of my own body, mind, and soul involved in the universal assumption that I must devote them all to the purposes

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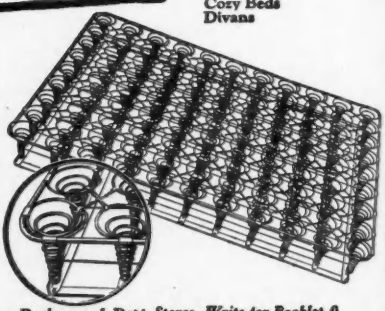
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of seduction—must powder and primp and corset, and mince and glance, and smile and smile and be a vampire still. Even after marriage, in order to "grace" society and "retain my husband's affections." Even if unmarried, in order to be successful (as a woman) in business.

My hair is growing thin. What of it? My waistband augments with the years. That unesthetic circumstance merely adds to my respectability. Am I getting wrinkles about the eyes? How do I know? I never thought to look. Moreover—and this is the point—neither did anybody else—not even my wife. My looks are my own affair. My clothes (within very wide limits), the same. My gait, my laughter, my conversation, my moods, all ditto. I have to do a bit of work, but in all other respects I am free. Free to look and act and be myself, without any artifice, any play-acting.

My most fervent thanks to "whatever gods may be" that I am a man!

And I hereby swear that every "movement," every tendency, in the direction of giving the women of the future the same priceless freedom of personality shall have my support.

Pan-American Women

(Continued from page 10)

Other entertainments provided for the Baltimore guests are a sight-seeing drive around Baltimore, and a trip to Annapolis on Monday afternoon. This is on the invitation of Governor Ritchie, who, with his mother, will receive the visitors at the Executive Mansion, before they set out, under elaborate escort, to "see Annapolis." Special guides will be provided to convoy the visitors through the United States Naval Academy.

The cordiality of Baltimore women is of the same generous type. True to their reputation for Southern hospitality, they plan to entertain the delegates in their homes, to put a motor corps at their service, and, in short, to fill pleasantly every moment of the time not given to the regular program.

A bit more on the business side, the "get-together" dinner for state presidents is designed to promote still better cooperation and friendliness among the local leagues, while at the same time a "Local League Problems Dinner" should serve the same purpose for another big group.

Among the sessions which will be unusually interesting is one on the subject of "The Value of Women in Office." A number of women who are holding offices in the United States will take part in the discussion, among them being Mrs. Maggie Smith-Hathaway, a state legislator from Montana; Miss Adah Bush, executive secretary to the Governor of Indiana, and Miss Rose Moriarty, member of the Industrial Commission of Ohio. In the same session, the controversial question

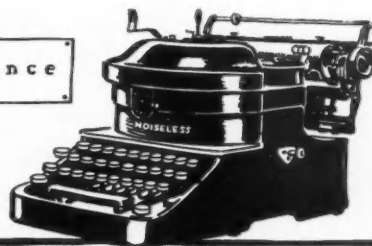
"Should the League Endorse or Oppose Candidates?" is to be discussed, with Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City League, starting the ball to rolling.

The business program? Plenty of it, packed with interest, beginning on Monday with executive sessions of the standing committees to frame the year's program for submission to the Convention, and lasting right up till the last minute on Saturday before the White House Reception to Pan American and Convention delegates. But while any one who has been to one of these conventions knows that a business session can be absorbingly inspiring, even thrilling, the words on the program—

"report," "recommendation," "plan"—have no content yet save for those who are to present them. Look for all the rest in our May 6 issue.

THE Leagues of Women Voters of Passaic, N. J., Lima, O., Kalamazoo Co., Mich., and the Woman's Club of Rolfe, Ia., are the latest organizations which have accepted the offer of the Woman Citizen to take subscriptions for the magazine for the benefit of their club treasuries. If your members read the Woman Citizen they become more interested in club work. Take their subscriptions to the magazine and keep the commission for your club. For particulars write the Citizen.

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of *The Woman Citizen*, published fortnightly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1922.
County of New York } ss.
State of New York }

Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Mrs. Raymond Brown, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of *The Woman Citizen*, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and business manager are:

Name and Post Office Address:

Publisher: The Woman Citizen Corporation, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Editor: Virginia Roderick, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Business Manager: Mrs. Raymond Brown, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock):

The Woman Citizen Corporation, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 404 Riverside Drive.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, 404 Riverside Drive.

Mrs. H. B. Wells, 46 West 9th St., New York.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Dorchester, Mass.

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Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, 171 Madison Avenue.

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Mrs. Raymond Brown, 55 East 76th St., New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

GERTRUDE FOSTER BROWN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1922.

[SEAL]

MAY C. GUERIN.

(My commission expires March 30, 1923.)

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 15)

politicians and others can get out into the country in five or ten minutes, can get home for lunch in five minutes or can get down to the basin for a swim and be at their desks before nine o'clock, encourages a fuller life, with more recreation and more opportunities for golf and a cup of tea if they feel like it. And this seems like the height of high and lazy living to the subway public of large cities who have to use the same amount of time in traveling back and forth from necessary to necessary.

Yet there is a group here who in self righteousness always looks upon any outdoor or indoor recreation as the sport of the "idle rich"; a group who want to be miserable and thereby martyrs to the interests of their states—men like Blanton of Texas, who enjoys probably considerable misery in trying to show Texas that he will reform Congress or expire. Representative Blanton is worse in temper and disagreeableness than he was when he came to Congress. Congress has made him worse. It does that occasionally.

Also there is no Committee on how to bring up unruly members. An unruly member acts foolish and he immediately is picked upon and aggravated until he becomes a fiend. Mothers watch Congressman Blanton sitting in his seat with that familiar sulky look on his face, objecting to everything the rest of the House proposes, holding up the routine, shouting in a petulant way, individualizing himself and his fancied wrongs at every turn—and want to take him away from school, spank him, gave him something else to occupy his mind, dose him with good spring liver biters, and let him forget himself for a while.

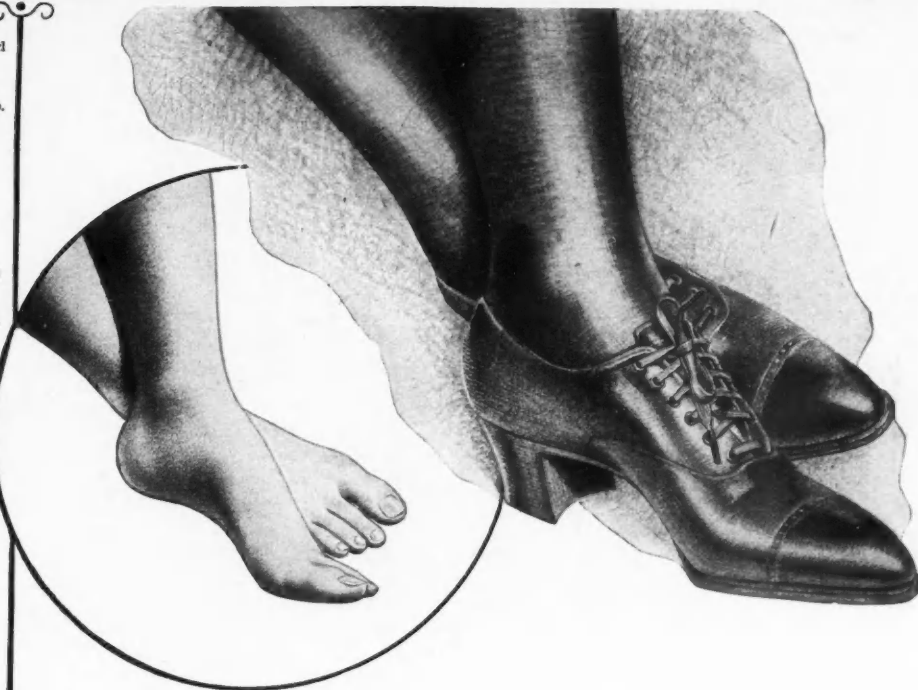
Out on the sidewalk as I write is an eight-year old urchin flat on his stomach, spitting, yelling and kicking his legs in air in a tantrum. He is striking wildly at anything that comes near him. Pretty soon an army officer will come out and lift the screamer bodily and transport him to a quieter scene away from the crowd who stand around laughing at and taunting the naughty boy. In the meantime, he is likely to hurt anybody who gets too near those vicious feet. Blanton is a study in Congressional character; there usually is a Blanton in every Congress, old timers say. But, alas, no Montessori or Freudian Committee.

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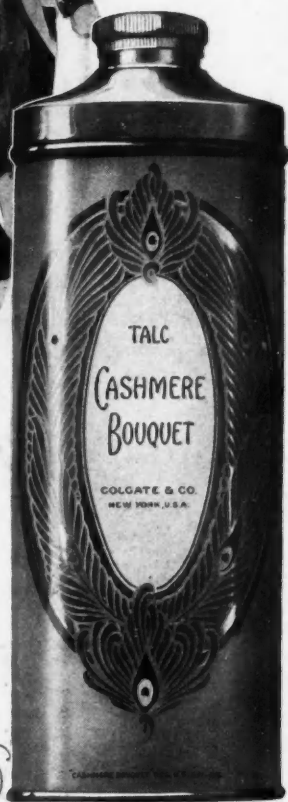
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The Woman Citizen

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Vol. VI New Style

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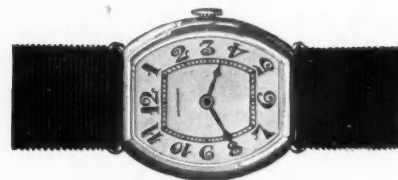
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The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

MAY 6, 1922

Number 25

News Notes of the Fortnight

Genoa

SINCE the Russo-German treaty was thrown bomb-like into the Genoa Conference, adjustments and readjustments have been made, almost too fast for the distant eye to follow. Germany was told plainly that she had broken faith by settling her affairs with Russia outside the circle of a conference committed to such negotiations, and that she had automatically barred herself from further part in the discussion concerning a Russian settlement. The Germans protested—claimed that Premier Lloyd George had known all along what was coming, had their words hurled back at them, and ended by accepting their exclusion. But the treaty was not annulled.

The Conference has continued, but of course on a high tension. Both the British and the French have been engaged in drawing up plans for the economic restoration of Russia. Aid is promised in case Russia can give assurances that her debts will be paid and above all that foreign property rights in Russia will be respected. To help the Soviets yield in fact but not in theory to this demand, the British Premier proposes long leaseholds. On this suggestion France has blown both hot and cold, but at this writing has surrendered, with Belgium holding out.

Meantime Great Britain has secured a huge financial plum. Defeating Standard Oil, a competing group of British interests called the Shell group has signed a partnership agreement with the Soviets for the sale of Russia's rich oil fields—the greatest present asset of that country.

A New French Ambassador?

THERE are insistent reports that M. Jean Jules Jusserand is to be succeeded as ambassador to the United States from France by Count de Peretti de la Rocca, Political Director of the Foreign Office. No official action has yet been taken and it is supposed that none will be until M. Jusserand makes his regular summer visit to France. He is the dean of the diplomatic corps at



Etched by the well-known artist, Miss Katharine Merrill (who is shown above at her press) our cover design is the picturesque Polish Cathedral of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Miss Merrill's birthplace. In the neighboring city of Chicago she began her artistic career as a landscape painter and illustrator, later going to Europe to study mural decoration with Frank Brangwyn. There the romance of age and architecture fascinated her and she began to etch, her first subjects being the little steeples of Sir Christopher Wren. Ever since then Miss Merrill has been etching, allowing herself the luxury of painting only as a diversion. She contemplates doing this summer a series of etchings of colonial houses and doorways.

Versatility is the keynote of Katharine Merrill's art—shown in the distinctly imaginative treatment of book plate designs, the bold handling of her city buildings and the charm of her gardens and landscapes.

Washington, having been ambassador to the United States since 1902; and he has been in the diplomatic service of France for forty-four years. Naturally, M. Jusserand has suffered some of the criticism that fell to the lot of the French representatives for the disappointing showing made by France at the Washington Conference, and the suggestion is made in French quarters

that France hopes to gain greater sympathy in America for her point of view through a new representative.

The Wilson Foundation Ruling

A RECENT ruling by Commissioner Blair, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, that gifts to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation could not be deducted from incomes subject to tax, stirred much indignation, and was "withdrawn for review" within a very few days. Some time ago permission was granted for exemption from tax of contributions to the McKinley and the Roosevelt Memorial Associations, and the reason offered for discrimination between these and the Wilson Foundation was that the former are "educational" in value and the latter "civic." The protest that rose, clamoring, was that the discrimination was purely partisan and highly outrageous. Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, promptly introduced a bill in the Senate to exempt gifts to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, but before action could be taken Secretary of the Treasury Mellon placatingly announced that, though the case differs essentially from the McKinley Memorial Association, he had asked Commissioner Blair to determine whether these contributions should not be treated in the same way as those made to the Roosevelt Memorial.

The Tacna-Arica Dispute

A DATE has been set at Washington for a conference which, it is hoped, will settle that mysterious sounding Tacna-Arica dispute. It seems that those unfamiliar syllables indicate a strip of land along the Pacific Coast which was occupied by Chile at the end of a war with Peru in which Chile was successful. Peru had lost in this war two other provinces and felt that the victor had been too grasping. The territory was not claimed outright, but was occupied under the terms of a treaty which called for a plebiscite. This was postponed repeatedly, and when, last December, Chile proposed that it should be held, Peruvians as-

serted that meantime the Peruvians had been deported from the plebiscite region. The situation looked dark for a while, especially as Bolivia, cut off from the sea by Chile's northward reach, sided with Peru. At the critical moment American representatives at Lima and Santiago moved to secure a peaceful settlement, and the meeting which is to take place between delegates of the two countries is the result. The United States, while offering all aid, is not to enter the discussion unless asked to arbitrate in the event of failure to reach a settlement.

The week end has been notable for the discovery of no new method of paying for a bonus out of nothing.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

Many Weeks in One

THE week ending May 6 was all sorts of special week, particularly in New York City. Beginning with music services in the churches, its third annual Music Week included scores of concerts, music lectures, recitals, in which all kinds of agencies shared. Also it was clean-up week—for fresh paint and the destruction of rubbish, by way of protection against fire and disease.

In celebration of the centennial of the first law for the protection of animals, the Humane Society made this "Be Kind to Animals Week"; besides which April 30 to May 7 is the annual Children's Week, fostered by the National Kindergarten Association and particularly devoted to emphasizing the value of early religious training.

Add to these "Postal Improvement Week," beginning May 1, in which the new Postmaster General begs us to begin writing addresses plainly and correctly, and to mail letters throughout the day instead of waiting for five o'clock.

One of the most curious things about American politics is that without a single historical exception a partisan is invariably a member of the other party.—*Washington Post*.

Troubled Ireland

WHEN the Irish Peace Conference held its last session on April 29, it was clear that nothing had been gained by this meeting of leaders. Griffith and Collins, for the Provisional Government, report that they proposed a general election in June on the treaty and the constitution—then an election on the treaty alone—then a plebiscite of all persons twenty-one years and over; and that De Valera rejected each of the proposals. There has been a distressing amount of rioting, and attempts at assassination of Collins and Griffith. But there is hope in the appeal just made by ten Irish Republican Army leaders to their comrades to cease their reign of terror; and there are evidences that in spite of difficulties the Collins-Griffith government is gaining authority.

It Has Teeth

AT the close of an address given by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace at Baltimore, he was asked for a comment on the operation of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921—does it work, is it really equipped with teeth? Secretary Wallace said it does and is—that it conveys all the authority he cares to wield. He mentioned that the only group attacking it is the commission merchants. Since that date, these commission merchants and dealers, of the Chicago stockyards, have lost their fight. They contended that their business was strictly local and challenged Federal control. But the Supreme Court has declared the Packers law a legitimate exercise of the Federal government's powers over interstate commerce.

Industrial Movies

ANEW use for the movies is in the advertising and sale of industrial products, especially in non-English speaking countries. Already this use has proved itself, according to the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who says that American goods hitherto little known have been finding a large and ready market through industrial motion pictures.

War in China

UNHAPPY China, torn by rival factions and conflicting governments, now has outright war to add to her troubles. General Chang Tso-lin, the war lord of Manchuria, and General Wu Pei-fu, leader of the Central Provinces, have joined battle in a struggle for supremacy, and their battleline, perhaps a hundred and fifty miles long, presses very close to Peking. So close, indeed, that the foreign legations have sent to the Chinese Government a joint warning against the possibility of damage to the lives and property of nationals of the various foreign governments, and the American consul has asked Washington to send another warship to Tientsin.

The United States vs. Haiti

THE Foreign Policy Association of New York last week appealed to the State Department for the speedy withdrawal of United States troops from Haiti and for the restoration of popular government to the Haitian people. Their report, signed by twenty-four lawyers, claimed that our policy in Haiti, in both the preceding and the present administrations, constitutes usurpation of power through "mere executive action, unauthorized by Congress," and they presented instances of cruelty and of "economic, industrial and financial exploitation." A similar protest was made by members of the National Popular Government League of Washington.

A personal delegation from both organizations followed the written report, to reinforce its protest, Mr. Louis Marshall speaking for the Foreign Policy Association and Senator Owen for the National Popular Government League. Secretary Hughes received them with courtesy, but told them firmly that he was advised "intimately and directly" on the subject of Haitian conditions and that the Government is carefully considering the whole situation.

Enforced Whiskers

IN Sacramento an ordinance has been passed prohibiting all male citizens from shaving before May 28, so that there may be a thoroughly whiskery citizenry to share in the celebration of "the days of '49," which has been arranged for that time. The newspaper story was that the ordinance was passed under the menace of brandished six-shooters. Presumably the whole thing was more or less humorous, but the press has pointed out feelingly that whiskers-by-fiat is a poor principle.

Solomon said: "There is no new thing under the sun," but he didn't say it by radio-telephone.—*Boston Globe*.

The Liberal Party

THE Committee of Forty-eight, which has during the past four years been working toward the organization of a new Liberal Party, reports progress. The new party has been organized in thirteen states, on a platform calling for "the abolition of Privilege, meaning by Privilege the unjust economic advantage by possession of which a small group controls our natural resources, transportation, industry and credit."

In Honor of Woodrow Wilson

AN unofficial feature of the visit to Washington of the League of Women Voters' Convention on Friday of last week was a pilgrimage to the home of Woodrow Wilson. Something like a thousand of the delegates and their South American guests massed outside the house in S Street and waited for his promised appearance at the door. When he came many who had not seen him since the break in his health were moved even to tears by the sight of his weakness. Unable to make a speech, the former President had for the women a few words of greeting and appreciation and, from a window after his return to the house, a touch of humor that delighted them. The informal tribute ended with three cheers for the League of Nations.

Off to Palestine

BY arrangements of the Palestine Foundation Fund, the first party of Jewish emigrants will sail from America early in June for their new home, and thereafter from thirty to forty will leave each month.

A Message from Lady Astor

THE first woman to sit in the British Parliament has been in the United States a fortnight and from one city after another has met with an ovation, and an increasing eagerness on the part of audiences to see and hear her. "The best known woman in the world and beloved wherever she is known," was her introduction by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to the Baltimore Conference.

It is not surprising that much publicity should have been given, on her visit home, to the Virginia girl who has become Lady Astor and who, American born, is the first woman elected to the House of Commons; but the fact that she continues to hold a place on the first pages of the great newspapers and that after two weeks she still remains the best material for copy that writers have had for many moons, is due solely to Lady Astor's own personality. Her intelligence and quickness of mind and her keen wit, tempered by genuine kindness and understanding of human needs, give vivid interest to every speech and interview. In the midst of rapid-fire answers to questions, in which she expresses herself with audacious frankness and frequent sallies of wit, she will suddenly flash an earnestness and conviction or a bit of striking common sense which adds respect to the fascination she invokes.

Lady Astor's visit to the United States, the first in eight years, is in response to an invitation from the National League of Women Voters, and beginning with the meeting of the New York City League, which packed Town Hall with a brilliant audience on the evening of her arrival, she has accepted with prodigal generosity opportunities to further the interest of women in public affairs. In her first speech, Lady Astor told how she came to go into public life. She was not an active worker for the vote, as, in her own words, she was "busy populating the world" at that time, but during those years while her husband was in the House of Commons she helped him in his work. "I found out the wrongs and he righted them." It is evident that she agrees with her husband that you can't right wrongs with philanthropy, but must go to the bottom of causes. This happy cooperation was interrupted when, at the death of his father, Lord Astor went to the House of Lords, when he chose his wife to be his successor and helped her to be elected as the representative for Plymouth.

Although she had not been identified with the woman movement, Lady Astor's first act after her election was



Lady Astor speaks
through the Woman Citizen

To Women Citizens:

Don't forget that men, when called upon, have laid down their lives for their country's good. Now it is up to us, the women of all countries that have the vote, to lay aside our apathy, prejudices, and, above all, our narrowness, and accept the great and glorious responsibility that lies before us to help, not only our country but all countries. The world needs us. A man-ordered world has failed. Let us see to it that what we call Christian Civilization is more than a name. We should go into all countries and preach this ideal—men and women working together for real peace on earth.

D. Astor

to go to the various women's organizations, including the welfare ones, and ask to be their special representative in Parliament; and it is so that they regard her.

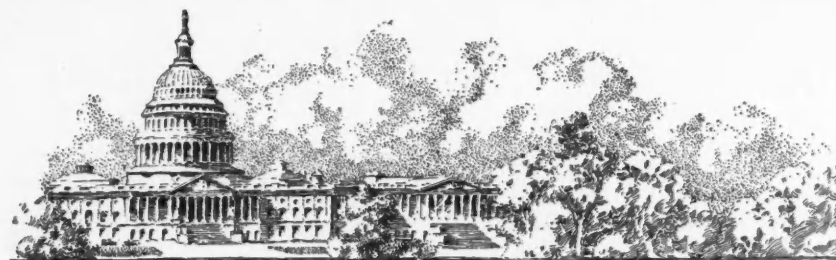
Lady Astor believes to the bottom of

her heart that if women had been active partners in government, the world war would not have occurred. "Women have moral courage and a sort of vision," she told the Associated Press at their luncheon. "They ought to put into public life the sort of thing they have always had to put into home life—unselfishness, vision, courage and cleanliness. Men have a greater sense of justice, and women of mercy. Men must borrow our mercy and we women must use their justice. I can see only the combination of the two going forward and making a civilization based on Christianity and not force."

The necessity which she sees of women's taking part in shaping the affairs of the world and her intense belief in "the League of Peace"—as she prefers to call it, because, as she says, "the title League of Nations seems to upset some politicians"—are shown in all her speeches. "Thank God for the Washington Conference, and pray for Genoa," she has said more than once. "It isn't possible to turn hell loose for four years and expect paradise at the end of it," she told the League of Women Voters. "You don't know how much the world needs America, not because of your money and not because the United States is big and strong, but because it needs her vision. Idealism took her into the war, but idealism never took her out of the peace. It is just as bad to work only for your own country as for your own self." She pleads for kindness, brotherliness and pulling together. "What a wonderful thing it would be if nations were bound together in common helpfulness."

Over and over again in her speeches, Lady Astor urges that the greatest single contribution to the world women can make is to fight for the single moral standard. Until men look on women as their partners, co-equal in all the business of life, she believes women will have to continue trying to rectify some of the mistakes that result from letting men govern alone. "You cannot be material in your domestic life and be spiritual in your national life; you cannot be material in your national life and be idealistic in your international relations. Lust creates the spirit of war; it is incompatible with the spirit of peace."

Lady Astor is the best booster the League of Women Voters could desire. Not only the League of Women Voters, but all the women of the United States owe her a great debt of gratitude for the practical help, the enthusiasm and inspiration she is giving in encouraging them to be alive to their opportunities.



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

WASHINGTON is often thought of as a place where any flub-dub is accepted and applauded as a speech. This is a dangerous preconception. The capital judges a speech, or a personality, in a flash. The community is trained and versed in the ways of public men, or women. It is quick to recognize ability, or charm. Margot Asquith didn't make a hit—Washington was friendly enough toward her but concluded that she had little to say. Lady Astor made the opposite impression.

"Lady Astor has not converted me to suffrage or to women in public office, but I confess she has tremendously reconciled me to it," said a confirmed gentleman anti-suffragist, who used to play shuffleboard with her long before she talked world politics.

But the most inclusive and satisfying masculine compliment around here was this: "Lady Astor talks sense." So much for Nancy. She smiles with brains. And so does Mrs. Coolidge, by the way. Heaven only knows how much the Coolidge family needs her leavening, for the Vice-President continues to preside over the Senate like the Sphinx over Egypt.

Mrs. Coolidge said yesterday that she expected to enjoy the sea breezes of Washington again this summer. She was here last July and the outlook for this summer is no brighter. Congress now is working to finish the program by August 1, but even Senator Lodge is not over hopeful of the end at that time. With the Congressional campaign coming on for both Senators and Representatives, there is no little anxiety about where the time is coming from to wage an effective election fight. If any one thinks Senator Lodge himself unconcerned about the coming campaign, let him observe the majority leader, when reminded that a man of his Senatorial prestige need not worry, scratch his head and remark:

"Well, I don't know about that. I think we shall have to attend to that campaign."

And then when he turned up his fine

old nose at the salad, with the characteristic New England distaste for "mixtures," and sent the waiter away once for all with, "I never eat salad," somebody down the line put in, "Ah, his salad days are over."

Whether they are or not, he has written fourteen books, some of them masterpieces of style. He says that he lacks creative imagination in his writing; nevertheless his work occasionally contains considerable lightness

Sparks from Lady Astor's Speeches

Mercifully we women have no political past.

I can conceive of nothing worse than a man-governed world except a woman-governed world.

Wives come and go, but mothers stay on forever.

There is many an old Pagan in the arena of politics.

In the modern world no nation can get work for all unless it trades with all.

The more you go in for public life the more you lose your home life.

We have not been fair to men. Always in our hearts we've known they are the weaker sex but we've lacked the courage to tell them so.

We get from the men what we ask from the men.

Real women are women who care about real things.

What women will be in politics depends on what they are at heart.

Poor France! Without giving women the vote I'm afraid it will be a long time before she fights for what is really right.

If all that women do is to learn what men have done, the world will be the worse.

and an unsuspected fanciful turn. But I have it on good authority around the Capitol that he is a typical "man without golf"; that if he had taken to clubs years ago, his temperament would have been saved; that the reason why others, and particularly Secretary Hughes, can swim through the deep with the glint and sparkle of a goldfish is rigorous physical exercise.

Secretary Hughes arrives at the Chevy Chase Club at half-past seven in the morning, a half hour before the "pro" himself, and plays hard for an

hour or so. The capital knew that the Secretary drew the breath of life from golf, but has been somewhat mystified as to *when*, for he is seldom seen on the course in the regular golfing hours.

I wrote last time about the fallacy of hasty judgment that public men are merely resting in roses. The other day I happened to be at hand when the President met a schedule that any ordinary man would have to try hard to match. He played a round at the club, finishing about seven o'clock, with his detectives and his secretary at his heels packing away the clubs and getting him fixed up with a tray of sandwiches and White Rock. It was a ten-mile run back to the White House. He must have reached his own gate in about twenty minutes. By seven thirty o'clock he was dressed in the pink of perfection in evening clothes and had arrived at the Willard to form the head of the procession in the banquet hall of the Gridiron Club. Now, to do this he must have moved once and a half as quick as streak lightning. The President, nevertheless, possessed a magnificent calm, and if he is able to dress while under a shower bath, no one is ever the wiser. His equanimity is perfect. No wonder the impression radiating from the White House throughout the country is one of safety and no excitement, which Edward G. Lowry, when he returned this week from a political trip of inspection from coast to coast, said was exactly what the "people" wanted now from the President. Apparently he accumulates personality month by month and if there is any one thing which is doing it, it is his own effort to be simple and human, and his real ambition to be a personal success. The President and Mrs. Harding, more than any other two people in public life, want to make good, and continually seek the answer to—"What do people think of us?"—instead of settling their prestige upon the White House and calling it even.

And all this about Mr. Harding calls for a large stretch of the imagination, for your correspondent writes this after watching him for years in the United

States Senate where, most observers concede, he did not make a single dent. I can see him now sitting at his desk, looking over his glasses, fumbling his papers, going in and out as he pleased, without a stir from the galleries or the floor. Last Sunday the church where he usually goes turned away twice as many persons as it seated, and the President's own driveway was lined from the curb of Pennsylvania Avenue to the door of the White House with a crowd waiting for a glimpse of him.

From a purely political standpoint, this popularity may not last. His mark has been mainly a personal one. The Administration, as such, has not kept up with it. There is a general feeling here that the Congressional elections in the fall will show that the President has not carried the party with him in his popularity, and that the Democrats will gain considerably in the House of Representatives. It has been an acknowledged fact for the last year that the large Republican majority now in the House has been almost a handicap to the dispatch of party business. It has been unwieldy and difficult to hold together as a unit. There is not the same *esprit de corps* in so large a majority where each member feels less compulsion to follow his party than when the majority is so small that it is obvious only team work will win. A Republican said the other day that if that side of the House lost a hundred Representatives in the next election it would have a better working basis—and he added that he would not be surprised if the Republican party did lose a hundred members of Congress.

If the President has been fortunate in the kindly manner and attitude he has taken in public matters, the Administration has been as unfortunate in becoming involved in unpopular issues and circumstances, such things, for instance, as the civil service situation, which is rapidly developing here into prospective bad marks for Republicans at election time. The Civil Service Reform League is stirring up the country; a mass meeting is being held as I write, to protest against what appears to be a lowering of the standards of civil service by political appointments. Such a stir as this works both inside and out of the Republican party itself, and adds to the lack of harmony which is daily being accentuated by the dissension between the House and the Senate over tariff principles and other Republican issues.

Senator Smoot answered Representative Fordney the other day in the matter of Mr. Fordney's assertion that he would stay in session until the snow flies rather than give up his American valuation plan, by saying that the Senate would stay in session a good many months before this American valuation principle would be written into the bill on that side.

DISCUSSION of tariff in the Senate, and size of the navy in the House, have characterized the proceedings of Congress during the past two weeks. In brief, developments have been as follows:

Introduced in the Senate

By Senator Moses, New Hampshire, legislation to establish an eight-hour day in the production of commodities entering into interstate commerce. To take effect after Jan. 1, 1923.

By Senator Nelson, a bill giving United States attorneys and marshals salaries instead of fees.

Resolution by Senator King for an investigation of the administration of the office of the Alien Property Custodian, and the sale of the Bosch Magneto Company.

Senator Norbeck, South Dakota, introduced legislation for farm credits to help production and marketing of agricultural products.

Passed by the Senate

Resolution by Senator Pat Harrison requesting the President to furnish names of persons appointed to office by executive order instead of under civil service regulations.

Appropriation bill for the Departments of State and Justice.

Adopted a resolution by Senator Fernald providing for consideration of the further development of the park system in Washington.

A bill which came from the House providing for the payment of pensions of the Mexican, Civil and Spanish wars on a monthly rather than a quarterly basis.

Agricultural appropriation bill.

Legislation authorizing the Navy Department to pay claims of naval contractors due to losses on government contracts during the war.

Introduced in the House

By the chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, a bill to reimburse builders of wooden ships who sustained losses because of cancellation of war-time contracts.

By Representative Hill, Maryland, legislation permitting manufacture of 2.75 beer in congressional districts where voters so decreed, subject to tax of 20 cents a gallon.

House conferees accepted the Senate amendment to the post-office appropriation bill which provides \$1,900,000 for the across-country airplane mail service already established.

Representative Parks, Arkansas, introduced a bill appropriating \$300,000 for the relief of sufferers from floods in the Mississippi valley.

Considered in the House

A letter from President Harding to the effect that because the United States has failed to act on the bill to loan Liberia \$5,000,000, the Republic has been hindered in obtaining help from other nations.

A joint congressional commission recommends that Congress adopt an extensive program of highway improvement and construction, involving large expenditures necessary to make the rural highways throughout the country efficient.

Representative Humphrey protested against the inaction of the Rules Committee on his resolution providing for an investigation of the administration of Gov. E. Mont Reily of Porto Rico.

Passed by the House

Legislation giving the Comptroller of the Currency control over all banks established in future in the District of Columbia.

Appropriation bill for the Navy Department, after long discussion, providing for an expenditure of \$251,000,000 and an enlisted navy of 86,000.

Democratic opposition to the permanent tariff bill has gone far enough now so that it can be summed up as based upon the argument that the Republican tariff measure will lead to an increase in the high cost of living; that it will reduce production throughout the country; cause unemployment and increase monopolies in domestic industry. The agricultural bloc of the Senate continues to assert its power by making demands for amendments to the bill which will give increased protection to agricultural products. Senator Capper, leader of the bloc, came to the front in the Senate recently with an exact statement of what the bloc was after at this session: Long-term credits to farmers; reduction of railroad rates; adequate protection for agricultural products; and increased development of fertilizer projects, such as the government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals.

The Senate and the House, it is expected, will come to another impasse, or long wrangle, over the provisions in the Navy bill passed last week by Congress, for there are strong elements in the Senate disagreeing with the House that an enlisted personnel of 86,000 is an adequate strength. Following the belligerent example of Chairman Fordney, of the Ways and Means Committee, Representative Kelley has stated that it will be a cold day in summer when he agrees to radical changes that the Senate may make in the House Naval legislation. As for the other spluttering Republican issue, the bonus, Senate Republicans have decided, after holding a conference, to go ahead and pass bonus legislation at this session and the Finance Committee is now at work trying to devise a means to pay for it. This will entail another set-to with the House.

A word about Senator Borah's investigation of General Semenoff and the Russian situation. Borah's investigation petered out without much result except to show his personal determination to give the Bolshevik régime the benefit of the doubt. For it was generally held on both sides, when discussion was informal, that the affairs of the Bolshevik administration and those of General Semenoff were both strongly tainted with the rashness that has characterized the general disorder, and to try to prove or imply that the General and his followers were angels and the rest all wickedness, or vice versa, was imposing upon the intelligence of those who knew the wantonness over there.

Senator Borah has been on tiptoe for some time to put the present tenants of the Russian Embassy in the street, and this inquiry into the circumstances of the entrance into the country of General Semenoff gave him another chance to flay what he considers the impossible and misrepresentative situation of the present Russian Ambassador, who holds

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All the Americas Meet at Baltimore

By Mildred Adams

A HUGE shadowy hall, Baltimore's very biggest, hung with the banners of the nations of the world, packed with women from many of those nations, and from all of our states, clattering with high excitement in many tongues, restless with constant movement; then three deliberate blows of wooden gavel upon wooden desk and the indistinguishable mass became a perfect audience of focused attention having one point of thought and vision, and that the stage. And such a stage—banked with the loveliest early blossoms of gracious Baltimore gardens which frothed up in welcome to the very feet of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, fronted with a group of distinguished men and women of the city, the state, and the nation, and proudly bearing as middle ground and background the honor and glory of the Conference—the official delegates from twenty-two countries of the Americas.

Young they were, and old, and of middle years, their faces blessed by suns of varying intensity, while their eyes and their flashing smiles held the same rapt enthusiasm and interest. Behind their chairs a solid row of white posters flung high and bold the names of their respective countries, from Argentina to Venezuela, alphabetically speaking. Geographically they went from Canada, which shoulders almost to the North Pole, to Chile and Argentina, which stick tentative and surely shivering toes out into the region of the South Pole. All the Americas! Come together to discuss—not commerce or trade or money-making in any form, but rather the greatest of America's possessions, its humanity.

This was the gift that the National League of Women Voters made to the advancement of civilization at its third annual convention—this Pan-American Conference of Women. The suggestion, made by Lavinia Engle, of Baltimore, caught the minds and imaginations of National League officers. They saw in it a chance for women to contribute directly to the cause of international friendliness; to play a real part, for the first time in a big way, in conducting international relations. A new thing under the sun—this conception of women working through a new organization, outside diplomatic and political entanglements, for the biggest ideal in the world. The possibilities that lie beyond this one opened door are almost boundless—because organized women still have the fresh enthusiasm, the unwearied energy of pioneers, because the power latent in women's cooperation is in just about the same stage of utiliza-

tion as the great new power of radio.

And to judge by the Pan-American Conference it is capable of developing about as fast. For the breath-taking amazing fact is that this brief conference, scheduled for six sessions—five hours a day—burst all time bounds, continued in informal sessions throughout the whole Convention week, with complete indifference as to whether the press saw or heard it, and ended up by—but let us stop a minute: there's that whole hallful of people waiting.

The delegates were welcomed officially by a few out of the hundreds who rejoiced at their coming. There was the Governor of Maryland, and the Mayor of Baltimore, and Dr. Rowe of the Pan-American Union and the official



Senora Vitale, of Uruguay

From her country came the suggestion that bloomed into an organization of Pan-American Women

United States delegate, Mrs. Joseph Bowen. And there were the pounds of congratulatory letters and telegrams from all over the world which Mrs. Park measured but did not read. For this Pan-American Conference has attracted attention wherever people are interested in social progress, which means everywhere even in the remotest corners of this our earth.

"We have come together from twenty-two countries of the Americas to discuss problems belonging to women all over the world," said Mrs. Park in opening the Conference, and every leader of discussion who succeeded her, every delegate from every country in every speech strengthened that note of unity. The fundamentals—care and

education of children, safeguarding of women in industry, sound health and morals—these things make an appeal that is not racial or national, but is woman-wide. Time and again a woman would say, "This thing is nearest the heart of our people," Brazilians, Uruguayans, Chileans, Costa Ricans, whatever her people called themselves, and this common interest was of course the very bricks of international friendship.

United by the Hands of Children

Perhaps the strongest cement was the care of children. Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, said that it is the one question which unites the women of all the world, and the testimony of all Latin America went to prove her point.

One got a general impression that once across the Rio Grande, the whole vast expanse to the tip of Tierra del Fuego was a land running with milk. Most of the countries call their milk stations for badly nourished children "gota de leche," which literally means "drop of milk," and there were certainly millions of them. In the state of Tamaulipas, the wives of milk men have organized a milk association to provide milk for poor children—rather novel action. As a rule, milk stations, hospitals, clinics, maternity homes, etc., are under the patronage of private individuals, though in some instances the government contributes to their support. One town of Costa Rica has a system of free lunches whereby five hundred children are fed daily. Her delegate, Sra. Sara Casal de Quiros, explained in gentle Spanish that Costa Rica was so small the women of her country had to engage in works of charity in order to keep busy.

All the Central and South American countries believe in many babies for each mother. In Ecuador it is disgraceful to have less than six and a dozen is not uncommon. In the far-away Philippines the Speaker of the House of Representatives has thirteen children, and is necessarily vitally interested in children's problems. The Colombia standard is eight and a recent President was one of twenty-four brothers. That it may be wasteful of child life and health to have huge families has begun to penetrate, and one delegate said they were beginning to favor fewer babies and more care per baby.

At the close of the first session it was Mrs. Park's pride to announce that never before had a convention been held in which, in one hour and forty minutes, twenty-two women had spoken.

Julia Abbott, of the Bureau of Education of the United States Department of the Interior, pled that the United States stop being provincial and remember that the pioneers in the Americas were Spanish and that they established the very first schools on this continent. The naming of Peru as the country of



Miss Katharine Ludington
The new Treasurer of the
National League

the first university ignited a merry contest among the southern delegates. All their countries seem to have established universities some hundreds of years before John Harvard knew there was a Plymouth to have a rock. When Miss Abbott called the roll of countries, they struck again that ringing note of common interest. Schools so fascinated them, both those they had and those they wanted, that each one's three minutes was nowhere near long enough for all the things they had to say.

A Kaleidoscope of Women

Chile has discovered a new use for an army. Their delegate said that they had universal military service, but hastened to add that that was the only way they could get together the men from their widespread coastline. They teach them to read and write, to observe the laws of hygiene, and to have some small sense of unity of purpose so that when they go back to their homes they are far better citizens than they were when they left. Costa Rica won shouts of admiration when she announced that she spent more money for education than for war or for any other department of the government.

There was less enthusiasm over the problems of women in industry because these problems have not yet become acute in agricultural Latin America. Only Mexico had any degree of organization among women workers, but several countries—especially Peru and Guatemala—have laws for protecting women at childbirth that shame us. Mme. Dubé, delegate from Haiti, made the pathetic comment that hers was a young country, devoted to happy times, but that the rest of the world insisted that they grow up and assume the burdens of life and labor.

It was an intensely sober group

which discussed with Dr. Valeria Parker the prevention of traffic in women, and Spanish adjectives full of r's and vivid condemnation rolled thundering through the hall. Did you know that the traffickers are so bold and so well organized that they have a printed directory of towns and licensed brothels where they can profitably dispose of their white slaves? This is one of the arguments for the absolute abolition of the licensed districts which seem customary in Latin America and still prevail in many cities of the United States.

"Civil status of women" sounded important, but dry, until Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, the new Assistant United States Attorney General, began to talk about it. Her clear explanations, her keen questions which cut through masses of legal custom and opened up the heart of the matter to a non-legalistic audience, and her unvarying kindness of interpretations all turned what might have been a dull recital of lists of laws into an illuminated group of contrasted societies.

It was a shock to Anglo-Saxons to learn that many of the Latin American countries have laws which are far more advantageous to home and property rights than those of many of the United States. This is because the Latin American codes are usually taken from the Spanish, which again come from the Latin law. The community property law of the Romans grew from the fundamental idea that when a man and a woman married they established a partnership, and all their property went into a common fund for the good of the offspring and the partners. Most of the eastern United States took their codes from the English common law, which starts out with the theory that when a wife comes to her husband she loses both property and personal identity to him. Of course, both the Latin and English codes are being modified by custom and amendment, and unfortunately the customs of some Latin

American countries are not as liberal as their laws.

Señora Clelia P. de Vitale presented the conference with a real thrill in the shape of a modern Utopia. She says her country, Uruguay, has an absolute eight-hour day, forty-eight-hour week law for men and women, free education



Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser
The National League's
new Secretary

from the kindergarten to the university, with books thrown in, special schools for the mentally deficient, working reformatories instead of prisons, old age and widows' pensions, divorce by volition of the woman and no capital punishment.

Mrs. Catt's Challenge

Child welfare, education, traffic in women and civil status—all with their lists of inadequacies and actual wrongs—and what about them? It took Mrs. Catt to gather them into a bristly bundle and she labeled them "Wanted—Woman's Vote." She asked Mrs. Frank Shuler for a report of women's tangible accomplishments in the United States since they have been voting. Mrs. Trounson of the International Suffrage Alliance named the nations of the world which have placed women in seats of government, and into her simple account of work being done flashed the vision of the early suffragists so bitterly condemned for their "unwomanly forwardness" in wanting to vote, flooding the Conference hall with radiant thanksgiving as the names of full suffrage states rolled out in stately order. Only South America, of all the six continents, allows no women to vote. And here Mrs. Catt picked up the bristly bundle and its tag and transformed it. It became an inspiration, an excitant, a challenge and an offer of help—help from the older suffragists which had best be accepted before they were all gone and their places filled by government efficiency experts whose interests would lie in detailed building instead of in the first hard fight. Newspapers in Latin America protest that under suffrage women would become involved in the "mess of politics." "I would have them involved as speedily and as deeply as possible," replied Mrs. Catt.



Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
Señora Margarita Conroy, of Peru

Three countries—Brazil, Uruguay and Chile—reported on their suffrage movements. Señorita Mandujano, young and appealing, flashed fire as she said: "Mrs. Catt has shamed us to our faces. We must show her that South American women will not take a dare."

Full proof of this spirit came in the big surprise we started to tell you about awhile ago. It began at the final session of the Pan-American meetings with a resolution calling for a permanent organization presented by Señora de Vitale of Uruguay. No sort of organization had been contemplated by the League, nor, so far as any one knew, by the delegates. But the Uruguayan Suffrage Alliance, with its great leader, Paulina Luisi, had sent by Señora Vitale this proposal for an organization, to be effected by the National League. Quietly offered and received, at the end of a long program, the resolution went to a committee—and within two days there was in the world the Pan-American Association for the Advancement of Women. The suggestion had come from Uruguay, but the enthusiasm came from the Baltimore getting-together and the actual supervision of organization from Mrs. Catt—whose wise statesmanship and ripe guidance are as essential to such a gathering as a program.

This new-born organization is already equipped with a constitution, a carefully worked out plan, and a set of officers—Mrs. Catt, honorary president, Mrs. Park, president; Dr. Paulina Luisi, honorary vice-president; Bertha Lutz, of Brazil; Ester Niera de Calvo, of Panama; Elena Torres, of Mexico—vice-presidents; for secretary, Maria Coronado, of Colombia, and for treasurer, Olga de Varela, of Uruguay—the last two residents of the United States.

The aims of the new association are: "To promote general education among all women and to secure for them higher



Señorita Graciela Mandujano

A Pledge for Conscientious Citizens

By MAUD WOOD PARK, President
National League of Women Voters

"BELIEVING IN GOVERNMENT BY
THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE,
I WILL DO MY BEST—

- First To inform myself about public questions, the principles and policies of political parties, and the qualifications of candidates for public offices.
- Second To vote according to my conscience in every election, primary or final, at which I am entitled to vote.
- Third To obey the law even when I am not in sympathy with all its provisions.
- Fourth To support by all fair means the policies that I approve of.
- Fifth To respect the right of others to uphold convictions that may differ from my own.
- Sixth To regard my citizenship as a public trust.

This is a simple pledge, but if it were taken—and kept—by a majority of the voters of this country, we should be much nearer the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth than we find ourselves today."

standards of education, to secure the rights of married women to control their own property and their own wages, to secure equal guardianship, to encourage organization, discussion and public speaking among women and freedom of opportunity for all women to cultivate and use all their talents, to educate public opinion in favor of granting the vote to women, and to secure their political rights, and last but not least to promote friendliness and understanding among all Pan-American countries with the aim of maintaining perpetual peace in the western hemisphere."

An organization with that goal, we submit, is a child of which the National League of Women Voters may well be very proud. Without it, the Conference would still have been a success and a credit to all concerned; with it, the Conference is a triumph and a tangible, realizable contribution to progress. It was a full justification of the League's vision and of the faith shown by the group of government officials who were willing to back that faith with works.

M. A.

THE pervasive and persistent proof of the success of the Convention which followed the Conference, and at the same time a handicap over which that success was achieved, was its astounding size. Before the waves of women began to break over the city, the Baltimore hostesses had planned for six hundred. When they rolled in they found they had a thousand and thirty-five. The ballroom in the Belvedere was only half large enough, and the Baltimore women had to smash both speed laws and precedents in making rearrangements. Not until the very morning of the Conference could they get possession of the Century Theatre's biggest hall, and its orderly readiness at ten A. M. proves them superhuman organizers. After the Convention be-



A glimpse, by unflattering flashlight, of the official Pan-American delegates.

Photos by Underwood & Underwood

gan its sessions it continued growing. Individuals got lost in the mass of it. At one session a gray-haired, inimitably smiling woman stepped to the front of the platform, and after a gasp of surprise the hall rose in vociferous applause—Emmeline Pankhurst, forever famous among suffragists, and no one had known she was there. Just the same thing happened to Jane Addams; while Lillian Wald and Dr. Josephine Baker were both submerged.

Despite the size of the Convention—yes, and partly because of it—one was struck through it all by a sense of efficient sureness. One got this from Mrs. Park's remarkably able presiding; from the promptness in opening and closing sessions; from the efficiency with which the Baltimore women handled details despite the great difficulties; from the manner of women speaking on the floor with the deepening confidence of one more year's experience.

Last spring at Cleveland—the first convention of the League independent of the Suffrage Association—there had been a sense of suspense; how would it go, and what would it prove about the League's progress and possibilities? This year's convention could safely be taken for granted, beforehand, held by an organization with no doubts about its own soundness and liveness. In her report on publicity, Mrs. Amanda Miller told of a newspaper editor who once declined League publicity because in his opinion the organization would not last three months and he didn't care to prolong the agony. Not long after he came back begging for League information. (A hundred and fifty press persons, by the way, came to Baltimore to get Convention news.) That's the sort of thing this Convention established: that the League is a going, growing concern. The willingness of Government officials to lend their aid proved it; the departmental reports proved it; the reports of President and Vice-President; and the double size of the convention most certainly proved it. And the age of the delegates proved it. The spirit of the League, and of its parent the Suffrage Association, was always young, but its hairs were turning gray, and there were headshakings among the older women, wondering who would carry on. This year that doubt had no place, for brown hair and golden framing young faces proclaimed that youth had caught the vision and come to work.

The evening mass meeting preceding the first formal session was an excellent start for a convention that was going to be eminently sane and practical—a real "brass tacks" convention. For surely nothing could be more fundamental and soundly common sense than a discussion of the H. C. of L.

The program, consisting of speeches

by three government officials, was packed with ideas and information. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, outlining the factors that keep the H. C. of L. up, made a powerful statement of the farmer's case—in suffering nearly a double cut in his dollar; only now, with the slight rise, getting the pre-war price for his products, while he is still paying high prices as a consumer. Direct suggestions to women on what they could do by way of discouraging extravagance in marketing methods stressed the strongly practical note. Huston Thompson, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, was in an excellent mood over a Supreme Court decision just that day handed

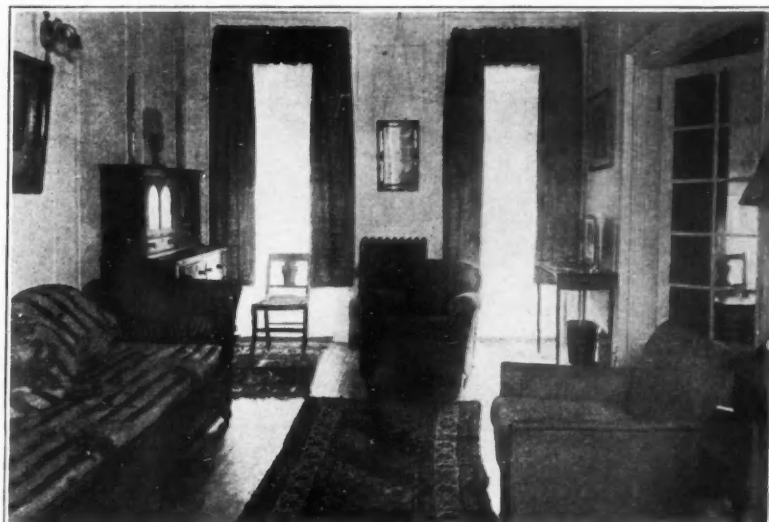
down pronouncing against the misbranding of cotton-and-wool as wool in hosiery. The whole recent list of Supreme Court decisions which flood with light the way of the sincerely inquiring business man, were heartily recommended to women's attention.

It was a testimony to Senator Capper's recognized progressiveness that when he began by strongly advocating the addition of women to the United States Senate, one had no inclination to think he was being clever. One just believed he meant it. Senator Capper attacked the H. C. of L. problem with a twelve-chamber gun—twelve recommendations for reducing

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Home Castles Come True

By Elizabeth Babcock



Photograms, New York City

Only an apartment living room—where women are their own landlords

DID you ever build a Castle in Spain? If you did, ninety-nine chances out of a hundred it was called: My Own Home. And in your vision, it reared itself aloft, complete and beautiful, without a single desecrating entanglement with Landowner, Architect or Landlord.

The Castle of Own Homes created by the Beekman Hill Cooperative Association is not in Spain but in East Fiftieth Street, New York, and has to confess to an acquaintance with landowner and architect. But such relations are past and done with and the landlord that follows in natural sequence is magically non-existent. There, where four brownstone houses have been converted into a dignified white apartment house, you may have two rooms with a bath and kitchen—not a kitchenette—linked by ample closets and good halls, by paying \$51.25 a month into the treasury of an association of which you, as member, are part.

As a matter of fact, you, who are looking for exactly such an apartment at such a price, cannot go tomorrow to East Fiftieth Street and discover one empty and waiting. At the present time all the homes of this Association are occupied and the membership list is full. But the magic that evoked these things is as surely yours—whether for New York or some other city—as it was the sponsors' of this enterprise. Without uttering so much as "Caramba!" you can capture the Cooperative Idea and make it serve to solve for you not only the housing problem but that even greater problem which exists in every big town or city—the problem of living near and in equal circumstances with like-minded people.

The cooperative house on East Fiftieth Street is conducted on the Rochdale Plan. That means that each member instead of buying his apartment buys a certain amount of stock in the

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Editorially Speaking

The Pan-American Conference

THE Pan-American Conference of Women accomplished more good than was expected even by its most sanguine promoters. It was an eye-opener to the women from the United States to meet the remarkable group of Latin-American delegates representing almost all the republics to the south of us, and to find them such delightful human beings. They varied among themselves, of course; there were the young and the old, the slim and the stout, the dark and the fair, the agreeable and the less agreeable. One woman might be languid at least in appearance, and her next neighbor a volcano of energy; but, whatever the individual differences, most of them were charming. It would be hard to tell whether the audience was more pleased with those who spoke English beautifully and fluently, like Dr. Bertha Lutz of Brazil, or with those like the Señoritas Graciela Mandujano of Chile and Eulalia Guzman of Mexico, who spoke it with occasional quaint mistakes.

Those who spoke no English were at a serious disadvantage, and would have been more so but for the action of the Y. W. C. A. in providing an interpreter. Little Mrs. James said that she came to us as a gift from the organization, to help in furthering fraternal relations between Americans of the North and the South. She proved a treasure, and was the object of general gratitude. The delegates from the United States all longed to understand Spanish when some beautiful, dignified and gracious woman was holding forth in that tongue, giving information that they yearned to take in, but were quite unable to comprehend. In her address at the banquet Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton said: "Any fool can learn Spanish, as you may know since I have learned it myself," and urged all the North American women to acquire it.

If it was an eye-opener to the women from the United States to get acquainted with our Latin-American sisters and see what sort of women they were, it was even more astonishing to hear the things they had to tell us. There had been a general impression that the Latin-American countries were somewhat belated, especially in their legislation relating to women. Some of them undoubtedly are so; but others have adopted laws so advanced that philanthropists asking for the like legislation in the United States are looked upon as Utopian dreamers. For instance, country after country reported that women working in factories are entitled to leave of absence for several weeks before and after childbirth, with full pay during the whole time.

Under the old Jewish dispensations, a man could divorce his wife at will, but she had no power to divorce him. In two of the Spanish American countries, a woman may divorce her husband at will, without giving any reason for it; but if a man wishes to divorce his wife, he must show cause. This is going to the other extreme. Few North American women would favor such discrimination in the law; but at least it errs on the side of chivalry.

Law is one thing and custom another, however. A delegate from one of the countries having this remarkable divorce law explained that it was so unusual and so contrary to custom for a woman to seek a divorce that the law-makers thought any woman taking so extraordinary a step must have very grave reason for it, and should be granted the divorce without further inquiry.

A very interesting evening was devoted to "Great Women of the Americas." One Pan-American delegate after another told of the heroines of her country—women who distinguished themselves by patriotic service in the war of independence against Spain, or who have distinguished themselves since in education, letters, arts, business or benevo-

lence. Dr. Lutz of Brazil mentioned especially two—the courageous Brazilian wife of Garibaldi, who accompanied him in all his wanderings and dangers; and Princess Isabel of Braganza, daughter of the last Emperor, who sacrificed a throne to put an end to slavery.

During her father's absence in Europe for his health, while she was acting as regent, she signed a decree giving freedom to the children of slaves. Later during another absence of her father, she prepared a decree freeing all the slaves in Brazil. When she was about to sign it, one of her councillors said, "Do you know what this means?" She answered, "It means doing away with slavery." He said, "It means the end of the Empire and the coming in of the republic." She answered, "Even so I will sign it." She did so; and soon after the Empire fell and the republic of Brazil was established.

Each speaker made out the best case that she could for her country, whether as to its institutions or its eminent women. Some of the reports were clear, business like, and fortified with concrete facts and statistics; some were largely occupied with amiable generalities. All were received with warm interest and cordiality by the great audience. It was obvious, however, that some of the Latin-American nations, as for instance, Uruguay and Chile (Argentina was unfortunately not represented officially) are much in advance of the average.

Much more might be said, and will be said later. This Pan-American Conference has done more to bring about a feeling of fellowship and a good understanding between the women of the three Americas than any amount of books, articles and correspondence. Personal contact is the thing that does it.—ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Our Vocal Senate

"AND, Mr. President," reiterated a stentorian voice, but the impassive face of the presiding officer of the Senate Chamber, gazing into space beyond the opposite corner of the room, remains impassive, the sleek head does not move. An outflung hand draped in a detachable cuff saws the air.

"I appeal to you, Senators," again booms the voice impassionedly, but only the gallery hears, the senatorial chairs are empty, in one corner of the Chamber two men who wear the invisible toga are standing talking and laughing quite unconcerned. As the voice rises and falls, always rotund and impressive, always addressing empty benches, the vice-president tires and calls one of the two talkers to take the chair, while he rests up a bit on the side lines. He takes the talker's place, but with a slightly lower voice.

The new presiding officer moves his jaws rhythmically with the eloquence of the orator. A square figure that sauntered in to his desk a few minutes ago, rises. "Mr. President—?"

"Will the speaker yield?" mechanically questions the presiding officer.

"No, Mr. President, I want to say—"

"The Senator declines to yield," drones the presiding officer and the eloquence flows on.

The natural instinct of woman is to look up to man as knowing more than she does in certain business and government affairs. This flattering opinion is sure to receive a considerable jolt when for the first time she visits Washington and sees the United States Senate in action. She knows that it is the most august parliamentary body in the United States and that it has before it the consideration of the most momentous questions of public policy, and that it has de-

cisions to make which will affect the prosperity of every man, woman and child in the country.

She expects to hear eloquence, and she will not be disappointed if she stays long enough. If she is a club woman, she expects to learn something valuable about the rules of parliamentary procedure—especially if she happens to be an officer in one of the many thousands of women's clubs in the country and has herself studied how to conduct an orderly meeting. One of the rules which she has doubtless tried most carefully to follow is the rule that when a certain subject is under discussion, one must talk to the subject. Not so in the United States Senate. A Senator talks at any time on any subject that he pleases; and if he has once been recognized by the chair, unless under special rule no power on earth can stop him if he declines to yield the floor. During this session of Congress an amendment to the rules to make it obligatory for Senators to talk to the subject under discussion, which has come up many times before, was again voted down.

Until recently there was no way in the Senate by which debate on any subject could be brought to a close. After discussion lasting through many years, a rule of closure was adopted in 1917 and the Senate patted itself on the back at having at last adopted a rule to limit debate.

The closure provides that when sixteen Senators agree that closure is desirable on any pending measure, their signed petition to that effect is presented to the Senate, and on the next calendar day but one, if a quorum is present, the question of closure is voted on, without debate. If two-thirds of the Senators present vote aye, the measure becomes unfinished business to the exclusion of other subjects, and the debate is then limited to a one-hour speech from each Senator who wishes to speak on the question. This means that after the debate is limited there may still be ninety-six hours of oratory, or twelve days of eight hours each, before debate is closed and the vote taken.

For long-winded, platitudinous, time killing, go-back-to-the-beginning-of-time speech making, to empty benches, falling unresponsive on dead air, there is nothing to compare with the United States Senate.

If Madam President wishes to conduct her club meetings so as to promote fair discussion and get through the business of the organization expeditiously, she should go to the United States Senate to study how not to do it.—G. F. B.

The Coconut Cow

DO you know about "the coconut cow"? This phrase, suggesting something amusing in, say, "The Wizard of Oz," indicates a very grave menace to the health of the nation's children. For "the coconut cow" is another name for the growing counterfeit-milk industry, and counterfeit milk means under-nourishment and all the terrible diseases due to faulty diet, which can blight the lives of growing children.

The "coconut cow" milk is produced in this way: the cream is withdrawn from good whole milk and sold for butter—at a high price; coconut fat, worth from nine to twelve cents a pound, is put in its place; the result is evaporated and sold in cans. It looks like evaporated whole milk and tastes like it; the trouble is that vegetable oils don't happen to contain the vitamins that make butter-fats essential to growth and health. The manufacturers of "filled" milk of course know this very well; some have even used labels warning against its use for children; others have done all they can to delude the buying public into confusing imitation with real; in any case the retailer is not impressed with the facts—what he sees is a brand that costs less than the regular milk and that can be effectively pushed.

Thanks to the efforts of the National Milk Producers' Federation and other agencies, the women of the country are being roused to fight counterfeit milk along with the agricultural interests. Many Federated Women's Clubs have joined in; as have Mothers' and Parent-Teachers' Associa-

tions, and other organizations. The Committee on Food Supply and Demand (renamed Cost of Living Committee) of the National League of Women Voters recommended, and the recent convention endorsed, state and Federal legislation to prohibit manufacture and sale of imitation (or "oiled" or "filled") milk. The Voight bill, approved by the House Committee on Agriculture, which seeks to exclude "filled" milk from interstate commerce, is the Federal weapon at hand.

Already the combined forces of parents, teachers, physicians and milk producers of nine states have secured legislation shutting off imitation milk traffic, and similar legislation is under way in many others. The Voight bill would settle the matter and save thousands of children to health and life.—V. R.

"Wool" Must Be "All-Wool"

THE Supreme Court decision referred to on another page as a source of satisfaction to Federal Trade Commissioner Thompson, has special interest for women, the buyers. It was a case brought by the Federal Trade Commission against the Winsted Hosiery Company, in support of an order which had directed the company to cease labelling goods "merino," "wool" or "worsted," without further definition. The Commission's contention was that, while the trade might know just what amount of cotton or silk in the mixture is denoted by these terms, the general public's information cannot be taken for granted. The Winsted Company referred the order to a Federal Court of Appeals, which supported it; but the Supreme Court, to which the Federal Trade Commission carried the case, said "wool" must mean "all wool." From the sheer human, common-sense point of view it is a sound decision, in line with the relief to the consumer afforded by insistence on honest labels for canned goods and similar rulings. This sort of help and protection, in harmony with ordinary principles of honesty and open dealing, is rightly up to the government.

Dame Rachel Crowdy

SOME time ago we said, quoting from an English paper, that "there is as yet no woman in charge of a section in the League of Nations organization." Dr. Mary Lake-man, Secretary of the Association of Women in Public Health, reminded us of Dame Rachel Crowdy, and now we admit that we don't know exactly what the English paper meant by "section." But at any rate, since last October, Dame Rachel Crowdy has been director of the Secretariat on Social Problems—the only Secretariat in a woman's charge. The Association of Women in Public Health also informs us, from its own private correspondence and documents, that Dame Rachel did much to bring about the organization of the present Health Secretariat, which was at first combined with Social Problems and is now in charge of Dr. Rajchmann of Poland. Partly in recognition of Dame Rachel's service, when the Assembly of the League approved the Health Secretariat it added the provision that at least one member of the staff must be a woman. To Dame Rachel's Secretariat also belongs the credit for the investigation of deported women and children in Turkey, which led to the appointment of a Commissioner by the League of Nations to direct their reclamation.

These appalling deportations and the traffic in women and children are the two chief subjects for which Dame Rachel is now responsible.

The right place for a woman to work, and by every indication she is the right woman.

ULYSSES S. GRANT said: "Our great Maker is preparing the world in his own good time, to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required."

What the American Woman Thinks

Married or Divorced?

By GRACE RAYMOND HEBARD

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, a man is not always married when he takes matrimonial vows, nor is a woman always a wife to the man who is her husband. In Senator W. L. Jones's resolution recently introduced in Congress for a proposed amendment to our Constitution for national (uniform) marriage and divorce laws, there seems to be a possible remedy for the complexity and confusion resulting from as many marrying and unmarried laws as there are states—a solution of a problem that has upset society, disrupted the home and manufactured thousands of divorce orphans. If this resolution should in time become a part of our Constitution then marriage requirements would become standardized and essentials for divorce would be equalized.

As to just what the divorce statistics from the census of 1920 may reveal, no one ventures a statement; but the latest data given on the subject reveals enough distressing information to appall serious, thinking people. In our country during the year 1916 there were 1,040,778 marriages, counterbalanced by 112,036 divorces granted for a number of reasons, the principal of which are as follows:

		Per cent.
Unfaithfulness	12,486	11.5
Cruelty	30,752	28.3
Desertion	39,990	36.8
Drunkenness	3,652	3.4
Neglect to provide....	5,146	4.7

From the total number of divorces, 68.9 per cent were granted to women, 31.1 to men. This larger per cent granted women is due to many causes, the two chief being that divorce no longer socially and religiously makes a woman an outcast, and that the possibility of self-support and support of her children is much easier than in the past. The odium and social ostracism formerly visited on a divorcée has lessened with the change in the social status of women during the last half century, which has brought to her economic independence and freed her from bonds that she once had to endure, only too often in order to escape starvation. Industrial enfranchisement and education have made women think, and when one thinks traditions are scattered to the wind.

The United States grants more divorces than all of the other nations of the world combined. In some of our states there is one divorce granted to every thirty marriages; in one state a

divorce is recorded for every one and one-half marriages.

Between the years 1887 and 1906, during which time our population gained a half, the number of divorces increased 160 per cent. If this rate of legal separation should continue into the middle of the twentieth century, a fourth of all the American marriages would be wrecked and, before another century had arrived, half of all of our marriages would end in the divorce courts.

Owing to the great strain upon family life, divorces are more frequent in cities than in rural communities, though this is not true in some of our larger cities, presumably owing to the fact that a large per cent of immigrants



live in cities and that so many are adherents of the Catholic Church. Divorces are four times as frequent in homes without children as among those that have them; one-fourth of all of our children in this country committed to institutions as delinquents come from homes where parents are divorced. Of the four and one-half million divorced parents during the last half century there have been as a consequence one million six hundred children made divorce-orphans.

Each of our states has its own divorce law, excepting South Carolina, in which by court decree no divorce may be granted for any cause whatsoever. The only method in that state by which a marriage may be annulled is to have the court decree that the marriage was illegal and as such never was.

With our marriage and divorce laws as numerous as are our states, we are confronted, and confused, by the unrelenting fact that each state has sole jurisdiction over marriage and divorce—which makes it possible for a woman to be both the wife and the mistress of the same man, and for her children to be both legitimate and illegitimate. One may be a bigamist in New York with illegitimate children, while in some other state one is a perfectly reputable person with children that have become

lawful because a state boundary line separates the two homes. This is the condition of affairs in New York and Connecticut; in California and Nevada, in Oregon and Washington, as well as in other states.

Our state laws are so at variance with each other that a man may legally have a score of wives, and a woman that number of husbands, depending upon the states in which the marriages have been consummated. Aside from the embarrassment as to the legal status of one's marriage relations, there is the problem of property rights of the offspring as well as their legitimacy; the case of the children after all being the most serious, because they are innocent victims.

Our states, with the one exception, grant divorces upon every ground on the moral calendar. An artist of national fame suggests a reason, perhaps not specifically on the legal list: he has quite recently asserted that "when the rug and wall-paper fight it is no wonder that the bride loses her temper or the baby cries. If all homes were tastefully decorated I venture to say there would be fewer divorces."

While a major part of our divorces have been granted for the causes already set forth, there are many contributing causes that bring about separation, any one of which is susceptible of lengthy discussion: high standards of living, increased cost of living, growth of modern industrialism, growth of individualism, rapid growth of cities, late marriages, decay of religion and increased knowledge of law.

We naturalize our citizens through our Federal Courts; why not marry and divorce by the same judicial procedure?

Are Women Worth Their Salt?

By CORNELIA J. CANNON

THOSE who protest against the workings of minimum wage laws for women employ arguments that will make quaint reading a hundred years from now.

Their use of epithets as major indictment takes one back to the days of religious persecution. There were periods in the history of the race when the mere calling of an individual an atheist, or a Jew, or a witch, or a Christian was equivalent to dealing summary death to the offender. Yet these words today do not raise a ripple. The mental attitude has, however, not changed. We need only dub a suggestion paternalistic, anarchistic, or bolshevist to damn it utterly. The most innocuous and carefully considered municipal purchase of

an electric-light plant would bring political disaster to the authorities if the voters should denounce it as socialistic. The employers, self-elected defenders of liberty, attack as enemies of society those who feel that the state has a right to at least a participation in the decisions concerning



standards of remuneration, as it has long since established a right to determine standards of health.

As a matter of fact, the state's interest that a full-time normal worker shall be paid enough to live on, is an effort to buttress individualism. If the employer does not pay the employee enough to maintain life, the state must assume paternalistic functions and itself support the worker. Real paternalism begins, not when the state shows an interest in the pay-sheets of factories, but when it increases its taxes to maintain the department of the overseers of the poor.

The harassed employer declares that many persons working full time are not worth their living expenses. In the days of slavery such an attitude would have been disastrous. Even in a system with a notoriously low production level such as characterized slavery, each slave was allowed food and clothing as an expression of elementary self-interest on the part of his owner. The possessor of a horse or a mule follows the same principle. Has it remained for the twentieth century to disprove so apparently fundamental an economic law? Are our intelligences asked to accept as rational the idea of supplementing, for bare living expenses, the wage of an able-bodied normal female of eighteen years or over—with experience in her trade, working full time—by the bounty of individuals, or by taxes collected from the community?

Is she not worth even her living?

The state recognizes a responsibility for care of the defective in mind or body by supporting them in institutions or adding to their inadequate pay through different types of poor-relief, though no one apparently calls this paternalistic. Shall the state equally be compelled (and even so not be allowed to call it paternalistic) to shoulder the obligation of support for normal women employees, paid less than a living wage—in businesses which are fighting

so impossible a competition, or running under such inefficient management, or on so unsound an economic basis that they are unable, according to their own statements, to pay their women employees a wage which will keep body and soul together, and still be able themselves to carry on business?

All the efforts to repeal minimum-wage laws, to oppose their enactment and to prevent the enforcement of their wage recommendations are efforts to throw back upon the community as a whole the burden of sufficiently augmenting the wages of these women employees—able-bodied, normal, experienced in their trades, giving all their working hours to their employers—to enable them to maintain themselves in health and decency. Do we owe it to our industries to support women at large in the community that workers may be available at any price the employers feel they can comfortably pay whenever they are needed to keep production going?

In the long run is it worth it either to the industries or to us?

Wanted: More Pioneers

BY SARAH WAMBAUGH

TO us of the East the West is a laid of romance; for true romance is the triumph of faith over adversity. To me the most inspiring part of the history of America has always been the great sweep of our people westward, across the mountains, down the rivers, and over the prairies and the deserts to the Pacific. I have always longed to see the great trails by which they passed. Recently I stood at the beginning of one of the most famous, the Santa Fé Trail, and found from the stone marking its entrance that it was just one hundred years ago that the trail was opened by the fore-runners of that great army who were soon to float down the Ohio and the Mississippi.

Thanks to the faith of those pioneers, the frontier has long since disappeared from our map. But there is still a frontier. It has passed into the world of ideas, and more especially into the world of international relations. There is still a pioneer spirit, but it has returned to the Europe from which it came to us. Perhaps the war has brought to the people of Europe a great willingness to try new methods because there are no longer empty continents to which to fly to escape war, as our ancestors so happily did. The nations of the old world have had at last to face the issue; and, facing the issue, they have accepted the solution. South America, Asia, Africa, have joined with them; fifty-one nations of the world have entered a league for peace. The principle, so long denied, is no longer debated. They are busy now in working out the methods of this

new and fine international cooperation.

It has been my great good fortune to be out with these pioneers, beyond the frontier, helping to make paths in the wilderness. And my experience has shown me that international cooperation is possible as well as necessary. In the Secretariat of the League of Nations, that cosmopolitan group of men and women who are at work every day from nine to six on the world's business, I learned that an international employer brings out an international loyalty. English, Italian, Greek, Norwegian, Dane, Spaniard, Frenchman, worked together with devotion for the welfare of the League. From time to time I made notes in my diary. One of them reads: "Yesterday a talk with a Spaniard about printing documents which had been distributed to the Council; then a talk with a Greek from Smyrna regarding the Graeco-Bulgarian treaty, later a Drafting Committee where an Englishman, a Frenchman, a Serbian and a Dane went over the French and English translations of a German document for distribution to the Council. Greek, Serb, Dane, Briton, Spaniard, so they were, but I had forgotten it until I came to write it down. For in a few weeks they had become to me just so many interesting, courteous, and friendly men and women, working unselfconsciously together with a common purpose for a common cause."

There are eight Americans in the Secretariat, stranded. America has chosen to make a different contribution to the solution of the problem of peace. We should be proud, indeed, of the Washington Conference, and of its success. But no matter how successful it has been, it is not enough. We must enter an association of nations. I will not



argue the point. Nature has willed it so! it is inevitable. But time presses. Those pioneers need our help in clearing the trail. Until we have taken our place beside them I shall feel that we Americans are still at the trail's beginning.

Meanwhile there are other ways in which we women can help. We can insist that this problem of international cooperation be recognized as one of political science and not of emotion, that it must be solved by scientific

thinking and not by prejudice. We can insist that personalities shall no longer be used to cloud the issue. We Americans are too easily led to identify the two. When I am asked what is the real difference between a league and an association I like to say that the difference is that some think league begins with a W and association with an H.

We can insist, secondly, that even in the height of a political campaign the arguments shall bear some relation to reality. To say, for instance, that England or France would be willing to submit themselves to a "superstate" is preposterous to any one who knows the slightest thing about international affairs. If we really believe it we are too simple to be safe in the world as it is. The only explanation of that argument is that we have carried division of labor so far that those who are doing the talking are not doing the thinking. Such division is excessive.

There is a third contribution which we can make to help those pioneers. In making protégés of foreign countries, as we are prone to do, we should remember that in every country in the world there are at least three parties—the conservative, the liberal, and the radical. If we agree with one

party we disagree with the other two. We should be careful to back policies, not countries. If we give unreasoning support to a country, no matter what policy it is following, we are weakening the party with which we agree. Our support, to be of value, must be an informed, a critical support. I can assure you that, whatever is the wish of the elder statesmen, those men and women whom I have seen at work on the problems of the world, desire from us, far more than our economic aid, the help of an intelligent, informed, American opinion. We American women can do an infinite amount in helping to create such an opinion. It is our first duty.

Your Investments

By ELEANOR KERR

BONDS represent many different kinds of obligation on the part of the issuing company, and many different degrees of mortgage rights upon its property. First Mortgage Bonds are probably the most common form, as they are the soundest form of bond. As their name indicates, they are a first charge on all the property of the company which issues the bonds, and nothing but taxes can come ahead of them.

Should interest not be paid, the holder of the mortgage has the right to take over the property and sell or hold it to satisfy his claim. In the case of a bond issue, the Trustee does this and acts in the interest of all the bondholders.

The term mortgage first appears in our laws about the time of William the Conqueror. "Mort Gagne" or "promise which holds in spite of death" was a form of security which came into being to provide that heirs should have to recognize the obligation to repay principal and interest on money loaned against property as security, regardless of the death of the original owner who borrowed on these conditions. In the United States (this is also true of practically all other countries) the only lien on property which can come ahead of a mortgage is taxes.

In addition to a first mortgage, which is usually for not more than 50 per cent. or 60 per cent. of the value of the property, a second mortgage may be contracted, which is an obligation after the first has been taken care of. As can be readily appreciated, a Second Mortgage is not anything like as good security as a First Mortgage, since it is not a prior lien. A prior lien is the term used in speaking of any obligation which comes ahead of all others, or of the particular one under discussion.

Since our railroads, industrial plants, street railways, power plants, etc., are, as a rule, not all built at once, there are frequently a number of different kinds of bonds issued at various times

to finance them, and often the mortgage rights of these bonds overlap each other, or are different on different parts of the property. This is particularly true of railroads.

A railroad bond, which is an absolute first mortgage on all the property which it covers, is usually called an "underlying bond" and most of these underlying railroad bonds are legal investments for savings banks and trust funds in New York and other states having stringent laws governing the investment of such money.

All mortgage bonds are not first mortgages. Examples of this are—"First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds," "First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds," "First and General Mortgage Bonds." All these bonds, as the names indicate, are first mortgages on a small part of the property, but they are seldom more than a Second or Third Mortgage on the rest. "Collateral" mortgage means that bonds of some other issue have been deposited with the Trustee as security.

"Refunding" means that the money to be obtained from the bonds being then issued is to be used to pay off some other existing issue. Often, when this operation is completed, the "First and Refunding" bonds become a first mortgage on the property. However, it is sometimes a number of years before this operation can take place, and in the interval the bonds would only be a Second or Third Mortgage on most of the property.

A "General" mortgage bond is not a first mortgage, and it usually means that different degrees of mortgage are issued on different parts of the property, perhaps a First Mortgage on a small part, a second mortgage on most of it, etc.

Where the property is of great value and a company's earning power is large, any one of these types of bond issues may be a safe investment, but each one should be carefully judged on its merits, and not on the "First Mortgage" part of the name alone.

The Book Shelf

The Diary of a Young Girl. With an Introduction by Freud. (Thos. Seltzer, 1921).

THE past two or three years have seen a renewal of interest in books written by children, books humorous, imaginative, revealing. Each of them has been the book of a single personality. In contrast to them, the "Diary of a Young Girl" has a universal quality, a sense of being common to all humanity. It was written by a little Viennese for her chum, and was started when she was eleven and continued until she was fourteen. Frank and simple, vividly real, it carries the record of her awakening consciousness of her world, the people who make it up, and their relations to each other.

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Taboos mean nothing to her, she is as truthful in her inquiries into subjects that grown-ups will not discuss with her as she is in recording her quarrels and her friendships. She notes carefully the various scraps of information and misinformation she gathers together to make up what are called "the facts of life," gleaned from playmates, from servants, and from her own imagination.

The tragedy is that this groping is so widespread among children, that they are all in danger of getting their life knowledge from just such unreliable sources. To Grete, this silence of grown-ups on the subject of sex is only one example of their unjust silences and refusals to trust children. Always they call her "too young to understand," though she is old enough to ask questions about and be interested in any number of things.

It is encouraging that we in America have reached the point in frankness where we can publish and read and recommend such a book. It argues a healthier generation to come, a generation which will make vital things a subject for serious, sober, clear-eyed consideration instead of for raised eyebrows and evasions. And the book itself is a plea for just that future. Its cover carries the publisher's note, "This book is intended for parents, educators, and members of the legal

and medical professions only." They might have added with entire propriety "especially recommended to those unfortunate parents who believe, first, that their children are too young to be told anything they ask, and second, that their children tell them everything."—

M. A.

Convention Odds and Ends

AN example of Latin-American courtesy: Señorita Mandujano—"Those who understand Spanish—I think most of you do."

In Hungary no woman can vote unless she has two children, the elder six years old.

In the Philippines it is understood that earning is the husband's job and spending the wife's; and as a logical deduction, the wife holds the purse and the husband gets an allowance.—*Señora de Veyra.*

Señora Coronado: "Men in Colombia often don't approve of their wives working. And when the wives do it anyhow, the men stay at home."

Dr. Exner, at the Conference on Traffic in Women, hoped to make his speech like the ideal of woman's dress: long enough to cover the subject, and short enough to be interesting.

Señora Vitale of Uruguay: "Our laws are made by the women and carried out by the men."

A small boy whose father attempted

to shame him for being defeated in a competition by "mere girls," said: "But father, I don't think they're such mere girls any more."—*Mrs. Sidney Small, of Toronto.*

Mrs. Catt says the men of Alaska are the most chivalrous in the world. They are the only ones who ever passed a suffrage law without being asked.

Education means "Strengthening a soul for life."—*Señora Garrido of Cuba.*

A gifted and beautiful Mexican thought that "a head which is empty ought not to have wonderful hair." So she cut her hair and educated herself while it was growing.—*Señorita Herrera, of Mexico.*

Mrs. Park said, introducing the other members of the National Board, that she may appear on the face of the clock more often than any other, but that the works are behind.

"The women of Latin-America are evidently intellectually self-supporting."—*Helen H. Gardener.*

Commissioner Thompson advised us not to emulate the cat once burned by the hot stove which never after would touch even a cold stove.

Mrs. Park, explaining the etiquette of precedence on Washington Day: If anything is not according to common sense it is according to protocol.

In England we stand for election, in America you run for it.—*Lady Astor.*

World News About Women

IN tribute to Dr. M. Carey Thomas when she retires from the presidency of Bryn Mawr College next June, the Alumnae Association of the college will found an award of \$3,000 to be given every few years to some American woman who has achieved eminence in some form of work. This award will be given for the first time in 1925 and the association is now engaged in raising a fund of \$30,000 for this purpose. The undergraduates of the college have joined the contributors to this fund, instead of making a separate farewell gift to Dr. Thomas, and the award is considered to be indicative of the main purpose of her life—the advancement of women.

DR. ALICE FLOOD of Brooklyn, who went to France with the gas unit of the Women's Oversea Hospital, and who has been chief obstetrician of the Temporary American Memorial Hospital in Rheims ever since it was established, has been decorated by the

French government with the Medaille d'argent. The hospital has recorded eight hundred and fifty-two births and Dr. Flood is resident physician under Dr. Marie Louise Lefort.

Another doctor of the Women's Oversea Hospital unit to be honored by the French government is Dr. Irene Morse of Wyoming who has just received the Medaille d'Honneur, in recognition of her services among the French gassed and wounded.

Dr. Morse was the first woman professor at the University of Wyoming at Laramie, from December, 1890, until June, 1902. She went to France in September, 1918, and was invalided home in 1919, seriously gassed, and is still suffering from the ill effects to which she had so often administered alleviation.

A RECENTLY elected Deputy Chairman of the London, England, County Council is Miss Adler, the first of her sex to hold such a post.

IN Omaha, Nebraska, the Daughters of the American Revolution have organized an Americanization Normal Training Class to further the work of Americanization which is so sadly needed in all states. This class began in January with about thirty members; but the attendance has grown rapidly because of the opportunity given to obtain university credits and now averages about seventy-five.

Sixty distinct nationalities are represented in Omaha, and many are the forms in which this fascinating study is carried on. Some of the most valuable teach the historical and racial background of would-be citizens, including sketches of their respective countries with explanations on the many dialects combined in the same language.

THE delegates to the Pan-American Conference are by no means going home just because the Conference is over. They have been invited by various organizations all over the country to attend meetings and celebrations. On Monday of this week their schedule called for a visit to Bryn Mawr, and on Tuesday for a reception at the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia.

For the end of the week the women voters have planned a brilliant celebration, and after that they are to be guests at a large reception on the Long Island estate of Mrs. John Lewis Childs, president of the Sorosis Club. Many of them plan a trip to Niagara Falls, and then they disband as a delegation, a number of them staying on for visits to friends.

THE assistant secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, representing 100,000 workers, is a woman—Miss Helen Quinn. During the war, and in the absence of the secretary-treasurer in Washington and Europe, Miss Quinn handled the entire business of the Federation.

THE latest scientist to make an important contribution to the health of humanity is a woman—Dr. N. Kritch, director of a hospital laboratory in Moscow. For two years Dr. Kritch has been searching for the typhus germ, and reports that she has isolated it have just been confirmed. Other physicians, it is said, have been partly successful in producing typhus vaccine, but Dr. Kritch is the first to grow and reproduce the germ outside the human body. So far no curative serum has been perfected, but that is likely to follow.

The hospital where the discovery was made had been supplied with equipment by the Americans.

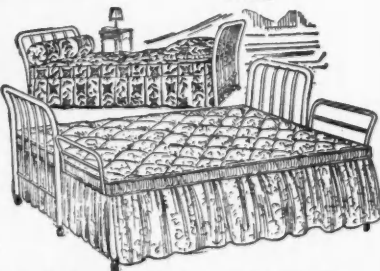
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TWO Regional Directors of the National League of Women Voters retired this year in order to run for the legislature. They are Mrs. James Paige of Minneapolis, who has been in charge of the Fifth Region and Mrs. C. B. Simmons, of Portland, Oregon, Director of the Seventh Region. Both have been very efficient workers and notably active in getting out through their regions, both of which are huge.

Mrs. Paige is running in a district with a large lodging house element in the population, and with a heavy proportion of working people. She has a staff of volunteer workers, and a campaign committee almost evenly divided between men and women. Two other women in Minneapolis are running for the legislature from other districts.

ON her way back to London from the Y. W. C. A. Convention in Arkansas, Miss Maud Royden, the great English preacher, occupied three New York pulpits—Episcopal, Baptist and Universalist. It was said that this was the first time a woman had ever preached in an Episcopal Church in the United States.

AT the annual meeting in Washington of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, April 28-30, three distinguished visitors from other countries were present. Mrs. Annot Robinson, of England, Fraulein Gertrud Baer of Germany, and Mlle. Pottecher-Arnould of France. Besides being the principal speakers at the meeting, it is planned by the League that these guests shall visit the most prominent cities of the United States.

THIRTEEN papers were entered in competition for the prize of \$1,000 annually awarded by the American Association to Aid Scientific Research by Women. This year the prize has been won by an Englishwoman, Dr. Anna Catherine Davies of Royal Holloway College, Englefield Greens, England, her paper being an impressive "Investigation of Critical Electronic Energy Associated with the Excitation of the Spectra Helium." Of the other papers submitted five were from England, one from Australia, one from Russia and five from our own United States.

AN intelligent vote, rather than one controlled by ignorance and prejudice was the objective of the *Kansas City Journal* in conducting recently a "Charter Forum" in its columns. It not only printed the charter of the city, but it gave information concerning the way other cities are meeting similar problems. This Forum, according to the *Journal*, was conducted at the request of the Kansas City League of Women Voters. Two women have been elected to the Charter Commission, Mrs. George Langan and Miss Annette

Moore. Kansas City is one of the few cities where the almost obsolete two-house council still holds. It is now on the way to adopt a new charter, and is discussing a single chamber, with members at large predominating over those elected by districts, and a budget and accounting system.

THE Westchester (New York) County League of Women Voters is having its annual convention May 12 in Yonkers. It will follow the national convention in emphasizing America's international obligations, but will devote special attention to women's responsibility for county government, particularly important because Westchester County government is to be changed.

THE Minnehaha County (South Dakota) and the Livingston County (Illinois) Leagues of Women Voters are two particularly lively new organizations which are taking subscriptions to the *Woman Citizen* for the benefit of their treasuries. Commissions are extremely liberal. Write the *Woman Citizen*, 171 Madison Avenue, for terms.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

THE West Virginia Federation has opened a speakers' bureau, with half a hundred women speakers available, for traveling expenses only. Mrs. Albert H. Lehman, State House, Charleston, is chairman. Practically every field of club endeavor is covered by subjects upon which the members of the bureau are prepared to speak.

EIGHTY per cent of all the public libraries in New York State were started and fostered by women's clubs, it was shown by a recent survey. In Oklahoma all but eight libraries in the state owe their existence to clubwomen. Miss Lida Hafford, director of General Federation of Women Clubs Headquarters, Washington, D. C., is now sending out a questionnaire by which she hopes to collect data for each state concerning libraries—their foundation, number, form of government and support, upon which she expects to base information for which she has been asked by magazines, universities and librarians.

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* * *

May Lamberton Becker, in the New York Evening Post, says "Whoever wrote the Duster series, wrote from the heart, and the third volume is the heart of the series." She refers to

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in which the famous "Gentleman With A Duster" flicks the portraits of twelve eminent clergymen in an attempt to analyze the present chaos in the church and the reasons therefore. "Painted Windows" has aroused a storm of criticism, tempered by much lavish praise. It is a book which thinking people are reading and discussing, and it is helping to clarify a universally important condition.

* * *

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is so cleverly conceived and so admirably executed that we unhesitatingly recommend it to women readers. The book is a study of the marriage problem, written from the husband's viewpoint.

* * *

What with an outline of this, and an outline of that, why not an outline of the original outliner? Sidney Dark, editor of John O'London's Weekly, has had exceptional opportunities for a critical study of H. G. Wells, and he shows, among many other things, "the dual genius" of the man, in

An Outline of Wells

Mr. Dark's impressions are shrewd and enlightening, and he writes with a freshness and keenness that makes delightful reading.

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* * * G. P. P.

CAN a woman's club house be made to pay? The Woman's Club of Charlotte, North Carolina, which bought a clubhouse for \$50,000 and paid half of the purchase price the first year, says "yes." The club owns 400 feet of improved property and has this year taken in \$10,000 by renting bedrooms and furnishing meals in the tea-room. Mrs. James Eugene Reilley, a former vice-president of the General Federation and a member of the Board of Directors, is president. In one year club membership grew from 200 to 600. One of the latest activities is a "Made in Carolina" exhibit.

A LIVING memorial to Medill, Oklahoma, World War heroes, has been dedicated with suitable ceremony by the Medill Woman's Club, of which Mrs. A. Kelley is president. This took the form of eighty American elm trees, planted in the center of Lille Boulevard, which is 130 feet wide. The memorial boulevard will be further beautified with flowers planted by the club, whose special care it will be. The entire community with the American Legion as guests of honor took part in the formal dedication services held under club auspices.

"WE represent 500,000 women and we are all voters," Mrs. O. C. Edwards, vice-president for Alberta of the National Council of Women, Canada, informed Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice, recently, when presenting the Council's legislative program to him. "We are affiliated with a membership of 20,000,000 women," she added.

Mrs. Edwards headed a delegation of nineteen representative women from all parts of Canada who presented requests for amendments to Canadian marriage and divorce laws and to sections of the criminal code dealing with offenses against women.

Sir Lomer received the delegation in company with the Hon. D. D. McKenzie, Solicitor-General, and promised sympathetic treatment and action.

AT the Pan-American Conference and Convention of the League of Women Voters, the Woman Citizen attracted much attention with its brilliant display of an effective rainbow made from the covers of the year's magazines. The number of readers who took the trouble to tell us how much they like the Citizen was endless.

"The best woman's magazine in the country." "I couldn't get along without it." "The only magazine I read from cover to cover." "My husband likes it as much as I do" were some of the comments.

Naturally we love to hear the magazine praised, but won't you please tell your next door neighbor and your friends what you tell us?

AN outline for citizenship study entitled "Know Your Own Community," may be had from G. F. W. C. Headquarters, 415 Maryland Building, Washington, D. C.

MRS. GORDON CHASON of Bainbridge, Ga., state chairman of Civics, Georgia Federation, is organizing Georgia women for effective civic work, and has issued printed leaflets giving definite instructions as to how to proceed. Work undertaken includes community clean-ups and city beautiful campaigns, the planting of indigenous trees and shrubs on automobile highways and the establishment of tourist camps.

All the Americas Meet

(Continued from page 13)

it. He paid special attention to market gambling, heaping up instances. The sheep that brings less than one of its chops costs us in a New York—yes, or Baltimore—hotel, illustrated a system that robs both producer and consumer. Then there was his "cabbage arithmetic": cabbage \$6 a ton to the farmer at the shipping point, or \$8.50 if he sells through a cooperative association; \$16.80 for freight; \$6.66 for icing; cost at destination, \$31.96. We buy at the rate of \$210 a ton for our cold slaw. Who gets the difference?

These are just bits snatched from the swift stream of that evening's facts and figures. Don't think for a minute this is all you are going to get; we have heaps more stored up—out of a meeting that yielded enough for several Citizens.

There was more than abundant proof of practicalness, or practicality, if you like that better, in the business sessions of the Convention. Membership campaigns, ways of raising money, organization, literature, work and study proved so absorbing that nobody believed the chairman when she called for adjournment. A general wail went up, "But we want to know how——" Massachusetts or Wisconsin or California did this or that.

Programs adopted were short, explicit and workable. The League endorsed the same general policies of child welfare, education, etc., which were decided on last year, and in addition stressed certain details for special effort. The next Federal task is to obtain independent citizenship for married women. The League wants, and will work, to place women on every board of education in the United States. Many rural districts have none at all, and it is a community position which needs women acutely. It urges that women should serve on juries, with exemption for mothers of young children in addition to the usual exemptions allowed men. It advocates the abolition of common law marriages, in-

sists on the same causes of divorce for men as for women, and statutes to prohibit the evasion of marriage laws in other states. It commits itself to work for the eligibility of women to all public offices and positions and to the support of special measures rather than blanket legislation for improving the status of women.

The Convention endorsed the efforts of the residents of the District of Columbia to remake the intolerable civic condition under which they are living—a situation in which they find themselves disenfranchised, and bound to submit the smallest details of civic government to the deliberations of Congress.

There was dramatic intensity in the discussion of the report of the special committee which was created at the Cleveland convention on the Limitation of Armaments. The Convention voted again to throw the entire force of the League into the work to abolish war as a legalized institution—not to regulate it, but to make it an international crime, and called on the United States Government "to take such prompt action in cooperation with other nations as shall lead to a Federation of the world for that purpose."

The program was almost equally divided between discussion of the committee work of the League, Child Welfare, Social Hygiene, Women in Industry, etc., and its more direct political activities.

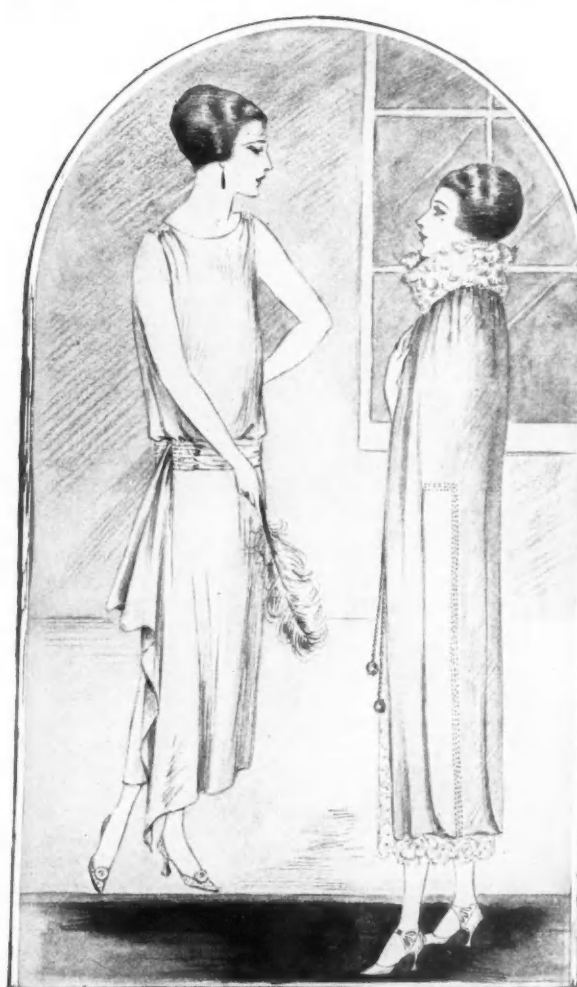
Mary Garrett Hay led a discussion as to whether the League should ever endorse or oppose candidates—a discussion which showed a practically unanimous opinion against it, the only exception advocated being in the case of municipal candidates, especially where these are not nominated on a party ticket. This conference brought out a fascinating group of stories. Mrs. Solon Jacobs told an absorbing tale of what the women of Birmingham did by—neither endorsing nor opposing, but exposing (a story so good that it will be told in another issue); and Mrs. Senseny of St. Louis illustrated the method of opposition. The floor discussion was a "testimony meeting," with eager witnesses popping up all over the house. Mrs. Edwards told the prize story of two women schoolboard candidates, of opposing parties, who went about together like twins, to the confusion and rout of old-line politicians. The finest line of individual advice was—in voting, use your own brains.

The question of the League's ultimate destination pressed from a dozen sides. Should the League continue its welfare work or should it leave that field to other specialized organizations and devote itself to political education for women and increased efficiency in government—subjects that no other organization in the country is trying to

cover? Mrs. John O. Miller, president of the Pennsylvania State League, seconded by the New York City delegation, led the movement to abolish the standing committees, while the Southern women were her chief opponents, on the ground that their states were still greatly in need of the League's influence to secure welfare measures. It was evident also that many of the delegates believed education in government and political activities need the human application, and that this would be missing if the League gave over its direct concern for the welfare of babies and of women in industry and for the

fundamentals of our food supply.

The discussion came to an end with a compromise plan which Mrs. Catt endorsed, saying that she regarded the work represented by the standing committees as necessary in the development of women toward political independence but not final nor ultimately profitable forms of activity for the League. "You are too far down in the kindergarten of women's political work," she said—and advocated much more emphasis on women in office and women's influence on political parties. The Convention voted to create a committee to study the whole problem and



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to report at the next annual convention.

To its great credit be it said that in expressing an ambition to make governmental machinery efficient, the Convention never confused efficiency-for-its-own sake with efficiency for human ends. Facts about the organization of leagues and citizenship schools, about literature and lecture courses; about the promotion of modern live courses of government in women's colleges and universities—all these detailed activities were heaped up to show, not only the purpose of education, but also the purpose of putting people to work to make the Government *their* Government. One or another facet of this idea showed itself in every session of the Convention, including its semi-holiday times. Secretary Hoover, speaking at the big banquet, called for action that would "help save democracy from self destruction." Lady Astor—the Convention's star guest, who has a place by herself on page 7, again and again pled for the humanizing of politics; the whole Conference and Convention was after all bent on finding ways to make the machinery of various governments meet common human needs.

Breathing Time

It sounds as though it were all such serious work, but Baltimore has too happy a hospitality to allow her guests to do without play. Sunday they packed us all into automobiles and drove us around the lovely old city, then out into the blossoming country, and the drive became a series of triumphal processions from tea to tea. Annapolis day was a thing of perfect beauty. Down we went in a special train to the old school by the sparkling harbor where the Admiral with a special guard stood waiting for us. All the midshipmen were reviewed in wheeling and spotless order, and then they led us around the spacious grounds through the lovely old statehouse in which Washington resigned his command, to the colonial mansion where Governor Ritchie and his mother waited with truly Southern graciousness to serve tea.

If there were any submerged but still lingering doubts as to the worth of the League, they must have drowned without a gasp before the continued tributes to its recognized value. They came from every side, smiling up in complimentary speeches, slipping out and bowing from the lists of "oughts" and even waving cheerfully in the midst of scoldings.

That mass meeting which overflowed into the street and ran uphill to the Belvedere ball room showed the serious and vital place of the League in American life. Lady Astor's whole speech was an inspiration to be on and doing, seeing that we send "neither windbags nor carpet baggers to represent us." Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the

University of Chicago, in speaking of tendencies in political life, emphasized these as needing all possible care and encouragement—1st, the growing tendency to create an electorate more adequately equipped for civic life—that means the educational work which each local league is doing; 2nd, intelligent watching of election officials during their term instead of shouting for them at elections and forgetting them in between, and 3rd, the study and organization of the science of government. All of these are the every-day work of the league.

The very people who came to speak, their position, their ability and their willing cooperation testified to the same thing. We have talked of the Astors who came all the way from England on the League's invitation; of government cooperation and interest. Herbert Hoover gave up time from his crowded schedule to speak at the banquet. Harriet Taylor Upton and Emily Newell Blair represented respectively the Republican and Democratic National Committees. Maryland's gracious and hospitable governor was the soul of glad cooperation. President Harding himself, unable to attend, sent a telegram of friendly greeting and regret, saying: "It would be a great satisfaction to express my interest in this international gathering of women leaders in public life and civic activities. From it I confidently believe will issue results calculated to cement the sentiments of friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the Western Continent. The world has reason to welcome every effort looking toward larger cooperations, better understanding, and the minimizing of differences and frictions. In this direction the women, with their fine sense of human values, their generous purposes and their unselfish aspiration for the betterment of the race, will be able to contribute much."

Emphasizing his words, the President received with his wife when Mrs. Harding entertained the delegates at tea on Saturday afternoon.

The crowning blossom in the League's bouquet of recognition, appreciation and goodwill was the glorious day in Washington. With flags flying and banners blazing a welcome, Washington, official and unofficial, extended its fine hospitality to the League and its Pan-American guests. The Marine and Navy bands were lent for the occasion and at night the Capitol dome blazed at the end of Pennsylvania Avenue. The senior senator from each state, assisted by his colleagues, received the delegation from home, and both the Senate and House sessions were visited. A tree was planted in commemoration of the great Pan-American gathering of women, and Mrs. Hughes received the delegates at tea.

Secretary Hughes, Don Beltran

Mathieu, Chilean Ambassador, and Sir Auckland Geddes, Ambassador of Great Britain, together with Lady Astor and Pan-American speakers the Convention had learned to love, all spoke at the huge mass meeting in Memorial Continental Hall. Sir Auckland Geddes, saying he was going to scold, told women they were all too ignorant, and that they must get down to work and study things which vitally affect the interests of nations. And his audience, at first wondering what he thought they were doing, found that he was in absolute agreement with them when he said "the real friendliness of nations must come through their governments which are dependent upon the wisdom with which you as citizens exercise the right to vote."

The New Officers

The League is more than fortunate in its officers. Mrs. Maud Wood Park's remarkable qualities of leadership—her rare combination of wisdom, practical sense and graciousness—are assured for another year in the President's office. Mrs. Richard Edwards, first vice-president, will continue to be warm-heartedly charming and to work incredibly hard as chairman of organization in the Indiana headquarters; the second vice-president, Miss Belle Sherwin, directs again the Department of Government Efficiency. Mrs. Solon Jacobs of Birmingham, Alabama—who was referred to in the Baltimore papers as one of the best-looking and best-dressed women at the Convention—becomes an added vice-president instead of secretary, and Miss Elizabeth Hauser, who has made a fine record as director of the Fourth Region, takes her place. Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, the former treasurer, becomes finance chairman, while Miss Katharine Ludington, formerly director of the First Region, is to serve as treasurer. Three regional directors were reelected, and the women chosen for the vacant posts are: Mrs. Robert L. de Normandie, of Boston, for the First Region; Mrs. William G. Hibbard of Illinois, for the Fourth; Miss Marguerite Wells, of Minnesota, Fifth Region, and Mrs. William Palmer Lucas, of San Francisco, for the Seventh.

For a final touch—last and closest proof of their welcome—the League took the Pan-American delegates, all the state guests, Lady Astor and the congressmen and their wives who were invited to meet her, to its own new home. Greetings that had a good-by in them were said in a fine old house which was once the headquarters of General Grant, once the home of Clara Barton—and is now the headquarters in which the crowded National League staff rejoicingly expanded only a few weeks ago. With this climax to its great Pan-American undertaking, the League feels that its new home is truly dedicated.

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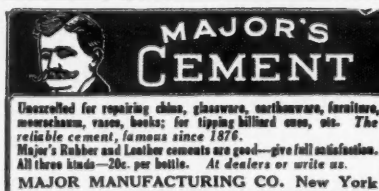
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Home Castles Come True

(Continued from page 13)

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expect a decrease as the gradual amortization of the building loan takes place.

So far, the Beekman Hill Cooperative Association has the distinction of being the only experiment of the kind entirely promoted by women. This is a distinction it does not care to keep. Miss Grace Drake, the present president, expresses, probably, the point of view of most of the members when she declares that the success of the Beekman Hill Association will be precisely reckoned by the encouragement it gives to others to essay the same plan not only in New York but in other places. In interesting their own group they had, for a few months, the services of one of the secretaries of the Industrial and Economic Department of the Y. W. C. A., but as knowledge of the plan spreads, the task of finding enthusiastic support should be a light one.

The purpose of the experiment is interestingly set forth in the by-laws of the Association, and is a challenge to every one who seeks as they are seeking a practical way "to further a fundamental economic adjustment and help to bring about a better kind of civilization."

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 9)

his portfolio from the Kerensky government. The letter of Secretary Hughes on the subject, stating that so far as the United States was concerned, the present Russian Ambassador was the only accredited representative of the country, has put an end temporarily to the highly romantic stories around the capital regarding the exigencies of the Russian Embassy's position. One of the choicest was the picturesque tale that this Russian Embassy was so rich in pride that it was entertaining lavishly at midnight suppers and going without its official breakfast, for the reason that its larder was still well stocked with the dainties and caviare of formal entertaining, while there was little of what these Southern darkies call "cash money" for plain ham and eggs.

However that may be, no one can pass the imposing edifice on Sixteenth Street with its outward grandeur without wondering just how its occupants, in plain fact, make both ends meet, for it's a long day since the Kerensky government had a flow of resources. Yet the embassy has been an active place with motors whizzing in and out, and considerable of social Washington fluttering around in relief work directed from there.

There are all grades of Russian sentiment here at the capital, from this riddle at the Russian Embassy to politicians like Borah who are inclined to let the Bolsheviks work out their own salvation without interference, and others who snort and rage at the mention of Lenin and his crowd.

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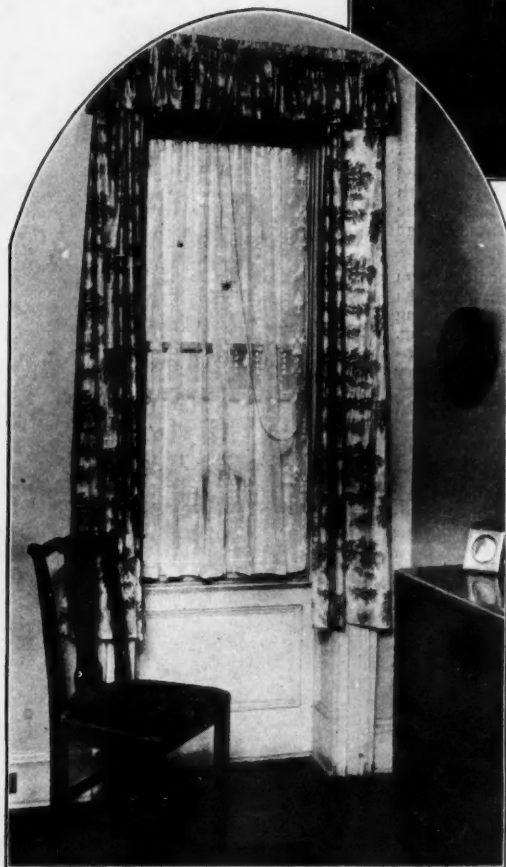
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The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

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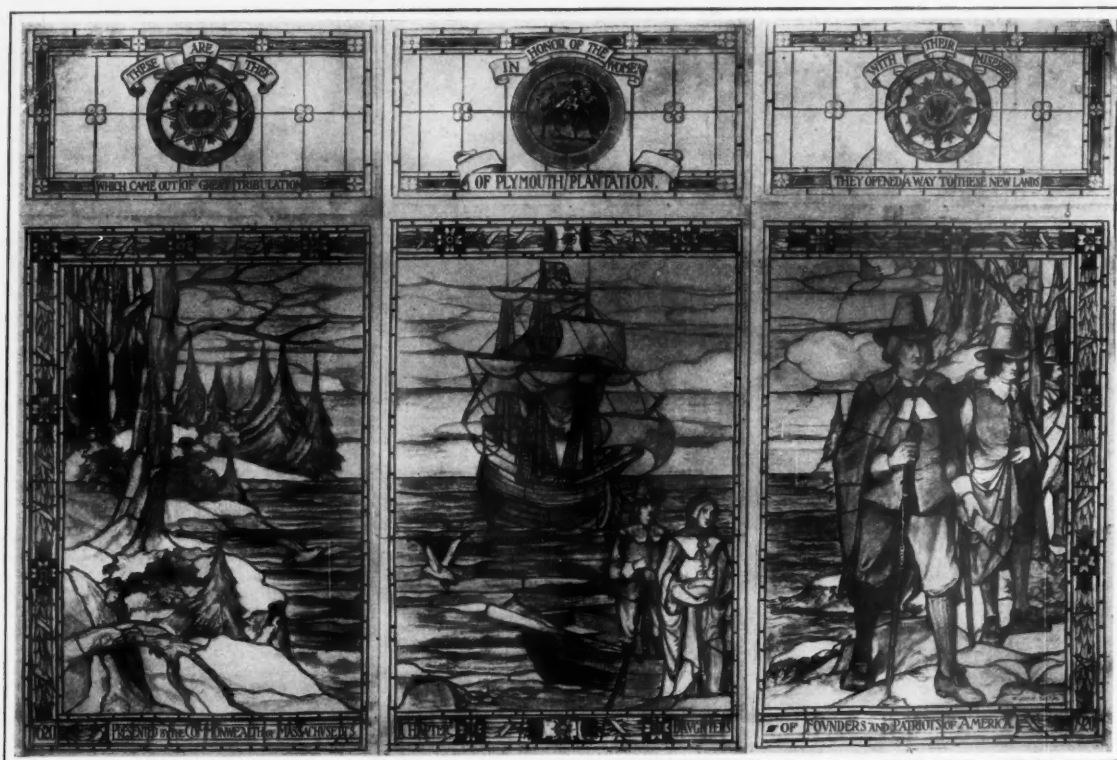
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Vol. LI Old Style
Vol. VI New Style

No. 26

OUR OWN DINGBATS

WE'VE been waiting a long time for a chance to fix up something with dingbats in it, like Kenelm Digby and Christopher Morley, in the New York Evening Post, and the "Only Mere Man" on the staff of the *Delineator* (we know his name, but we will be honorable). ♦ ♦ ♦ Do you like our bright-colored covers? Two people don't: we made the quiet gray of May 8 for them, and the other writes to breathe a sigh of relief over it—she was tired, she says, of our "flamboyant oranges, lip-stick reds, and militant Irish greens." ♦ ♦ ♦ Do you know why it is wrong to say "Lady Nancy Astor", as so many people do, and as we did until High Literary Authority set us right. If the first woman M. P. had been born to the title "lady", that form would have been all right; but since she acquired it only in marriage, it applies only to the part of her name that she got by marriage. Fair enough. ♦ ♦ ♦ The Pan-American delegates—naturally—fell in love with Mrs. Catt, and when they heard she went home from the convention straight to a sick bed they sent her a most fervent message of affection and anxious good wishes. Yes she is much better. ♦ ♦ ♦ And that reminds us of something we wanted to say about her voice. That day at her crowded Pan-American Conference Mrs. Catt's voice struck us as just what a woman's voice ought to sound like from a platform—full, and round, and colorful—reaching the farthest corner of the room without strain. ♦ ♦ ♦ Capper's Weekly says that in the little island of Himis, one of the Greek Archipelago, the girl does the proposing—by collecting enough sponges to represent her years and presenting them to the man of her choice in a silk net. You notice we quote our authority for that strange story. ♦ ♦ ♦ We quoted another paper not long ago with just "it is said" by way of protection, and Mrs. Bowen has written in to say it wasn't said right. It was the statement that Maude Royden was "said" to be the first woman to preach in an Episcopal Church in this country. Mrs. Bowen says she has done it herself, and that to her recollection Mrs. Catt and others have also done so. We thought maybe it would turn out that no "regular" woman preacher had had this privilege, but this wasn't true, either. Well, we are glad to know it, and hereby apologize to the Episcopal Church. ♦ ♦ ♦ We have it on the authority of Miss Mary Garrett Hay that a Latin-American delegate who could speak no English on the train going down to Baltimore made a speech in English by the end of the week. Yes, to be sure, she was presenting the delegates at a public meeting in New York. Our suspicion is that many of those delegates could speak more English than they would. ♦ ♦ ♦ We have a lot of nice things for you in the larder: among them an article by W. L. George; a discussion of the labor court by Governor Allen of Kansas on the one side and Samuel Gompers on the other; an entertaining account of Hawaiian women's political zeal; some answers from big employers about women employees, and any number of personality studies of women who are doing things. ♦ ♦ ♦ But look at the size of this magazine. Heaven knows it seems big enough sometimes when we are going to press, but it ought to be bigger . . . and you are the people who can make it bigger, just by getting a lot more folks to subscribe. We'll furnish the extra headache if you'll furnish the extra folks.



Memorial window designed by Mrs. Goodhue for the Pilgrim Tercentenary at Plymouth



© Harris & Ewing
Mrs. Harry Eldredge Goodhue

Mistress of Stained Glass

by
Agnes
Lockhart
Hughes

IN her shop in Boston a woman is working with designs and colors in glass as other women work in dress fabrics. She is Mrs. Harry Eldredge Goodhue, widow of a master in the making of stained glass windows, who spent many years in Europe perfecting his craft. Mrs. Goodhue, taught by her husband the secrets of antique stained glass—antique as distinguished from opalescent—has carried on the work cut short by his death. He had abandoned the modern use of stains and had mastered the Old World method of mixing colors directly into the glass. Working with such material, he conceived of stained windows as translucent decorations bearing an ordered relationship to the whole scheme of the builder's design. It is in this spirit that Mrs. Goodhue also works, and she has executed many of her husband's unfinished designs. She does the designing, presides over her shop in Boston, and maintains a studio in her Cambridge home. Her work is to be found in churches of prominence, and she had the honor of designing the memorial window for Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth—the gift of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America, in celebration of the Pilgrim Tercentenary. Mrs. Goodhue is the daughter of the late Judge Thew Wright, of Cincinnati, and is also an accomplished violinist, as well as the mother of three sturdy sons.



Mrs. Goodhue's Sir Galahad window in the First Parish Church, Brookline, Mass.

The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

MAY 20, 1922

Number 26

News Notes of the Fortnight

Genoa

THE Genoa Conference, now closing, has been a series of crises: The sensational Russian-German treaty, the final refusal of France and Belgium to approve the proposal to Russia, and the rejection by the Russians of the Allied terms.

What Russia wanted, it will be remembered, was recognition, cancellation of war debts, and a billion-dollar loan.

What the Allied note asked of her was recognition of her debts, the cessation of propaganda, indemnity for damage to foreigners, and the virtual restoration of private property—under the arrangement suggested by Lloyd George for long leaseholds, to save the Soviet's communist face. This last was the provision at which France and Belgium balked.

What the Allied note offered to Russia in return was credits to be granted by an Allied consortium, not directly to the Soviet government but for specific development projects controlled by the consortium.

Russia took considerable time to reach her decision, but it was no surprise to anyone that she refused the terms. It was not a flat no, because it contained the proposal that a mixed commission of experts should be nominated by the conference to study deeply into the financial difficulties between the other powers and Russia. She offered "reciprocity of concessions," objected that she had had no chance to mention the concessions she was willing to grant, cited historical precedents for not paying debts after a revolution, protested against being addressed as if vanquished—and yielded to none of the specific claims made on her. She asserted the right to confiscate and at the same time kept on calling for credit.

To the Commission suggestion, France said she would not discuss the Russian financial situation with Russians, so long as they maintained their present attitude, and she saw no point in prolonging the conference. Lloyd George, how-

On our cover this time we have one of Mrs. Laura Knight's summer pictures—vivid in coloring, realistic in portrayal—showing, with the rest of her pictures, her close study and understanding of life in various forms and her joy in interpreting it boldly yet in terms of rhythmic harmony.

We do not apologize for this interruption in our series of covers by American women artists of note, because we feel sure that our readers will welcome the opportunity to become acquainted with the work of this prominent English artist—who is at present a guest in our own country. Mrs. Knight was the first woman from abroad chosen to serve on the jury of the Carnegie International Exhibition recently held in Pittsburg. So forceful and true to life is her work that it is compared with that of her "brother" artists and it was even rumored that the Royal Academy of London was about to open its doors, closed for a century to women, and admit Mrs. Knight to membership at its May opening. But the rumor was not confirmed.

ever, held on, trying to save something from the wreck, trying at least to arrange a truce in Eastern Europe; and the French, given additional time, made a formal proposal to Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador at Rome, that the United States should join an international commission on the Russian situation. This, with modifications, developed into an invitation sent by Lloyd George to all the powers to meet at the Hague, June 15. The Russians, wanting a full share in the conference, have nevertheless indicated acceptance of an arrangement by which a committee of their financial experts will join in on June 26. But the United States, after a brief deliberation, announced its refusal on the ground that this would be primarily a political conference, with no change in the situation.

Sweden Will Vote on Prohibition

THE Government of Sweden has announced a "consultative plebiscite" on prohibition, to be held August 27. Sweden has had liquor rationing since 1914, with an arrangement under

which all adults are entitled to certain allowances of strong liquor. There is no restriction on the sale of light wines and beer. The liquor, wine and beer trade is a government monopoly, and yields a large yearly revenue. Despite this, and despite the claim of the adherents of the rationing system that the consumption of strong liquor has been reduced by fifty per cent in Sweden since it was established, the Riksdag recently voted to submit the question to the people.

The Wilson Fund Tax

AT the request of Secretary Mellon, Commissioner Blair of the Internal Revenue Bureau reviewed his ruling that gifts to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation would not be tax exempt. Commissioner Blair did not change his mind: he maintains that these gifts can be deducted from taxable income only if the Foundation incorporates. Secretary Mellon, in reporting this finding to Senator Carter Glass, who had strongly objected to the original ruling, offers to hold in abeyance a formal ruling on the question until the Foundation has an opportunity to meet the requirements of the law.

League of Nations News

THE world court has become just that, at least potentially. The council of the League of Nations has decided that Russia, Germany, Turkey, Hungary, and Mexico may bring cases before the court, provided they have previously agreed to accept its decisions and not to declare war over the disputes in question. These countries now have only to notify the Secretary General of the League that they desire to lay specific questions before the court, and he will then notify the members of the League of Nations.

At this same council meeting a protectorate of Albania was practically decided on. It was Lord Balfour who reported the fine work done by the League in that corner of the globe; he said it had cleared Albania of Serbian troops

and had put that little country in such a condition that some foreign capital would now enable her to take a worthy place among the nations. No older machinery, he declared, could have carried out the work. This is the most extensive obligation the League has assumed for the administration of any country's internal affairs and the action was the result of a request from the Albanian Government.

But the League's greatest achievement so far, in the opinion of League officials, is the signing, by German and Polish representatives, of a treaty settling the Upper Silesian question. This agreement, the League experts believe, will remove possible sources of war between Germany and Poland and France. It took six months' work to get this result, under the direction of M. Caloner, former President of Switzerland; and it is a carefully detailed plan for economic cooperation.

"What is a budget?" Well, it is a method of worrying before you spend instead of after.—*Boston Traveler*.

High Chief of Building

AS Judge Kenesaw M. Landis is supreme arbiter in baseball and Will H. Hays in motion pictures, Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is to direct the organized construction industry. He is to be chairman of the American Construction Council, just formed with the purpose of restoring public confidence in the building industry and of raising its standards. One great difference between Mr. Roosevelt and the other two is that he will receive no pay, while they both have huge salaries. The second largest industry in the United States, construction has been suffering from waste and inefficiency, and needs help as badly as a lot of the population need houses. Secretary Hoover is heartily in favor of the new organization.

No More Newberrys

SEVERAL proposals were made in Congress last week to provide for the control of the campaign expenditure of candidates. This is to meet the Supreme Court decision in the Newberry case, which held unconstitutional the application of the Corrupt Practices Act to state senatorial primaries. There was a difference of opinion as to whether a new corrupt practices act is necessary, to apply specifically to elections of senators by direct vote of the people as the present law applied to their election by legislatures; or whether a new rule will meet the situation. The latter is the view of Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, who raked up the Newberry case with such candor and violence the other day that he had to be suppressed. His resolution provides that every senatorial candidate shall file a statement of all expenditures ten days before a primary,

as well as before a general election; and that violation of the rule would make the offender ineligible to a Senate seat. A similar proposal was made by Senator Pomerene. All the Senate proposals on this subject have been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Our National Refreshment

DO you know how much this nation spends at the soda fountain? That is, at the hundred thousand soda fountains which we boast? No less than a billion dollars; and the industry is going forward with increasing speed. Anyone who has the good luck to invent a fancy drink or soda-fountain confection that hits the public taste, is in for a fortune of romantic proportions. It is said that the popularity of "Eskimo pie" has produced a rise of fifty per cent in the price of cocoa beans, used in the material for coating the ice-cream bars, and the countries from which they come had a real boom in foreign trade. Some effort is being made to introduce this American ideal of refreshment—the soda fountain—into England, but it looks as if the age-old institution of tea would give it a stiff fight.

Against "Filled Milk"

THE National Milk Producers' Federation reports that the National Parent Teachers' Congress recently in session at Seattle has enthusiastically endorsed the Voigt bill, which seeks to exclude "filled milk"—milk in which coconut fat has been substituted for the nutritive butter fat—from interstate commerce. It is expected to come up in Congress for a vote late in May.

Proposed airplane line will make it possible to be robbed in Chicago one morning and shot in New York that afternoon.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association*.

Primary Fights

FORMER SENATOR J. BEVERIDGE defeated Senator Harry S. New by a 20,000 majority in the Indiana Republican primary for nomination of a United States senator. In view of the fact that Senator New is a close friend of the President, his defeat was hailed by Democratic leaders as a fine omen for the overthrow of the Republican Administration. And it was a satisfaction to progressives, though the color of Senator Beveridge's progressivism is not even as bright as it was a decade ago.

President Harding did not take any part in the campaign, so it was a surprise when late last week he endorsed Senator Frelinghuysen for renomination in the New Jersey primary. He did this in the course of a talk before the women's Republican clubs of the state.

Just as we go to press, a contest is on in Pennsylvania for nominations to two seats in the Senate and the governorship. Senator Pepper's vote for Newberry and his stand against the bonus are be-

ing made the issues in the Pepper-Burke fight. The struggle between Attorney General George E. Alter and Gifford Pinchot for governor is on local issues, and intensely interesting in the light of Pennsylvania's long history of domination by the Republican machine. The very fact that there is a fight is interesting. Mr. Alter is the machine man, and Mr. Pinchot is a well-known progressive, who is running on a square-deal program and claims that a contractors' ring is trying to dominate the state in its own interests.

The German Ambassador

THE first German ambassador to represent a state rather than a sovereign has arrived in the United States. He is Dr. Otto L. Wiedfeldt, a director of the Krupp works in Essen, but only since the war; and before the war a railway engineer in East Asia, Japan and China.

Attending conferences seems to be all the rage. Looks as if the world was going to the pow-wows!—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Our Debt Collectors

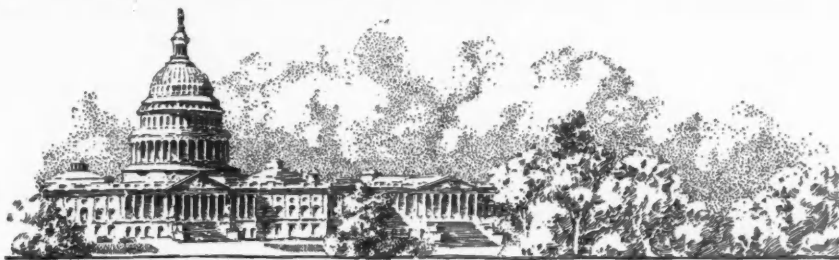
THE American Debt Refunding Commission is now at work, and has served notice on the various debtor governments that we are ready for business. These debts amount to eleven billions, plus the deferred interest payments, which are a considerable item. So far, the replies to the announcement of the Commission have not been made public, but it is generally known that France has said she means to pay all her war debt, but must have a chance to collect some of the heavy debts owed her by some of the other nations. She reminds us of the great burden of reconstruction and of the failure in German reparations.

The Senate's Rug

IT must be that the Senate looks forward to staying all summer, because it stopped business the other day to have its thick carpet changed for a nice new Oriental grass rug. Some one who claims to know says that nothing like this has happened for twenty-nine years.

A False Spark

ONE of the sparks from Lady Astor's speeches which we published in the issue of May 6 had a curious typographical mistake. It actually read "The more you go in for public life, the more you lose your home life." What Lady Astor, of course, said, was "the more you love your home life." No one who heard her speak or read the accounts of her speeches could have mistaken the intention of this line, because she was constantly making the point which her whole personality proves—that a woman can be a home-loving and a public-serving person at the same time.



Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

May 11, 1922.

PRESIDENT HARDING takes off his office coat about sunset every evening and, stepping out to the magnificent slope toward the Potomac, which forms his secluded backyard, knocks the golf balls around for exercise and practice. Coming up from the War Department polo match on the lower Potomac yesterday, your correspondent saw this stately figure of a President, in his shirt sleeves, plugging at the ball while a boy ran after it, and a couple of cronies stood on the steps of the White House porch watching him stroke. Only a glimpse was afforded by the screen of the age-old trees of the White House lawn. The Executive is perfectly protected from curious eyes.

One can imagine that Mrs. Harding put the President up to this by telling him that no one can see what is going on, and that in this way he will throw off the strain of the long hours at his desk, when he would not have time to motor out to the club. He goes about the upper lawn with that masculine faith in a feminine assurance that a little turn in his suspenders is all right, and that no one can see how short-waisted he is with his coat off anyway—that the White House mistress said exactly the right thing when she urged, "Go on out in the backyard, why don't you?—and get a little air."

So the President himself has replaced the grazing sheep on the beautiful White House grounds, and changed the place from a Corot to an antique with a very modern and human touch—a gentleman's country estate in which the occupant revels, works and enjoys himself. What this old city is puzzling its head about is whether or not the President is going to disappear from his private golf practice an hour earlier, dine earlier and go to bed an hour ahead of time, now that this queer daylight saving has been decreed by Presidential order for the District of Columbia. No clocks are to be set ahead, and no official order changed, but the good faith of the community is called upon to look at the

DURING the last fortnight legislation has been viewed in Congress from the standpoint of possible issues for the campaign in the fall. On the whole Congress has been more active. Summarized, developments have been as follows:

Passed by the Senate
Bills received from the House appropriating \$12,000,000 for construction of new hospitals.

Legislation to extend the War Finance Corporation one year from next July 1, to provide further farm relief.

Conference report on the appropriation bill for the Departments of State and Justice.

The Jones resolution for an investigation of the financial relations of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia.

Resolution authorizing the President to revive the extradition treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary.

Conference report on the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture.

Extension of the immigration restriction law in the form of a conference report.

First vote on amendments to the permanent tariff after twelve days' debate—a vote on an item of the chemical schedule.

House resolution appropriating \$200,000 for Mississippi flood relief.

Senate sub-committee agreed to the \$6,000 enlisted personnel contained in the House naval bill.

Resolution for an investigation of the leasing by the Interior and Navy Departments of oil reserves in Wyoming and California. By Senator LaFollette.

Resolution by Senator Harrison asking the Tariff Commission for information regarding the working of the emergency tariff law.

Passed by the House
A conference report authorizing federal farm loan banks to make loans on unencumbered value of lands of national reclamation projects.

Bill by Representative Dunn appropriating \$65,000,000 for road building next year, and \$75,000,000 for the following year.

After sharp debate, legislation authorizing the loan of \$5,000,000 to the Republic of Liberia.

The bill by Representative Miller prohibiting the import and export of narcotics, and creating a Federal Narcotic Control Board.

Legislation appropriating \$12,000,000 for construction of hospitals in veteran bureau districts.

Bill allowing the Philippine Government to increase its bonded indebtedness.

Conference report on the immigration restriction bill which goes to the President for signature.

Bill by Representative Denison to help states enforce state blue-sky laws against sales of fraudulent securities.

clock and call it an hour earlier; report at work an hour earlier, go home and go to bed on faith—in order to avoid calling the plan "Daylight saving," which the farmers abhor and which raises such a rumpus in Congress. If a clock says so, men will abide by it and stop arguing, but to have to face the clock and argue it down according to a "conscience" time is another matter. Wait until Mrs. Harding tries to make the old Southern darky ménage believe breakfast should be ready at seven when the clock says only six, and the fun will begin. The Southern negro was born with less respect for time than other races, and this latest psychoanalysis imposed upon time-telling is going to be the undoing of the already whimsical negro reasoning.

Cordell Hull, the Democratic National Chairman, in talking campaign issues the other day, fell back to the old chestnut about the Republican party being the party of class and privilege, but all this scare-cat obeisance to every whim of the farmers begins to bear out in present fact some of that class favoritism. Certainly the President's firm stand on the bonus is offset by his buckling to the farm situation—bad enough and in need of help, but not so bad as to make those who must deal with it excitedly rash.

The question of issues for the Congressional elections in the fall seems to be so ingrained here that legislation is losing its *per se* proportions. The soldier vote, the business bloc, farm bloc, international relations section, and so on, all seem to have taken matters into their own hands, and both parties are making concessions and statements that to the outsider sound like a political panic. Who on earth thinks that the Democratic party, or the Republican party, or the Socialists, alone can solve every national and international difficulty? Or who thinks that one party is all good and the other all bad? If you talk to these party leaders face to face they smile at the suggestion that there is any heaven-on-earth in politics, in any party. But they "claim" not only one heaven but seven or nine suc-

cessive blisses if you vote next fall for—the ticket. In this past week this is what the party leaders around here have been “claiming”:

The Attack

Democrats: The Republicans failed to comply with promises—adopted wholly inadequate and unsound policies. In three years’ control of Congress and a year and a half of administration, they have disgusted the American people by lack of accomplishment.

They failed to visualize true post-war conditions; failed to apply remedies.

The Republican Congress prior to last election viciously deadlocked the great Democratic reconstruction program and was responsible for consequent industrial panic.

The Republican Administration has put the country out of joint politically, economically, morally and socially.

The Republican party is purely materialistic and out for class or caste rule; the champion of special privilege.

The Newberry case forced the issue of political and public morals and decency. One of this “class” who wants an office “buys” it and is protected by his class.

Republican high tariffs violated sound economic law. Essentials needed are rigid economy, tax reduction, disarmament, and restoration of foreign markets. Republican tariff will destroy foreign trade, nullify merchant fleet, bring about stagnation in agriculture and postpone collection of the foreign indebtedness.

Republicans have no sound economic policies, foreign or domestic. In international affairs, they are forced to accept Democratic policies.

Specific Republican failures: To reorganize government departments economically; reduce taxes; establish a merchant marine policy; settle Mexican problem; stop profiteering; formulate permanent immigration policy; build up foreign markets; establish definite foreign policies, including an association of nations; collect expenses for American troops on the Rhine; adopt practical domestic and international economic policies; better relations between capital and labor; enforce Jones shipping law involving abrogation of many commercial treaties; settle war claims against Germany; formulate army and naval policy; observe the Civil Service laws; solve alien property problem; provide better farm credits; reduce high cost of living; make practical revision of tariff; prevent industrial panic and promote prosperity; put into practical working the budget system.

And when Congress winds up for the season, there may be more.

The Defensive

Republicans: The campaign will be an economic contest between two par-

ties. Business has been put on a better basis. Agriculture is better off.

The Democratic Administration left matters in a mess. Agriculture was nearly bankrupt.

The Republican Administration promoted a material progress greater than any other nation’s. No Administration has had more domestic confidence.

It inaugurated and successfully put through the disarmament conference, the greatest peace move in world history. The Republican Senate ratified eight treaties in forty-nine days.

The Democratic Administration left debt, extravagance and slipshod methods that would soon have made the nation bankrupt.

The Republican Congress passed the budget law—greatest business legislation of a generation.

The United States made more economies under the Republican Congress than any other nation.

The Republican Congress passed more constructive legislation than any other in time of peace.

The Republican Congress must do the unpopular act of levying taxes to pay the Democratic debt, but the Republican tax law, nevertheless, will reduce taxes by \$800,000, and will reduce national expenditures by \$2,000,000,000.

All this was possible because of cooperation between executive and legislative branches of Government.

This is all interesting, but what strikes some observers here is that these political leaders at the Capitol want it all taken for gospel truth. Don’t do it. Every assertion on both sides is open to argument and qualification. Senator Lodge talked consummate sense when he said to a Massachusetts delegation:

Speaking of the coming fight: “It is not between the Republican party and some ideal organization which never makes a mistake and which pleases everybody, an organization which has never yet existed and never will exist.”

What we ought to realize is that not all the most worshipful of all the grand masters of politics could say with expert finality, this May, 1922, that the specific acts, intentions or failures, of the Democrats, or the Republicans, during the last year, or even two, had “saved” or “lost” the country. What is claimed here today by Republicans is largely the result of what was laid as a foundation six, perhaps ten, years ago, and what Republicans are doing today will show in conditions perhaps five or eight years from now. National affairs and policies do not affect people or government at the crack of the whip, or month by month. When you look over this list of the awful things one party did, or didn’t, and the good things the other has done or will do, let your thoughts dwell upon them only incidentally; the big decision in voting is not for or against a list of current failures

or achievements, except as they are generally indicative, but for or against Democratic or Republican long-run principles; it is to express whether or not you think the party is standing by, or growing away from its precepts, whether the foundation for the future being laid by one or the other is what you believe to be best. Or use your own plain, kitchen platform, which may be something like this:

“Shucks, no political party ever is perfect. No representative party ever is wholly bad and mistaken. No party holds the whole country in the palm of its hand, to fling it down one year or pick it up the next. It can only lay a foundation for change, or develop existing conditions. The American people as a whole are assertive. In the long run they want the right. Politics do not rule people. People guide politics. Issues may be manufactured by party leaders but they are accepted or turned down as campaign material—by the country itself. Men know that a good deal of what they give out in political speeches is bunk, recognized as professional political patter. They know that political and economic mills grind more slowly than elections would turn them. What they tell their sons and daughters, when they get off the platform, or out of print, is: Vote for the principles for which you stand.”

The Senate is holding night sessions, trying to expedite action on the two thousand or so amendments to the tariff bill as it came to the Upper House from Congress. It is a good time to come to the Capitol and sit in the galleries. The Senate is sensitized by the strain of the coming campaign for reelection. It feels every public reaction; it gets excited and heated over editorials in the press, over short and mysterious dispatches from abroad. The very autocracy of the Senate might lead one to think that legislative news—and issues—depended entirely upon the Upper House, but a close observation of this body in action shows anybody that the Senate reflects more than it initiates. Sitting there, your correspondent has often thought that the Senate follows the newspapers a great deal more than the newspapers follow the Senate.

But Congress is still in the mood, or lassitude, of a flowery springtime, piling up for the last few weeks of a Washington overheated summer the customary legislative jam in which important problems are rushed through so rapidly, and discussion cut so short, that controversies melt away, and along with them goes the breath of many hard-working people who have mulled over the matters all winter in meticulous detail. About July 1, details will begin not to count. By August 1, they won’t count at all, but just now all the little ins and outs of the bonus, navy personnel, coal strike, Russian situations,

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Miss Virginia Furman

Woman Bankers? Of Course—Why Not?

By Eleanor Booth Simmons



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Mrs. William Laimbeer

ANY story on women in the banking profession today must be merely impressionistic. Men somehow have neglected to make a survey of us in this particular field, and most bank women are too busy with their own jobs to do anything toward standardizing their trade. But, gleaming a fact here and there, one deduces the important fact that banks, those mighty strongholds of conservatism, are capitulating to our sex. They always have appreciated our business, naturally, since women have the spending of ninety per cent of the money of the country. Now they begin to see that women, with their patience in details, their quick reactions to the human side of things, their social qualities, have services to sell that all banks need.

Miss Mina Bruère, who was Frank A. Vanderlip's private secretary for seven years when he was president of the National City Bank, New York, and is now manager of the woman's department at the Central Union Trust Company of the same city, says the elder James Stillman once told her that the time was coming when the woman vice-president would be a commonplace in the banking world. There are rumors now of women bank presidents in the West, and there is in Clarksville, Tennessee, a Woman's Bank, with Mrs. F. J. Runyon as president, and women for all the officers and directors. The bank was opened in October, 1919, with a capital stock of \$15,000, and its present deposits are \$85,000. And none of these women was ever in business before!

Besides, there are plenty of women who, like Miss Lillian E. Oakley, assistant to the president of the Cleveland, Ohio, Trust Company, occupy a fine vantage point for observing what the heads do. They won't be lacking in knowledge when they are called.

The highest title any New York bank has given a woman, so far, is that of assistant secretary. There are four of these—the only women bank officers in the city—Miss Virginia D. H. Furman of the Columbia Trust Company, Mrs. Key Cammack of the New York Trust



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Miss Mina Bruère

widow with three children, she knew banks only from the outside of the paying teller's window. But after some experience with a commercial company, and as a successful bond-seller in the Liberty Loan campaigns, she went on the payroll of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and in six months was an officer, opening and closing accounts for women, advising them about investments, and bringing in new business.

Miss Furman was the pioneer in this sort of woman service in the New York banking world. Five years ago, she became an employee of the Columbia Trust, with which as a very young woman she had opened her first checking account. She was left to create her own duties, and she now tells how for the first few days she sat at her desk making aimless marks with a pen when anyone looked at her. The women depositors didn't understand why she was there—and some of them rather resented her. But the same courage that made her excel in sports when she was a rich young woman on Long Island helped her to conquer banking mysteries, and the depositors who questioned her presence at first were soon asking her aid in their financial puzzles.

Banking women who are trying to reach the top from humble beginnings sometimes resent these abrupt successes, but they are logical. A wide social acquaintance is nowhere of more value than to a bank, which is ever on the lookout for the trade of the well-to-do. Some one who sat next Mrs. Laimbeer at a fashionable luncheon tells an incident illustrating this sort of usefulness. A woman was mentioned as just having opened a large millinery business in New York. Mrs. Laimbeer jotted down her name. "Must go after her business," she murmured to her neighbor on the other side, who was also a member of the United States Mortgage and Trust.

Nearly every large bank now has a woman's department, and this opens a special field for women. Banking men realize that, since many of their de-



© Mueller, N. Y.
Mrs. Key Cammack

positors are women accustomed only to the atmosphere of society and the home, it is good policy to create that atmosphere in a corner of the bank. In consequence there has grown up a small army of women managers who, quick to grasp the intricacies of discounts and interest and letters of credit, etc., have the tact to pass their knowledge on in a way that almost makes it seem to the depositor that she is enjoying a pleasant chat over a tea-table. These women come from various fields. Miss Jean Reid, of the Bankers' Trust Company, was a portrait painter before the war, served abroad with the Red Cross, and is now so interested in banking that she means to stay in it for a long time.

Quite a different opportunity for women is that offered by the savings banks. The Williamsburg Savings Bank began it by opening, last spring, a Home Service Department with Miss Adeline Evans Leiser in charge, and six or seven other savings banks in New York have already followed suit. At her neat desk in the lobby of her bank Miss Leiser sits all day, advising the

women who come to her how to save. Her job at first was to instruct them in the details of budgeting their household money, but now they come to her for all kinds of wisdom, and if she doesn't know the answer she knows where to send them to get it.

Ambitious women, Miss Leiser says, are taking the profession of banking very seriously. Some are availing themselves of the courses in bank practice, bookkeeping, business English, etc., offered by the American Institute of Banking in cooperation with Columbia University at evening sessions.

It is interesting to note the difference in attitude on the part of women themselves toward women in this profession. One woman officer, who never expected to earn her own living, thinks the employment of young women in positions which bring them into close contact with men in the cages is undesirable. But Miss Leiser, who has worked her way up, believes in the co-employment of men and women and considers they work together in perfect good-fellowship. Miss Leiser, by the way, points out that a knowledge of languages is

necessary to the girl who would succeed in commercial banking. Spanish is indispensable, French and Italian and German are desirable, and Miss Leiser is even *trying* to learn Polish.

So much for New York. What of the West?

Miss Jane Bowman, of the First-Second National Bank of Akron, Ohio, writes: "It is my impression that the farther west you go, the greater recognition you will find has been accorded women by the banks." Her bank employs about thirty women out of a force of seventy; but Miss Bowman thinks women in her part of the country do not receive the same compensation as do men for their work.

"The attitude of Western men concerning women in banks is becoming more and more liberal," writes Mrs. Ralph Beebe, of the Commerce Trust Company in Kansas City, Missouri. "Women are not chosen for social reasons but for useful purposes, depending entirely upon their ability."

Mrs. Beebe is manager of the women's department of her bank, and from

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Japanese Jottings

By Maud Nathan

WHILE it is conceded that the modern American woman, in spite of her narrow skirts, has taken a huge stride beyond the measure of her grandmother's halting footsteps, yet the contrast between the old and the new régime is not so striking in the Occident as it is in the Orient. Throughout the centuries the women of Japan have been taught obedience, docility, submissiveness, subservience, immolation, self-sacrifice. Therefore, now that groups of women have become imbued with more radical views and are beginning to assert themselves, conservative men are sincerely solicitous lest their homes be wrecked and their gods destroy them.

For has not the great moralist, Kaibara, in his work, "Onna Daigaku," laid down the law and described the whole duty of woman? "The only qualities that befit a woman," he declared, "are gentle obedience, chastity, mercy and quietness. Obedience to father before marriage, to father-in-law and husband after marriage, and as a widow to her son!" It was Kaibara also who proclaimed that men could obtain divorces from their wives for seven reasons: One of these was: "If the wife talked overmuch and prattled disrespectfully or disturbed the harmony of kinsmen and brought trouble on her household."

If she were unable or disinclined to cook her husband's rice to his liking she could be sent back to her parents, cov-

ered with disgrace which could never be wiped out. A woman divorced by her husband was considered to have wandered by the way and was supposed to be covered with the greatest shame, even



Gay little rice-pickers in Japan

should she enter into a second union with a man of wealth and position. The husband was permitted to have auxiliary wives, but the wife was enjoined "never even to dream of jealousy." Small wonder, therefore, that the new woman's movement is looked upon in the light of a feminine revolution.

Yet to American women the demands of their Japanese sisters seem quite innocuous. A poster displayed at the main entrance of a well-known girls' school at Tokyo was termed by the Japanese press an ultimatum to the men. The poster listed ten very modest requests formulated by a Japanese wife to her liege lord:

Please get up at the same time I do.
Please do not scold me in the presence of children or of visitors.

When you leave home for long periods, please tell me where you go.

Please let me know when you leave home and when you return.

Please grant me the privilege of enjoying a few of my own wishes.

Please give me a fixed sum of money for my own personal use.

Please do not ask the attention of others for things you can very well do yourself. (The "others" is herself).

Please refrain from doing such things before the children as would set a bad example.

Please allow me some time each day for reading and studying.

Please stop saying "OiKora" (English equivalent: "Hello, you over there") when you call me. I am your wife and deserve respect.

So many of the Japanese men agree
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Movers and Shakers

By Mildred Adams

*"We are the music makers
And we are the dreamers of dreams,
Yet we are the movers and shakers
Of the world forever, it seems."*

THE next lines are "With wonderful deathless ditties we build up the world's great cities." Do you suppose O'Shaughnessy, who wrote that in the nineteenth century, had a poet's vision of the part music was to play in the twentieth-century cities of the United States? New York, the greatest we have, has just finished devoting an entire week to music. In women's clubs, schools, churches, stores, industrial plants, hotels, hospitals, charitable institutions, wherever people gathered they heard unexpected music. Newspapers called their attention to music's unused powers. The makers of music, the music-teachers, pupils, orchestras, singers, and all the rest concentrated their performances, so that for a week New York had, not fifty thousand music hearers, but five million. And New York is only one of some seventy-eight cities which celebrate city-wide Music Weeks every year.

There are many other evidences of an awakening community interest in music. Did you know that the idea of singing carols out of doors on Christmas morning had spread all over the country, and that six hundred and nine cities have organized city-wide bands of carolers? Perhaps your city is one of the two hundred and ninety which have held a Music Memory Contest, that fascinating group game which produces such astonishing results. Or you may be living in one of the eight cities which have established a Music Commission as part of the city government. It is very probable that your city newspaper carries regular four-times-a-week news about music, and if you are a music lover you will have noticed this approvingly, and perhaps wondered how it happened.

It happened because it came from the same source as the inspiration for so many other community music observances. That source is the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, an organization which is built on a thorough belief in the personal and social value of music. You should see their front office, literally papered with newspaper accounts of the various public celebrations which they have inspired. Huge maps of the United States, all stuck over with colored pins, show the extent of their influence. And now those maps aren't big enough, for towns in Canada and in Australia have written in to ask the Bureau's help in solving musical problems ranging all the way

from choosing a school concert program to building up a symphony orchestra.

The director of the Bureau, Mr. C. M. Tremaine, was also its originator five years ago. The skeleton of its work today is built of his early planning. "Given the problem 'how can music be made a more vital force in the lives of more people?'" he said reminiscently, "I got to thinking about the various organizations that deal with people. Take the church. It wants to

indirect. It is concerned with inspiring and encouraging other people and other organizations to carry on musical activities. Everything the Bureau does itself can be summed up in two rules: First, do directly those things that no one else is doing; second, leave room for every one else's ideas.

It is not often you find an organization which is willing to do that second thing. Usually they promote only their own ideas, and want all the credit possible for doing it. One of the amazing



The children in San Francisco evidently enjoyed Music Week.

preserve the family, to keep it home nights, and get it to church on Sundays. Music which the family will stay at home to enjoy, and music good enough so they'll come to church for it will do both of those things. Then there's the press, with its double job of publishing news and boosting the community. Music, when it's a matter of public interest, is distinctly news. And if it's handled right it becomes a public benefit, a source of pride to the citizens, and a distinct aid to the city. Then there's the mayor and the whole city administration. When you get past the legal phraseology their job is to advance the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of the people they're governing. Music does all that. Certainly all these people will want to help spread the knowledge and appreciation of music once they know what it means." And they have, every one of them.

The Bureau's work is almost entirely

things about this Bureau is that in all the pages of publicity given to activities it promoted, its own name is almost never mentioned. And this is intentional. Mr. Tremaine says: "You can either be busy accomplishing, or getting the credit for accomplishing." The Bureau's policies are unique. They believe that "every one likes to coordinate, but no one likes to be coordinated." "People will ask your help freely if you take none of their credit." To the steady application of such thoroughly unselfish principles, and the never-wavering single purpose to make music count more in the lives of more people is due the growing success of those musical celebrations which the Bureau is constantly inspiring.

One of them, the group game which was started for children and has interested whole cities, grown-ups as well as children, is the Music Memory Contest.

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Editorially Speaking

A Gleam of Hope from Genoa

THE bright spot about the Genoa Conference is that at least it ends by planning for another international meeting. If that method is growing into a habit, all is not lost by any means. It was an incredibly difficult undertaking—that Genoa Conference—with French and English relations already strained; with Germany and Russia making their first appearance in the European circle after the tremendous break of the war and the Russian upheaval; with the chief creditor nation absent. The course of the Conference is neither edifying nor reassuring to contemplate. “An impossible reply to an impossible proposal,” the *New York World* summed up the exchange of notes with Russia. At this moment the proposition for an international commission to consider Russia’s affairs has practically just been accepted by Russia, and declined by the United States. It looks like hard going, but at least it is a new opportunity for international cooperation. We had hoped our government might see in this invitation its chance to help.

Coal Secrets

AT the Baltimore Convention of the League of Women Voters, the Cost of Living Committee took action in favor of a thorough investigation of the coal situation. This begins to look like a real crusade, judging by the opposition shown toward efforts to make public the facts about coal. In the recent anthracite joint conference the miners proposed that the government be asked to find out and make known the costs of coal from mine to coalbin; but the operators thought this would be “confusing,” and effectually blocked it. Meantime the bituminous operators, in hearings before the House Labor Committee, were fighting the Bland bill, which seeks to establish a fact-finding agency for the industry. The bill has now been favorably reported, but the life of the commission it proposes to establish will be limited to two years, and even the beginnings are remote.

At one of the Convention meetings in Baltimore, Federal Trade Commissioner Thompson told of the operators’ opposition when, some time ago, the Commission decided to undertake an investigation of the coal situation in its relation to living costs. The National Coal Association had previously, Mr. Thompson said, affirmed the Commission’s right to conduct such inquiries. But suddenly it changed its mind—violently; it got out an injunction—first a temporary one, then a permanent. The case is now appealed.

And as for us, we still don’t know much about coal; not much through any *public* medium, at any rate, however much light the *SURVEY*’s special issue and other private agencies may have shed. But the operators’ reluctance to permit investigation is beginning to weigh down the scale rather heavily.

Pan-American Pioneers

WE told you in the last issue of the formation of a Pan-American Association for the Advancement of Women, and tried to convey the spontaneity and the real enthusiasm with which the organization was launched. If any one had the least notion that this was merely the expected thing and somewhat perfunctory, we guarantee the notion would not have survived the meeting held last week by the New York League of Women Voters to hear the Pan-American delegates. First of all there was the sense of friendliness among the delegates themselves, who have been spending practically a month together. Señorita Mandujano, of Chile, touched deeps when she said, with her charming air of in-

timacy with her audience, that “at any rate the delegate from Chile has found a real friend in the delegate from Peru,” and she hoped that this was significant of the outcome of the conference now going on in Washington between representatives of these two hereditary enemies. Association and acquaintance don’t always, alas, mean sympathy and understanding—we remember Genoa—but broadly speaking, understanding is the road to friendship; and maybe if the nations of the world could have more get-together meetings just for the purpose of comparing experiences there would be less trouble.

Then Señorita Lutz made one very sure of the reality of the new ties, not only between North and South America, but among the South Americans themselves. She and all the others who spoke had a fine note of resolution in their speeches—they were going back to put to work what they had gained in this association. And there was a real thrill when Mrs. Slade, turning to the group of Pan-Americans on the platform, said that the women of the United States of her day had, after all, not had a very hard time getting the vote, “because of the women who had gone before”; but that these Southern women were going back to the hardest kind of hard work because they *are* the women who go before.

The Advantage of Being New

SOMEBODY on the editorial pages of a recent *Evening Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) has written an admirable editorial about the new spirit that women are bringing into politics. This writer is wise enough to see the tremendous advantage of newness and inexperience—but let’s leave all the room for the editorial itself that we can spare:

“... Last week in Baltimore, leaders of the women’s movement in the United States, Mexico and the South American countries assembled to consider means by which all the Americas might be reconciled in spirit for their own good and the good of the world. The debate and the addresses were in vivid contrast with prevailing political policies that still tend toward confusion and disintegration and persistent enmities on this continent.

“This week the League of Women Voters, which very wisely sought to shed a little light on our system of diplomatic relationship with our neighbors, is continuing an informal conference intended to give better definition to the opportunities and duties of voting citizens. How many generations have passed since men met voluntarily to consider their obligations to their country? And how long has it been since party leaders could talk as plainly and as clearly as women in politics are talking now?

“It is with fresh eyes that women view the political scenes of these unquiet days. That, perhaps, is why they can be clear-headed and why their public addresses are astonishingly lucid and direct.

“Men have been writing books and preaching sermons about ‘means to chasten the flapper’ and to explain the meaning of youth’s shortcomings. ‘Reform their parents,’ said Lady Astor. And she seems to have said it all.

“Similarly, it was Mrs. Warburton who first tendered political aid to Pinchot—the Pinchot who is now almost everybody’s candidate. Even Mr. Fisher was disposed to be cautious in the text of his belated indorsement.

“‘I’m for Pinchot,’ said Mrs. Warburton in effect, ‘because he is able and because he is honest.’

“Suppose women—the women whose sons and brothers and husbands have been herded out to European battlefields regularly in each generation—were sitting now at Genoa.

Would they follow their ancient habit and be concerned about general human welfare and peace and the security of life or would they sanction governmental policies inspired only by group ambitions for trade or financial advantages? Suppose women had had something to say about our diplomatic policies in Mexico and Latin America. Would we still be willing to think almost exclusively in terms of oil even at the risk of an international break? . . .

"It is precisely because women are new in politics that they can afford to pioneer, to be even gallant and to look the facts in the face without shrinking. . . .

"As voters they have no debts to pay; no bosses to placate; no party system to consider before they consider the welfare of the country and its people; no hidden scheme of party government to demand their allegiance and their service. They are, for the time being at least, free from a thousand inhibitions that befuddle the average out-and-out party man. They have not even a political tradition to keep them in line for things they do not believe in. And so the women voters of the United States are thinking in simple and fundamental terms. They have not yet learned—and probably they never will—to let a cloud of incidental concerns and the fogs created by deliberate self-interest obscure the difference that exists between right and wrong, between political corruption and political decency. . . ."

What Women Want

THOUGH it needs no proving, the fact that two great conventions of women meeting in April passed identical resolutions shows again what women want most and first: the end of war. The League of Women Voters adopted a resolution presented by Miss Elizabeth Hauser's Limitation of Armament Committee, of which the heart is "the conviction that the aim of all international peace efforts should be to outlaw war itself and to abolish it as a legalized institution, instead of to regulate it, and that to this end a code of international law, based upon equity and justice between nations . . . should be erected, by which the waging of war be made a crime, defined and punishable under the terms of the code."

At the same time the Young Women of the Christian Associations of the United States in their convention resolved that it is their "conviction that the use of war as an instrument for the settlement of disputes should be abolished, that war between nations should be declared to be a public crime and should be outlawed."

And a few days later the annual meeting of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom was again asserting its unbending opposition to war. The methods are different, but the ultimate end is the same.

Make July 4th Count

WHAT would happen to civilization if for a period of fifty years we taught civic morality in a manner at all comparable to that in which we teach individual morality? In school, church and home we do teach our children individual morality—either out of conviction, or to prevent their starving, being hanged or becoming ostracized. We are beginning here and there to teach a kind of civics that has life and actuality; but instruction in civic morals is a branch of study, a form of moral teaching, still in its tender infancy. It won't do to say, either, that a child well instructed in the general principles of personal morality is easily able to make the civic application for himself—twigs need much more definite bending than that. The obligation to vote, the duty of office-holding, the numerous ethically complex situations that confront any one in office, however small, the un-social nature of graft and petty forms of law-breaking—these and a thousand other questions should be brought to the young mind as definitely and as frequently as the ethical attitude toward a neighbor's apple tree.

Meantime, until we learn to teach civic morality as systematically and as generally as we teach individual morality, let us seize on such occasions as the Fourth of July as an opportunity. Not for sonorous platitudes and generalities, not for dry facts on our institutions and machinery, but for bringing home to Johnny Jones his own individual place, importance, responsibility and obligation as one of those who are the people, the government, democracy itself. Simple, yes, and only one step of many needed, but in the long run important. The plan proposed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs to make July Fourth this year Citizenship Day—with an outdoor meeting and a pageant for the welcome by the community of those who have become citizens during the year, should have every encouragement. The Federation is trying hard for the widest possible celebration of the day in this manner, and communities should have their plans under way.

How Big Is a Bushel Basket?

DO you know a bushel basket when you see one? The answer is you do not. They are built that way—so that the difference between a basket (a hamper, rather) which holds a bushel and one that holds seven-eighths of a bushel is not discernible. In the same way it would be very hard to distinguish between a fourteen-quart basket of apples and a sixteen-quart, without measuring the diameters of the two. The ruler would show only a half inch difference at that; but that half inch means from six to eight apples.

The Vestal bill, which is before Congress and is likely to come to a vote almost any time, is intended to correct these and similar conditions in the realm of baskets. It proposes to reduce from fifty to five the styles and sizes of hampers; from twenty to five the sizes of those round stave baskets used so much for peaches; and it says that five sizes of market basket will fill all the needs of shipper and purchaser.

This suggested standardization is the result of many investigations and tests, for the most part conducted by the Federal Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, which pays the trade the compliment of saying that its results are always approved by the best elements among the shippers and the manufacturers. The intent of the law is much like that of the 1916 law which doomed misplaced bottoms and sides in grape and berry containers. Women should encourage the legislation and welcome the help in furthering household economy and honest trade.

The Power of Public Opinion

THE general protest over the nomination of Nat Goldstein by President Harding for the Collectorship of Internal Revenue at St. Louis is a credit to the civic conscience of the country. Mr. Goldstein was excluded as a delegate from the last Republican convention because he accepted a \$2,500 check from a Lowden agent while he was seeking election.

Naturally enough, the first criticism of the nomination came from the Democratic Senators, but it was taken up by former Governor Lowden, Republican, who had declined to accept Goldstein's vote; and there has been so general an expression of disapproval through the press that the withdrawal of Mr. Goldstein's name by himself was an almost inevitable consequence. His action must have been a great relief to Republican Senators, who, in deciding whether or not to ratify the nomination, would have been torn between considerations of loyalty to the President and considerations of decency, or at any rate of the public's ideal of decency.

Every time the force of public opinion brings something to pass, one realizes how much it could mean if it were really organized—if there were channels for its free expression, and effective means for recording it.

What the American Woman Thinks

The Thrift Drive

By RUTH SAWYER

WE need thrift. In making this statement I am fully conscious of what a tedious one it is and for how long we have had it dinned into our ears. Nevertheless I am going to do my share of the dinning: we need thrift. As a nation we need it in practically every department of our administration; as citizens we need it practiced cooperatively in every community; as individuals we need a personal budget system to establish a decent relationship between our incomes and our expenses.

We have been listening for a long time to the voices of a few sober-minded statesmen in their post-war drive for a country-wide thrift. The economists have shouted continuously against the extravagance and appalling waste that we Americans have always been guilty of. And now we have the voice of the merchants pleading for thrift. What does it mean? And how many of us are stopping to give an ear and a moderate understanding to what they have to say?

As a nation we have rather a distorted idea of just what thrift means. We are apt to spell it in terms of meanness and close-fistedness. Far better to be called a nation of spendthrifts than a nation of tightwads. I have heard this sentiment proclaimed by too many to deny its nationalization. We are proud of the ease and grace with which we can spend our money. On our side of the water it is a matter for boasting; on the other side it has, unfortunately, become a matter for consternation.

A summer ago a delegation of British merchants visited us as guests of our National Dry Goods Association. In one of the cities where they were being most generously entertained, a local merchant took pains to tell as large a group of Britishers as he could gather together just what the day's entertainment was costing their chamber of commerce. Copious items of expense were handed out like so many savory morsels. The man himself was quite unconscious of the effect he was making; and strangely enough it was not the breach of courtesy that struck the Britishers most forcibly; it was the fatuous boast of being able to get rid of so many thousands of dollars in so many hours.

We all know that during the war—and after—people who had never had the handling of very large sums of money suddenly grew prodigiously

rich. We also know that these mushroom fortunes have been burning holes in the pockets of the men who have made them, as well as in the pockets of the wives and children. Having come easily, they are going undoubtedly as easily; but in the passing they have done a tremendous harm to the country at large. They have set the pace for spending. They have held that nothing was too good or too expensive for their money to buy. They have boosted prices up and are helping to keep them up in spite of the alarming drop in wages and employment.

It is the people of more or less transient incomes that are making up the majority of the wasters and spenders. For them nothing is salvaged. Food is bought for the day; and thrown out; clothes are bought for the season and cast aside. It is a hand-to-mouth budget system with no reckoning for the



tomorrow. They have been swept up on a wave of momentary prosperity and are dazzled at the frothy peak they have reached. Unfortunately, however, waves have a way of flattening themselves again and throwing the wreckage they carry high and dry on a sandy shore—pretty effectually stranded.

I have listened to manufacturers and merchants—store keepers, sales-people, and educational directors in stores—and they seem to know better than the rest of the country how serious the condition is. They clinched for me my assumption that it was not the people with steady, conservative incomes who were the extravagant spenders. They had innumerable stories to illustrate. It is enough to pass on two of them—each typical of its kind—and coming from the moderate-tempered city of Boston.

A quietly dressed and most refined lady with many generations of Bostonians back of her went into the millinery department of a large store for a spring hat. She found what she wanted, tried it on; then inquired the

price. It was sixty-five dollars. She took off the hat with a shake of the head and handed it back to the sales-girl.

"I like it very much," she said, "but I am not paying that for a hat."

Whereupon an unnoticed spectator stepped up. She was large, abundantly clothed, and looked as if she might have been the wife of a flourishing contractor. She held out her hand, "Ye can give me the hat. I likes it—and I takes it," and then to make her position beyond question, she said to the lady with many generations back of her, "It's us—not ye—that are buying the fur coats and the fine hats now-a-days."

Which was quite true.

Another Boston lady in the same store stopped one day to buy some hosiery. She followed close upon the heels of another purchaser and looked over the stockings the salesman had previously been showing.

"Fine stockings, ma'am," he announced. "Three seventy-five a pair. Good silk for the money."

This lady likewise shook her head. "You may show me something less expensive."

But the salesman was persistent. "I sell a lot of these. Always give satisfaction. Why, the lady that was here just before you bought six pairs."

The immediate shopper smiled a rather amused smile. "I haven't a doubt of it," she said. "That lady happened to be my cook. She can afford them—I can't." And she bought stockings at two twenty-five a pair.

Now it needs must be when the economic backbone of a country becomes abnormally humped that every individual should look to himself and his family and say: "What are we doing about it?" A curvature of any backbone is pretty serious business and the remedy cannot begin too soon. For our specific abnormality the psychological moment to begin is now and the remedy is thrift. How many of us are going to use it?

Thrift does *not* mean niggardliness. It does not mean hoarding or stinginess. It means the proper proportion of spending to one's income—coupled with the proper proportion of saving. What those proportions should be no one can determine but the individual. For a long time the merchants have been using the slogan, "Spend moderately—but spend," and they have been doing everything within their power to hammer into the heads of the public what this means.

It does not help business, manufactures, or the general well-being of the

country for you to spend on the merchandise for your family, say, from a thousand to twenty-five hundred last year and practically nothing this. Think what it means when the purchases of ten million families flare up and then drop off in larger or smaller proportions! It means, first, a false stimulus to trade. It means creating an abnormal demand and not living up to it. It means eventual havoc and ruin for the economic world. No one knows this better than the merchants and manufacturers.

A number of months ago a thrift drive was on in the public schools in different parts of the country. It was largely, if not wholly, carried on by the vocational teachers and sponsored by those who are working out that fine and rare combination, business and education. For those that may not know it there is in Boston a school for education in store service. It is called the Prince School, and besides being affiliated with the National Dry Goods Association, it is affiliated with Simmons College and the Graduate School of Education of Harvard University. It was while I was visiting this school that I fell most emphatically in with the thrift drive.

There I listened to what was being outlined to the vocational teachers and the directors of education in the stores as a basis for national thrift. I heard the budget system driven home; I watched personal expense and income balance in the scales and saw how often expense outbalanced income. It was like standing on a bank and seeing some one throw a pebble into the water; and watching the rings spread and spread until the whole pond was circled. That's precisely the bearing that personal extravagance and thriftlessness have on the ultimate prosperity of a country.

After that I heard some of the vocational teachers make their drive with the children in the schools. They reduced the budget system to simplest terms and then they put up the matter of home economy to each individual child. Afterward the children were asked to illustrate in the best and clearest way just what thrift and saving meant; and what were the results.

"This should net something big for the future," I suggested to one of the teachers.

"It would—if we could get the parents, especially the mothers, to work with us. But—" She didn't finish. There was no need. I knew only too well what she was thinking about.

What was the use of talking thrift to the children and fixing it in their minds with self-chosen illustrations when so many parents were making no effort to be thrifty in their own homes? What was the use of talking about saving money when the mothers were encouraging their children to spend their allow-

ances or the money given out of hand, for movies—irrespective of what moves—ice cream and candy? Personal indulgence seems to be the rule of the day, as well as a desire to bundle the children from under foot for Saturday afternoons—and Sundays—that the way may be free for the parental bridge, golf, or Sunday papers and nap. Parents seem to enjoy everything under the sun but bringing up their own children and giving them their companionship. Of course I know I am hurling false accusations at hundreds of parents.

Now this is not an attempt to straighten out the family calendar. I believe that is something beyond human power at present. I cannot even straighten out my own. But it is an attempt to roll-call the family for thrift, and ask: What are you doing about it? Can't you make it just as interesting to save as to spend?

Saving does not mean putting your money in a hermetically sealed vault to stay until you die and cheer only your surviving relatives whom you may not care particularly about cheering. It means considering carefully the spending value of each dollar and discriminating against the immediate release thereof for trivial and more or less doubtful pleasures. The possible entertainment and value to be derived from the average moving-picture seldom outlasts the moment. The joys of an ice-cream cone are gone with the last swallow. There is not much to the memory of a box of candy and there is apt to be some inside discomfort. These are what one might call vanishing pleasures at best. Why not encourage your children to invest in something a little more permanent?

Learn to save, if only temporarily. Save for the summer vacation. Save for some common family possession that means a mutual enjoyment—a piano, a car, the works of a standard author, a good encyclopedia. Start a family benefit fund. It could give a mid-winter vacation to the run-down member; a summer-school course to the one who can do better work and increase her income because of it; snowshoes all round for winter tramps; hospital expenses. These last are bound to come sooner or later in every family of any size and always seem to come when the family purse is pinched. If one must go to the hospital it is rather nice to see the bill paid beforehand.

These are but meager suggestions. The main thing is to save for something until you get the habit of saving; and then save as a matter of principle and thrift.

Education in the schools can do just so much and no more. They can give out lessons in thrift and blaze the trail with inspiration and holy zeal; but it is up to the fathers and mothers the country over to drive the lesson home.

Pan-American Gleanings

BY ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

THE wealth of interesting facts presented at the recent Pan-American Conference would fill many issues of the *Woman Citizen*. It is possible to cull only a few of the most striking.

There has been a prevailing impression that the Latin-American woman is rather quiet and languid. The delegate from Bolivia told of a woman who took part in seventeen battles during the war of independence, and was made a colonel. Learning on one occasion that her husband was likely to be cut off by the royalist forces, she at once took horse, and completely routed them.

Chile boasts of a woman who has been for thirty years at the head of a Normal School, and has never been absent for a day. Chile also had the first woman physician in South America—Dr. Ernestina Perez—and the first woman civil engineer. The latter is now working for the State railroads, and has the highest paid position in the service. Chile has a woman sculptor who has taken several gold medals at Paris exhibitions, a dramatist and various writers, including the distinguished poetess, Gabriela Mistral.

A number of the Latin-American countries have women whose poetry is greatly admired, and there was some difference of opinion among them as to which was the best. A Mexican delegate boasted of a learned nun of the seventeenth century, Sor Juana Inez of the Cross, who was known as the "Tenth Muse." A spirited poem of hers protesting against the double standard of morals was published some time ago in the *Woman Citizen*.

Panama is giving great attention to physical culture in the schools, and 11,319 special visits have been made by nurses to teach mothers how to keep their children well.

The Filipino delegate reported that they had cut down the infant mortality of her district more than one-half. Finding that the milk was making the babies ill, the women started a dairy farm of their own, properly inspected and supervised, with the happiest results. It was a purely Filipino effort, though stimulated by an American physician. She also mentioned that Manila had only two saloons before the coming of the American soldiers; that afterward it had three hundred; and other vicious resorts in proportion.

The delegate from Paraguay is at the head of a Normal School where seventeen hundred young women are training to become teachers. A general school law was lately introduced which gave men and women teachers a different status. The National Teachers' Association, made up mostly of women, was able to secure its amendment, and men and women now stand upon an equal footing.

These are only a few random gleamings from the great Conference. A full stenographic report was taken, and may be had, the whole or any part of it, at the rate of fifteen cents per one hundred words. Every State League of Women Voters would do well to order it, and study it at leisure.

Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 8)

and so on, are being worrisome. During the fortnight, Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee have presented the minority report dissenting from the Republican tariff bill, and explaining how the country will go to the dogs under the proposed revision of the schedule. Republicans have been at the White House, talking with the President again about the bonus situation, and although they cheer up about it in print, they shook their heads when they came out of the White House and rolled away not hopeful of a propitious outcome. The President is as determined as ever that bonus legislation for soldiers shall show some means of raising the money with which to pay for it. The Senate is out to go ahead and pass the legisla-

tion, in whatever form it can get it through, and let it rest with the President for veto, or otherwise.

Uncle Joe Cannon is eighty-six, and a mellow and lovable old soul, a grace to the House of Representatives. A few years ago, your correspondent used to write from Washington that he was a broken politician, the shadow of a former power, but the prerogative for change of mind has worked in the last year or so, and Uncle Joe Cannon rather appears as one who has ceased struggling politically and has thereby increased immeasurably his charm, and one not without strength and vigor, too. Somebody has separated him from "Cannonism," and the parting is a happy one. You now forgive him for every "reactionary" button on his tailcoat, because, among other things, of the active, keen constructive interest he takes in the beauty of the Lincoln Memorial and its dedication here on May 30.

In the House, they think they can help to settle the coal strike by legislating a "Fact Finding Commission" for the situation down there. The Bland bill carries this out, and is the result of the many hearings on the subject, at

which there have been representatives from all sides of the controversy. The House is reasonable and amenable to considering this tentative solution; snags for such propositions are usually ready and waiting in the Senate, where labor discussion does not seem to go on amicably or sensibly. The House also has taken a dip into the long and complicated report of the Director of the Budget, General Dawes, in which he assembles statistics and statements indicating a possible saving to the Government of a quarter of a billion dollars, from the result of the combing done in the various Departments and Bureaus of the Government which have submitted estimates, costs, expenditures, profits and so on. A report as large and as complicated and expert as this can usually be read either in Chinese or American style. Reading from left to right, it says one thing, and from right to left another. Your correspondent knows from first-hand information that some of the items mentioned in the report in the category of savings to the Government were repetitions of the usual practices of the Democratic Administration, of the Republican Administration before that, and could probably be located by H. G. Wells in the scheme of creation. If you believe in the principle of government on a budget and business basis, that is enough. Then you believe that in the long run it will save money. It must be as hard to save money on the running expenses of a Government over a period of a few months, or a year, as it would be to cut down on household expenses when the family requires that in the main the style of living be maintained. But you could always save a billion on the butcher's bill if you changed and bought your hams from the grocer. The figures would show a decided "saving."

Japanese Jottings

(Continued from page 10)

with Euripides in believing that "a woman should be good for everything at home, but abroad good for nothing," that they leave their wives constantly at home and when they entertain foreign women outside of their homes no mention is made of their wives. When one travels in Japan it is not at all unusual to see the husband lie down and allow his wife to cover him up and arrange his pillow for a siesta, while she sits up and yawns. In Japan, men precede women on entering or leaving a room and in many ways assert their sex superiority. The women have been taught self-effacement and obedience and it is but natural that many of them deprecate the new movement for bringing about social and political equality of the sexes. But although women are not considered men's equals socially and politically, they are permitted to work equally with them; though not for

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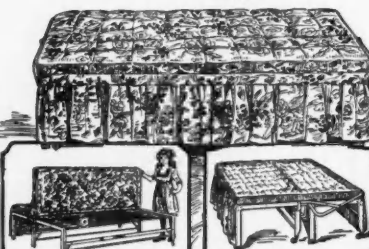
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equal pay. Women, for instance, work side by side with the men in coaling steamers—shoveling, stooping and lifting the baskets—but their pay is less, amounting to seventy-five cents for handling about 150 tons of coal.

Women are to be seen also working in the rice fields, side by side with the men, standing hour after hour in the water, bending down with babies strapped to their backs. Japanese mothers are accustomed to do all kinds of work with their babies strapped to their backs, and at least, when they seek the solace of their pipes, the smoke does not get into baby's eyes! The devotion and constant companionship of mother and child is very noticeable, and it seems incredible that a Japanese judge should have awarded an illegitimate child to the father's parents, and have taken him from the mother, who was not to be allowed to see him again. Yet such was the case, and the young mother threw herself into the sea in consequence. She had received twenty-five yen a month from the child's grandfather, but when his son died the allowance stopped. The mother supported the child by working in a factory. Then the grandfather offered to take him and bring him up as his heir on condition that the mother should never see him again. She refused; the old man—the father of her seducer—took the matter to court, and won the case! Yet nothing was brought up against the girl's character.

In Macao, a Portuguese settlement near Hongkong, called the Monte Carlo of the Orient, young women were to be found working in a tobacco factory, with their babies playing about near them attempting to help them strip the tobacco from the stem. The hours of work were from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., with no time off for lunch. The plea of the workers was that there wasn't money enough for a midday meal, even if time had been allowed. The daily wage was the equivalent of from 7 1-2 to 10 cents, American money.

In an opium factory, girls were found labeling containers for the equivalent of 12 1-2 cents a day, American money, their hours being from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

In China, mothers often dress their boy babies as girls in an effort to cheat evil spirits. They argue that as girls are considered desirable by none, perhaps the evil spirits will pass the babies by and scorn to take them, if they think they are girls. Many a little Chinese girl is born only to lead a tragic life. Where people swarm like ants, and poverty stalks about, little girls are often looked upon as a calamity, taking the food from the boys' mouths. So it is that hundreds of Chinese girls are practically sold to become "flower girls" or to learn to sing on the "song boats."

At Canton, these boats line the river, decorated gaudily and illuminated with

gay lanterns. Many disinterested foreigners are spending their lives endeavoring to rescue these girls.

At Shanghai there is a large industry of making and dressing dolls in native costumes; all the profits of which go toward this rescue work. There is also a shop where beautiful hand work, such as lace, embroidery, etc., is sold with the same object.

The mediaeval idea that woman's main function in life is to provide entertainment for men is emphasized in the Orient. Indeed, are there not many people in the Occident who are still laboring under this delusion?

Women Bankers

(Continued from page 10)

her desk in the lobby gives the women depositors information on how to open an account, how to secure loans, to straighten out discrepancies in bank balances, and anything else they wish to know. Mrs. Lena Sultz is the successful manager of the savings department of the Mercantile Trust Company in St. Louis, a position to which she rose through years of service in other capacities. Mrs. Mary Scherer is an

assistant trust officer in the National Bank of Commerce in the same city. Mrs. Kleinsorge was for a long time manager of the women's department of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and Mrs. Wood, of the Northern Trust Company, in Chicago, had charge of securing the employees of the bank.

There are numberless women bank tellers in the Far West, and women cashiers and assistant cashiers in the small and newer towns. In Wyoming, Miss Lina M. Davis is assistant cashier of the State Bank of Wheatland, a position she reached after years of service as bookkeeper, and by "lots of hard work." Women, Miss Davis says, even in the West don't have an equal opportunity with men, having to "work harder for what they attain." But they have "made great advances in the last few years, the future is brighter for women in the banking profession, they have won confidence from the business world and faith in themselves." Miss Davis was refused when she first asked for work in a bank, and told that her sex couldn't handle bank work. But she finally got her chance, and one of

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her rewards for the hard work and the long hours—from 7:30 A. M. often to six at night and later—lay in showing the person who told her of woman's inferiority how mistaken he was.

In the Sheridan National Bank, Wyoming, Lucy Reeder Young holds a position she created for herself. She was sometimes very tired of life in the little town on the frontier, so she decided to carve out a career. The president of the bank, George W. Perry, made an opening for her, and she is now managing the savings department and the publicity. She believes that in the advertising, of which banks are doing more and more, lies a real chance for women.

The Farmers' State Bank of Pinebluff, Wyoming, has a woman vice-president, Mrs. John Wilkinson, and Miss Mabel Buffington is cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Lost Springs, Wyoming. Mrs. Young believes that their salaries "are in keeping with what they do."

As to the salaries of banking women in New York, testimony differs. Some of the women officers who jumped right into the positions they hold think they receive as much as do men for the same work, but members of the rank and file are not so well satisfied.

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World News About Women

A PROPOSED resolution that unmarried women in Canada must be at least thirty before being allowed to vote was recently defeated in the Ottawa Senate by a non-party vote of 33 to 19. This resolution was based on its proposer's claim that thousands of the women between the ages of twenty and fifty who voted at the last general election knew nothing of either the party leaders or their platform.

DO you know what a tipstaff is? Well, Miss Ruth Van Valkenburg of Wellsboro, Pa., is one, in the Tioga County Court; and it is the first time a woman has held the post. Generally speaking, a tipstaff is "a minor form of officer of the peace," but Miss Van Valkenburg's appointment seems to be a recognition of women on juries, for her duties are to respond to any calls for information or help on the part of women jurors. One feature of her work was never undertaken by the old soldiers who formerly filled the office: the judge has asked her to acquaint herself with the law library so that she may find law books as they are needed in the court; also to learn her way about among files in the Register and Recorder's office. A judge in another county came, saw, and announced that he would do likewise.

A MOVEMENT is under way to endow loges and orchestra chairs in the Town Hall, New York, in memory of distinguished persons. This institution completed its first year not long ago, with a splendid record for non-partisan, non-sectarian service in furthering all sorts of worthy public causes by providing a suitable meeting place.

It is believed that the endowment plan will not only put the Town Hall on its feet financially, but will increase its interest and its stimulating values. The Town Hall, each chair marked with a silver plate inscribed with the name of the person honored, will become a new Hall of Fame. Special effort is being made to see that eminent women are represented, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's name, among others, has already been cared for. A chair endowment is \$1,000, a loge \$10,000.

MILE. STEPANEKOVA—said to be the world's first active woman diplomat—is the sister of the Czechoslovakian Minister now in Washington, Dr. Bedrich Stepanek. While she is not an official member of the legation staff of the State Department, Mile Stepanekova is regarded as her brother's most valued coadjutor, taking part in every important transaction conducted by

him. The Czech ending "ova" is the feminine distinguishing mark and also denotes single blessedness.

IN Washington, D. C., Miss Pauline M. Floyd, recently admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, enjoys the distinction of being the youngest woman advocate before the country's highest tribunal. In England, Miss Ivy Williams has just become a barrister of the Inner Temple, London. She is said to be the first woman to be called to the bar in England. Eight other women passed with Miss Williams in the final examinations but the only honor certificate was won by Miss Williams.

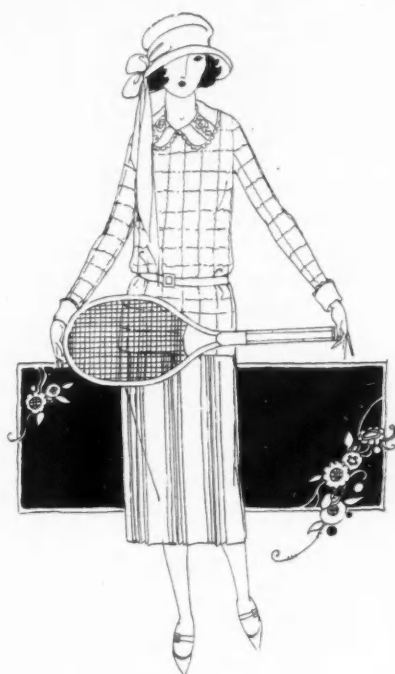
AMONG the many women running for Congress is Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi, candidate for United States Senator in the place of Senator John Sharp Williams. Miss Kearney is a candidate with many planks in her platform, some of them being: Strict enforcement of the Volstead Act; disarmament and entry of the United States into the League of Nations; legislation toward making the United States a nation of home owners rather than of renters; protective legislation for women in industry; restricted immigration.

MR. WINIFRED MASON HUCK has been nominated for Republican Congressman at Large from Illinois to succeed her father, the late William E. Mason.

ON May 21 the "Old Capitol" of Washington will be dedicated as the new headquarters of the National Woman's Party—the gift of its president, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. This building, which was erected for Congress after the burning of the Capitol in 1812, and stands across the park from the present Capitol, is to include a well-equipped clubhouse for members of the party. Elaborate ceremonies are planned for the dedication and the laying of the cornerstone.

SEATTLE has elected two women to the City Council—Mrs. Henry Landes, president of the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Kathryn Miracle, a business woman.

COKEVILLE, Wyoming, which recently held an election, now has a woman mayor—Mrs. J. H. Stoner—with two women in the City Council, giving women the majority there. The women, who won against two men's tickets, have announced their intention of ridding the town of bootleggers and other violators of the law.



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Another woman mayor recently elected in Benton, Wis., a mining town near Galena, Ill., is Isabelle Quinlan, an attorney.

SEPARATE Pullmans for women have been announced by the Chicago and Alton and Wabash Railroads. A club-woman, a social settlement worker and a man—the head of the Illinois Traveling Men's Association—have all expressed approval according to their varying reactions—stressing first comfort, then protection and lastly privacy.

Movers and Shakers

(Continued from page 11)

Its beginning shows what it did for a specified child, and is at once a description of the game and an indication of its effect on other children.

Its inventor, the director of the Bureau, has two children, a boy then fourteen and a girl twelve, who took no interest in music. The boy seemed actually tone-deaf, and the reports of his school music-teacher were discouraging as well as discouraged. One day Mr. Tremaine, at the player-piano, said: "Children, let's play a game. We've had these rolls in the house for a long time. I'll play ten, and you guess their names." The children's guesses were so wild that the game was postponed for a week. By that time the girl had learned to distinguish about three-fourths of

them all, and the tone-deaf boy about half. A week later he knew them all, but his father discovered that he had only learned the opening bars, and that if he heard the middle of a composition it meant nothing to him. So the lad cajoled his sister into playing for him, and he would shut himself up in a closet and come out to listen at various times during the composition.

At the end of a couple of months he knew those ten pieces of music forward and backward, knew every bar, could place every theme. About this time his school music-teacher reported that he was doing much better work. Later he earned a banjo, and afterward begged for piano lessons. He will never be a musician in the sense of a performer, but the competition of that first game awoke an interest in music, led him really to listen to it, and carried him on to an appreciation and an understanding that opened before him a new world of beauty.

The game as amplified for public use is played as follows. The pupils of a school are given a list of fifty standard musical compositions and are asked to learn them. School orchestras play them, music dealers make a feature of them in sheet music, piano-rolls, and records, they are played at municipal concerts and by music-teachers. A couple of months later the contesting children gather together and listen to twenty compositions, chosen at random

from the fifty. They write on score cards the name of each composition, and the name and nationality of the composer. Then gold and silver medals are awarded to the children making the highest scores. At the first Music Memory Contest in America, held in Westfield, New Jersey, a woman who loves music, and who goes to many concerts, guessed only three out of the twenty compositions. The rest she recognized, but the names of them were just out of her reach. And of the hundred and twenty-five children competing, eight had perfect scores!

Music Weeks, and Memory Contests, and Music Commissions, all these are concrete achievements. They can be measured and counted. But the biggest achievements and the ones which can never be measured, are the growing spirit of musical appreciation, the joy of country communities in musical sociability, the sense of solidarity which a city gains when it achieves a common musical consciousness. These are enriching the lives and the spirits of every citizen they touch.

Therefore such festivals and institutions are of particular interest to women. Both her maternal instinct and her social sense find satisfaction in furthering them. And in return they offer a field in which her organizing ability, her judgment, and her vision can combine in lasting service to her home and her community.

Women Citizens at Work

THE most urgent Congressional consideration of the League of Women Voters at present is the measure, introduced May 2 in the House (H. R. 11,490), by Representative Julius Kahn, of California, chairman of the military affairs committee, and in the Senate (S. R. 3,544), by Senator Wesley Jones, of Washington, chairman of the commerce committee, providing for the transfer of the work of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board to the Department of Justice. Last fall the members of the Board decided not to ask for an appropriation for the continuance of Board work after July first of the present year, for it was expected that these activities with others would be provided for in the proposed De-

partment of Welfare. The unexpected falling through of plans for such a department leaves the Board without funds when the fiscal year ends, and unless the bill empowering the Department of Justice to take over the work passes, the work of venereal disease control, which has been so splendidly begun, must be abandoned. For the past two years the League has heartily endorsed the continuance of the Board and carries that endorsement at present as the only federal plank in the platform of the committee on social hygiene. The Board occupies a field not covered by any other governmental agency, and one which cannot well be covered by either state or volunteer forces, since it is concerned chiefly with the protection of soldiers and sailors, through the suppression of prostitution—an evil which knows no state boundary lines. The modest appropriation the Jones-Kahn bill carries is considered wholly adequate for the continuance of the work and social hygienists are a unit in feeling that government money cannot be put to better use.

THE authorship of a familiar pun on the name of the president of the League of Women Voters has been traced to Mrs. Marion Lee Holmes of Baltimore, who wrote to express the wish that Maud Wood Park in the garden of her affection, and sent with the wish a quaint brooch which has been an heirloom in her family for several generations. The pin was intended, she explained, as an addition to Mrs. Park's cabinet of curios but on at least one day of the Baltimore convention it was fastened into Mrs. Park's bodice. Its rim of pale old-fashioned gold contains a lock of George Washington's hair which Martha Washington cut expressly for, and in the presence of, Mrs. Holmes's great-grandmother, and two other strands, one from President Madison's head and the other from the fascinating Dolly's. The great-grandmother who knew the Washingtons was Dolly Madison's bridesmaid and later the bride of Richard Bland Lee who served in the first Continental Congress.

THREE national officers of the League of Women Voters attended the annual convention of the Indiana League, at Lafayette, May 9-11, and the Ohio convention at Columbus, May 10-12. The trio for Indiana was made up of the national president—Mrs. Maud Wood Park; the first vice-president—Mrs. Richard Edwards, whose home is in Indiana, and Mrs. Solon Jacobs, of Birmingham, Alabama—national third vice-president. Miss Belle

Sherwin, of Cleveland, second vice-president, and Miss Elizabeth Hauser, of Girard, Ohio, national secretary, made up the Ohio trio. Mrs. Park left Ohio before the end of the convention to attend, with Mrs. Louis Slade, of New York, regional director for the second region, the annual convention of the New Jersey League, May 12.

MRS. ANN WEBSTER, chairman of the social hygiene committee of the National League of Women Voters, addressed the Virginia League at an "echoes of the Baltimore Convention dinner" at Richmond, May 18.

THE following is one of several pungent "remembers" in the Iowa League Bulletin, addressed to the women who will have in the June primaries their first opportunity to nominate state officers and United States Senator:

Remember that one of the Senators is reported to have given as his reason for voting against any woman on the State Board of Control, that no woman would know how the hogs on the state farms should be fed. Apparently a knowledge of the correct feeding of the hogs is a much more important qualification in the minds of the majority of the Senators, for membership on the Board of Control, than a knowledge of a correct feeding of the several hundred children in the state institutions. For if the Senator argues that no woman knows anything about feeding hogs, then it must follow that no man knows anything about feeding children!

Find out if the Senatorial candidates in your district consider hog feeding or child feeding more important in the conduct of state institutions and find out NOW, not after election.

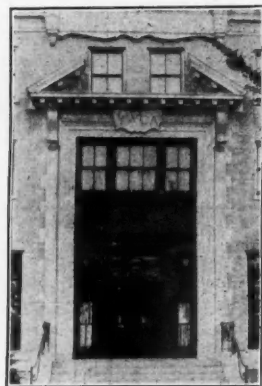
General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

A NEW challenge to women's world-old responsibility will be sounded at the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs (to be held at Chautauqua, New York, June 20-30) by Frank P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation. Mr. Garvan will speak on the program of applied education.

Other speakers of note chosen from a full and varied program, far too long to record, are: Raymond Robins, on "The Outlawry of War"; and Dr. George Vincent, president of Rockefeller Institute, who has a place of honor on the program with Mrs. Thomas G. Winter on President's Night, and will speak on "Women and Public Health."

BISHOP Clinton S. Quin, Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Texas, will be an important speaker on the American Citizenship program of which Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker,



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Chairman of that Department, has charge. His topic is "Citizenship Plus." Miss Jessie Burrall of Stephens Junior College, Columbia, Missouri, will speak on "Training Girls for Citizenship"; Commander Hanford MacNider will discuss the American Legion's part in Citizenship work; and Will G. Hays is announced to talk on "Upbuilding the Nation's Life Through Motion Pictures."

IS a high moral standard, the same for men and women, possible to achieve? This question will be one of many discussed at the Biennial Convention. The United States Government will send Dr. Daisy Robinson of the United States Public Health Service to lead a discussion on Social Hygiene. The Public Health Service is to send an exhibit of Social Hygiene material, and a woman from the New York State Bureau of Social Hygiene has been detailed to look after it.

"DON JUAN" (Festín de Pierre), a colorful Molière drama which is being played in France this year in celebration of the Molière tercentenary, will be staged on the evening of June 22 under the auspices of the Chautauqua Woman's Club, hostess to the General Federation of Women's Clubs Biennial Convention.

The play will be given by the Guild Players of Pittsburg and students of Carnegie Institute of Technology under the personal direction of Thomas Wood Stevens, producer and translator.

THE name of Mrs. W. S. Jennings, for re-election to the first vice-presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will be presented by the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs at the Biennial.

This action will be taken by the Florida delegation in accord with the unanimous vote of the recent annual convention of the club women of Florida.

THE death-rate among babies of San Francisco has been smaller during the past twelve-month than in many years, and it is conceded that this is largely due to the efforts of clubwomen who have worked so hard in Child Welfare.

THE General Federation, through its new committee on Friendly Relations with the Ex-Soldier, and through its president, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, is co-operating with Harvard University's Graduate School in encouraging attendance during a summer session of Harvard University at a course in the Rehabilitation and Re-education of Handicapped Persons. The course, announced for July 10 to August 19, will be under direction of W. I. Hamilton, assisted by specialists. For three years Mr. Hamil-

ton was in charge of training disabled soldiers with the Federal Board of Vocational Education. Students enrolling in the course will have opportunity to study actual cases of rehabilitation and methods as conducted in the vicinity of Boston.

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Graduate School, Harvard University, Cambridge, or to Mr. Hamilton, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER, whom CITIZEN readers know so well, asks us to help clear up a misunderstanding among women who are

thinking of attending the Biennial Convention. She has heard that "hundreds of women seem to think the Hotel Athenæum is the only comfortable stopping place at Chautauqua." Mrs. Pennybacker, who ought to know, as she is President of the Chautauqua Woman's Club, wants them assured that Chautauqua is full of attractive hotels—though they are called cottages—and that any one who will communicate with Mrs. Young, Chairman of the Local Biennial Board, giving her status as delegate or visitor, and all the details of what she wants and when, will receive prompt attention.



Guardians of the Circuits

The telephone at your elbow seems so simple an instrument, it does its work so quietly and quickly, that it is difficult to realize the vast and complex equipment, the delicate and manifold adjustments, the ceaseless human care "behind the scenes" in the central offices.

Behind the scenes is the terminal of all the underground and overhead lines on the streets and highways. Here are the cable vaults; the great steel frames containing the thousands of separate wires and fuses for the subscribers' lines; the dynamos and storage batteries; the giant switchboards through which your telephone is connected with the other thirteen million telephones in the Bell System.

And here, in charge of this equipment, are the guardians of the

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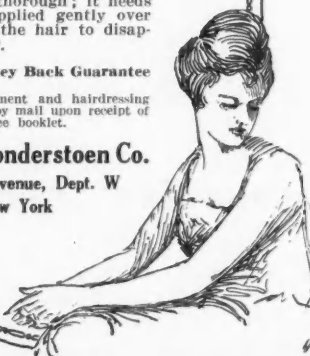
and leaves the skin smooth and unblemished. Wonderstoen is harmless as it is thorough; it needs only to be applied gently over the skin for the hair to disappear instantly.

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MRS. RAYMOND BROWN

HOW to get information to all the voters of a community about a pending election in an interesting, readable form without prohibitive cost is a problem that has been solved by the Cincinnati League of Women Voters in an original and successful manner.

Before the regular election last fall the League printed a booklet, "The Who and What of November 8," of which 25,000 copies were distributed free of charge, and which was paid for by advertising.

The forty-page pamphlet contained registration days and hours; lists of public officers to be elected, with their duties, terms of office and salaries; sample ballots; history of candidates; general election laws, with qualifications for voting, and ended with a brief description of the Cincinnati League of Women Voters and a membership blank.

At first some merchants were afraid that the information given in the pamphlet might be political and partisan instead of educational and unbiased, but the fact that the Board of Elections itself distributed the pamphlets seems to be proof of its non-partisan quality.

Amusing stories were told after election of women who had forgotten to bring with them the sample ballots in the booklet which they had carefully marked at home, and who left the election booth and went home to get them before they would vote.

At the spring election this year another booklet, "Know Cincinnati," was published and paid for in the same way. This pamphlet not only contained full information about the government of Cincinnati but also had a Club Directory of the city.

This time the League found that the merchants' association had agreed not to do program advertising, but banks, schools and investment brokers took their place as advertisers, and several hundred dollars were cleared for the League. The Club Directory proved of permanent value to advertisers as a mailing list. The booklets have attracted a great deal of attention—the newspapers have commented upon them in editorials and even city officials are using them.

Miss Agnes Hilton, first vice-president of the League, who has been responsible for the work, says: "We have done the whole thing with volunteer work, as we have not even had an executive secretary or typist." Mrs. Robert A. Taft is president of the Cincinnati League.

This is an inspiring example for other organizations to follow. It solves the problem of how intelligent voting can be made possible.

100% in 4 Months

New subscriptions to The Woman Citizen made a 100% jump in the first 4 months of 1922 over the same period in 1921.

Advertising since January has been of a quality and volume to make it apparent that The Woman Citizen was blest with the very best of company.

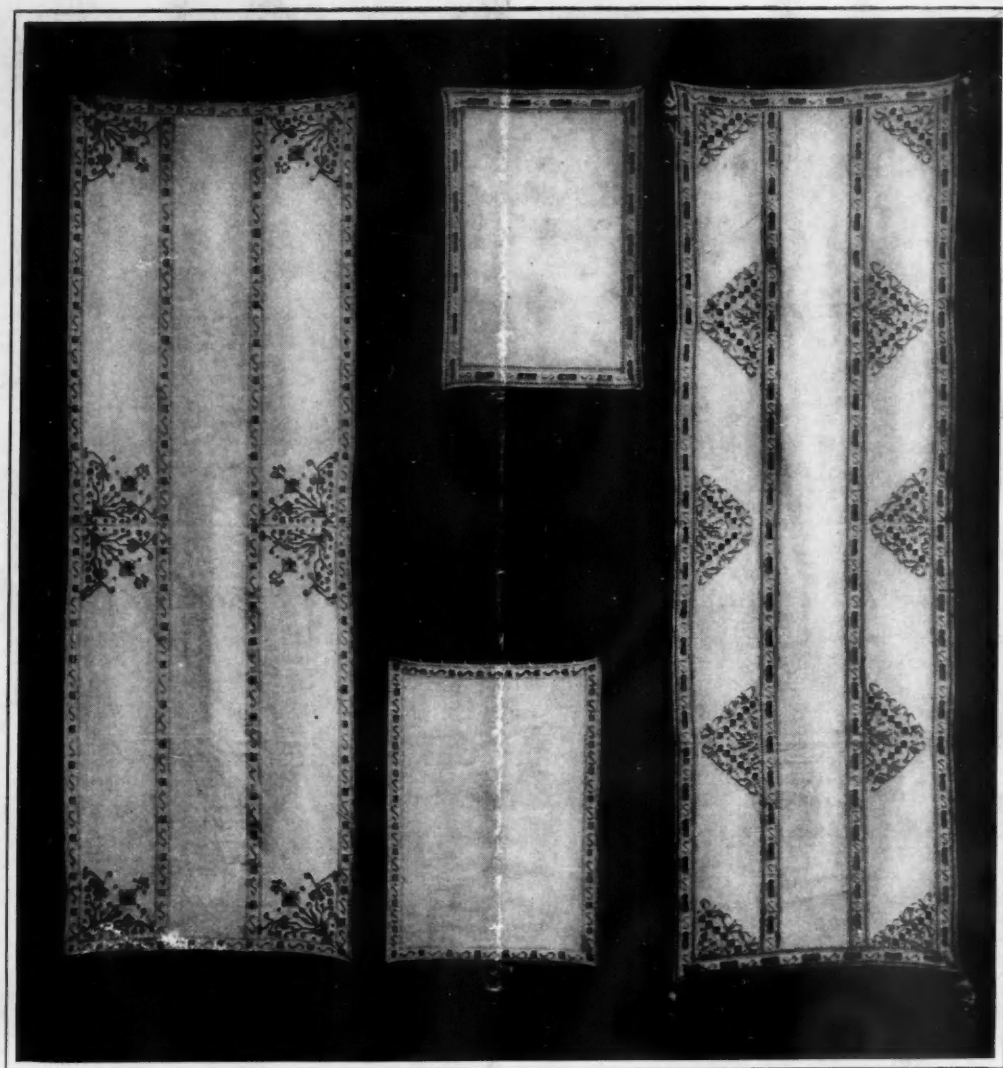
Readers of The Woman Citizen are for the most part women who were first to retrench when retrenchment was wise or patriotic but who lead in spending once the necessity for frugality is over.

Isn't there a hint here for the over tried and tired business man?

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Nathan, Maud			
Japanese Jottings	May 20	10	
National League of Women Voters:			
See Maud Wood Park			
Committee for Congressional Work	July 16	23	
Committee on Uniform Laws	Oct. 22	18	
Interdepartment Social Hygiene Board	Apr. 8	24	
Kahn Bill for Interdepartment Social			
Hygiene Board	May 20	20	
President Harding's Letter	Nov. 5	18	
The Advantage of Being New (ed.)	May 20	12	
The Coconut Cow (ed.)	May 6	15	
Who's Scared? (C.C.C.)	Jan. 28	12	
Nebraska			
Women Quiz Congressmen	Dec. 31	18	
Twenty-seven Women Elected	Feb. 25	20	
Nevada			
Federation of Women's Clubs for			
National Park	Apr. 8	25	
Newcomer, Mabel			
How About the Sales Tax?	Feb. 11	19	
Sales Tax	Apr. 8	27	
New Jersey			
Federal Convention Dramatized	July 2	20	
City Manager Plan	Jan. 28	19	
Legislative Results	Mar. 25	18	
Women Elected to Legislature	Nov. 19	20	
New Mexico			
Club Women on State Boards	Dec. 17	25	
New York			
Yonkers Organizations	June 4	22	
Albany City Club	June 18	18	
Women Investigate N. Y. C. Schools	June 18	18	
Chautauqua Woman's Club	July 2	20	
Children's Gardens	July 2	22	
Albany City Club, Citizen's Platform	July 2	23	
School: Efficiency in Government	July 30	18	
Improve Polling Places	Jan. 14	18	
Work for Blind Babies	Apr. 8	26	
Utica Idea, The	Nov. 19	17	
Nordstrom, Emily—The Movie Menace	Sept. 10	15	
North Carolina			
Woman Commissioner	Aug. 13	20	
Norway			
What Women Want	Dec. 17	11	
Woman Preacher	July 30	20	
O			
Occupations for Women, Unusual			
Advertising Expert	Nov. 5	11	
A \$50,000 Idea in Silk	Dec. 17	13	
Army Field Clerk	Feb. 25	20	
Aviator	Dec. 31	11	
Bank for Women	Jan. 28	20	
Certified Engineer	Dec. 21	20	
Engineers—Holland	Mar. 25	20	
Fire Warden	Oct. 8	11	
Forest Ranger	Feb. 11	20	
Marine Engineer—Washington	Mar. 25	28	
Motion Picture Producer	Feb. 11	11	
Police Reserves, Captain of	Sept. 24	20	
President National Education Assn.	Jan. 28	11	
Public Health Officer	Sept. 10	20	
Traffic Manager	Jan. 14	20	
Tropical Research	Mar. 25	11	
Office Holders—Women			
Aldermen—Georgia	Oct. 22	20	
	Dec. 17	28	
	Feb. 11	20	
Alderman—Kansas City	Apr. 22	20	
Alienist in Health Bureau	Sept. 10	20	
Assistant Attorney General	Sept. 10	20	
Cabinet—Canada	Oct. 8	20	
City Administration—North Dakota	Apr. 22	20	
City Commissioner—Alabama	Dec. 3	20	
	Dec. 8	13	
	Feb. 25	11	
	Ohio	Dec. 17	28
City Clerk—Tacoma	Mar. 11	11	
City Councils—Iowa	Apr. 22	21	
	Toronto	Dec. 31	20
	Seattle	May 20	18
City Supervisor—San Francisco	Dec. 17	29	
Civil Service			
England	Sept. 24	20	
U. S. Commissioners	Aug. 27	20	
Congressman—Illinois	May 20	18	
Corporation Council—Assistant	Mar. 11	20	
County Council—England	May 6	20	
County Officials—Michigan	Nov. 19	20	
	Alabama	Jan. 28	20
	Conn.	Jan. 28	20
	Maine	Jan. 28	20

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Mississippi	Jan. 28	20	
Nebraska	Feb. 25	20	
Ohio	Feb. 25	20	
New York	Feb. 11	20	
Georgia	Feb. 11	20	
County Officials—New York	Mar. 11	20	
Diplomatic Service—Czecho-Slovakia	May 20	18	
Our First Woman Dip'omat (ed.)	Feb. 11	13	
Justices—New South Wales	Dec. 3	20	
Judge—Municipal—Washington, D. C.	Aug. 13	20	
Magistrate—Police—Toronto	Apr. 8	22	
Mayors—Her Honor the Mayor	Mar. 25	10	
Nebraska	June 18	21	
Washington	Oct. 22	11	
Minnesota	Jan. 28	20	
Georgia	Feb. 11	20	
Kansas	Mar. 25	10	
New York	Mar. 25	16	
Georgia	Apr. 22	21	
Iowa	Apr. 22	21	
Minnesota	Apr. 22	21	
Missouri	Apr. 22	21	
Nebraska	Apr. 22	21	
Ohio	Apr. 22	21	
Utah	Apr. 22	21	
Washington	Apr. 22	21	
New York	May 20	18	
Wisconsin	May 20	19	
Belgium	Oct. 22	20	
	Feb. 11	20	
South Africa	Mar. 11	20	
School Directors—Penna.	Jan. 28	20	
State Officials			
Board Charities and Corrections—			
Colo.	Feb. 25	20	
Board of Education—Indiana	Mar. 11	18	
Industrial Commissioner—Ohio	Aug. 13	21	
Legislature—			
Pioneers of 1921—Conn.	July 30	11	
	Nevada	July 30	11
	Michigan	July 30	11
State Officials			
Legislature—Alabama	Jan. 28	20	
	Maryland	Jan. 28	20
	Kentucky	Feb. 25	20
	Utah	Feb. 25	20
Probation Officer	July 30	18	
Public Health Service	Sept. 10	10	
Public Welfare—North Carolina	Aug. 13	20	
Trustee—State College—			
South Carolina	Mar. 11	20	
Assyria—President	Oct. 22	20	
Belgium—Senator	Feb. 11	20	
Canada—Health Board	Dec. 31	20	
Turkey—Minister of Education	Sept. 24	20	
C.C.C. on	Aug. 13	12	
For merit only (ed.)	June 18	13	
O'Hagan, Anne			
The Family Rag Bag	July 2	16	
An Adventure in Education	Aug. 13	9	
Ohio			
Woman Industrial Commissioner	Aug. 13	21	
Zanesville Woman Overthrow Ring	Feb. 25	18	
Forty-one Women Elected in One			
County	Feb. 25	20	
Oregon			
Physical Examinations for Marriage	Jan. 14	20	
Otteneheimer, Blanch B.			
Making Americans	Jan. 14	14	
Our Crowded Gateway			
By Alfred E. Smith	Oct. 22	7	
One Rebel Youth			
By Marguerite Wilkinson	July 16	16	

P

Pan-American Conference:		
All the Americas Meet in Baltimore	May 6	10
Dona Bertha Lutz—by Roy Nash	Mar. 25	9
Ecuadorian Ph. D., An	Apr. 8	12
Pan-American Pioneers (ed.)	May 20	12
Pan-American Women	Apr. 22	7
Peru Answers Present	Mar. 11	7
The Pan-American Conference		
(A.S.B.)	May 6	14
Pan-American Round Table	Feb. 25	18
	Apr. 8	24
Park, Mrs. Maud Wood		
A Joint Letter		
(Mrs. Thomas G. Winter)	Oct. 22	15
A Triumph for Women		
(Sheppard-Towner Maternity Bill)	Dec. 3	14
No Sex in Citizenship	Jan. 14	15
The "Blanket" Amendment	Feb. 11	18
Sheppard-Towner Bill	Mar. 11	16
Pledge for Conscientious Citizens	May 6	12
Parliament, Women Members		
Alberta	Dec. 17	12
Canada	Aug. 13	20
Canada, Agnes McPhail	Jan. 14	20
England	July 30	20

	No.	P.
Lady Cooper, England	Jan. 28	20
Mrs. Margaret Wintringham	Oct. 8	20
.....	Dec. 17	12
Norway, Karen Platen	Dec. 3	20
Spain	Mar. 11	20
Sweden	Sept. 24	20
Sweden, Four Women Elected	Dec. 3	20
Peck, Mary Gray	Aug. 13	14
Back to Methuselah!	Feb. 25	15
Darwin vs. Kentucky	Feb. 25	15
Pennsylvania		
Civic Club	June 4	22
Results of League Program	June 4	24
Reading Women's Club	June 18	18
Erie, The Housewife's Broom for	July 2	12
Republican Party—Woman Vice	July 16	24
president	Oct. 8	18
League Program	Oct. 8	18
Pennybacker, Mrs. Percy V.	July 30	15
Know your Own Community	Oct. 8	16
Addresses Illiteracy Conference	Apr. 22	20
The Chautauqua Idea	July 30	15
Peru		
School for Neglected Girls	Sept. 24	20
Mrs. de Pinillos	Mar. 11	7
Plays and Pageants:		
"America's Making"	Nov. 19	6
Americanization Pageant	July 16	22
"Dearie Won't Do"	Aug. 27	18
Dialogue—Mars and Peace (C.C.C.)	Feb. 25	7
Pickling Politicians	Sept. 10	18
"The Federal Convention"	Oct. 22	19
Mrs. Hamilton, Leonia, N. J.	Apr. 8	15
"The Kid Comes Through"	Apr. 22	13
Virginia Pageant, The	Aug. 13	18
Policewomen		
New York School for	July 2	25
England	Feb. 25	20
Women "Bobbies" Menaced (ed.)	Apr. 22	16
Political Parties, Representation of		
Women in	Dec. 31	10
N. J.	Dec. 31	10
Penn. Mrs. Warburton	July 16	24
Political Prisoners		
A Christmas Hint (ed.)	Dec. 17	17
Time to Release them (ed.)	Apr. 22	17
Poll Taxes		
Louisiana	Dec. 31	18
.....	Feb. 11	18
Polling Places—N. Y. City	Jan. 14	18
Porter, Charles H.		
On Voting Machines	June 4	30
Powell, Talcott Williams		
Civic West Point, A	Dec. 3	11
Programs for Study:		
Know Your Own Community	Oct. 8	16
(with Bibliography)	Oct. 8	16
League Status of Women, Questionnaire	Aug. 27	22
The Woman Voter and Political		
Parties	July 16	20
Prohibition:		
A Kettle of Fish (C.C.C.)	Dec. 17	16
"Alcohol Law" Poland	Feb. 25	20
Church Resolution on	June 4	6
The New "Swimmin" Hole (ed.)	July 2	15
Woman Prohibition Agent—Ohio	Feb. 25	20
R		
Read, Elizabeth Fisher		
What Congress Has Done So Far	Sept. 24	9
Refunding (Allied Debt) Bill		
Turning Debts into Plowshares	Jan. 14	8
Frank A. Vanderlip	Jan. 14	8
The Wrong Way with Austria	Mar. 25	13
by Narcissa Cox Vanderlip	Mar. 25	13
The Tragedy of Austria (ed.)	Aug. 27	13
Relief for Austria at Last (ed.)	Mar. 25	13
Republican or Democrat—Why?		
By Chas. P. Howland	Aug. 13	8
Rhode Island		
League Plans	July 30	18
League Progress	Sept. 24	18
Rhonda, Lady		
A Woman in the House of Lords (ed.)	Mar. 11	13
Rich, Winifred		
Neighbors	Dec. 31	10
Richardson, Anna Steese		
The Middle-Aged Woman	Oct. 22	15
Robinson, Ruth E.		
First Lady of Langley, The	Oct. 22	11
Robinson, Sara		
At the Top of the School-Teacher	Jan. 28	11
Ladder	Mar. 25	13
Rogers, Mrs. Henry Wade	Mar. 25	13
Roven, Miss A. Maude		
Constance M. Coltman on	Jan. 14	11

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	No.	P.
Sales Tax, The		
How About It?		
By Mabel Newcomer	Feb. 11	19
Case for the		
By Jules S. Bache	Feb. 25	21
More About It		
Mabel Newcomer	Apr. 8	27
Sawyer, Ruth		
Doctors in Common	Aug. 13	15
The Well-Balanced Ration	Dec. 17	18
The Thrift Drive	May 20	14
Schoonmaker, Nancy M.		
Investigates Abroad	July 16	23
What Women Want in Norway	Dec. 17	11
Senatorial Courtesy		
By Marjorie Shuler	Sept. 24	10
Servant Problem, The		
What is the Servant Problem? (ed.)	Jan. 28	13
In an English Mirror (ed.)	Jan. 28	13
Seymour, Gertrude		
Women in Public Health	Sept. 10	10
Shannon, Betty		
Professor of Flying (Jane Herveux)	Dec. 31	11
Shaw—Dr. Anna Howard, Memorials		
Barnard College	Sept. 24	5
Bryn Mawr College	Sept. 24	5
Woman's Medical College of Penn.	Sept. 24	5
Town Hall, New York	May 20	18
Shepherd, William G.		
Through a Window of Japan	Dec. 17	10
Sheppard-Towner Act—(Maternity Bill)		
Mary McDowell, On	June 4	18
Letter from John R. Shillady	July 2	18
Watchful California	July 16	22
Bill Passes Senate	July 30	7
National Fatherhood	Aug. 27	17
Passes Senate	Nov. 19	5-8
Dec. 3	6	
A Triumph for Women		
by Maude Wood Park	Dec. 3	14
Nebraska's Story	Dec. 31	18
Missouri Accepts	Jan. 28	18
Wanted: A Two Power Treaty		
by C.C.C.	Feb. 25	12
Dorothy Kirchwey Brown on	Feb. 25	8
Maud Wood Park on	Mar. 11	16
Editorials		
Senator Reed vs. Spinsters	Aug. 13	12
What Women Want	Aug. 13	13
Keep at It	Nov. 19	13
"Meddling" With Mothers	Dec. 31	12
Shuler, Marjorie		
Of Books and Ads and Stepping Stones	Nov. 5	11
Senatorial Courtesy	Sept. 24	10
When Is a Wage Not a Wage?	Jan. 28	10
Siegel "Reapportionment Bill"	Oct. 22	9
Congressmen Enough (ed.)	Sept. 24	12
Simmons, Eleanor Booth		
"For of Such"	Jan. 14	10
War Orphans Bureau	May 20	9
Women Bunkers		
Skidmore, Harriet Bond		
Can't We Keep Them in School?	June 4	11
Smith, Alfred E.		
Our Crowded Gateway	Oct. 22	7
Smith, Ruby Green		
A Bee-line between Farm & Kitchen	July 30	9
Snell, Dr. Ada (Mt. Holyoke College)		
What Is a College Education For?	Sept. 24	16
Social Hygiene:		
by Bascom Johnson	Oct. 8	15
Geneva Conference	July 2	20
Interdepartmental Board	Apr. 8	24
A Long Step Forward	Sept. 10	18
Transfer of Interdepartmental Board	May 20	20
The Necessary Evil		
by Elizabeth Abbott	Oct. 8	15
South Carolina		
Columbia Civic League	June 18	18
Work for Disarmament	Jan. 14	18
Straw Ballot on		
"What Did You Mean by your Vote?"	June 4	5
.....	June 18	5
.....	July 2	10
.....	July 16	5
"Superfluous" Women (ed.)	Sept. 10	13
Surplus Women (ed.)	Oct. 22	12
The Superfluous Woman		
by Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale	Nov. 5	14
Sweden		
Women in Parliament	Sept. 24	20

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Taxation Muddle, The (ed.)	Dec. 3	12
Tennessee		
Woman Convention	Jan. 28	19
Efficiency in Government Conference	Apr. 8	25

Texas

	No.	P.
Constitutional Amendment	Aug. 27	18
Thomas, M. Carey		
Award—Bryn Mawr	May 6	20
Opening Doors	Nov. 19	14
This New Generation	Dec. 3	13
Towle, Mary Rutter		
Ass't U. S. Attorney	July 2	11
Trask Katrina (Mrs. George Foster	Jan. 14	20
Peabody)		
Treat, Dr. Payson J.		
Japanese Question in California	Nov. 19	10
Tuttle, Florence Guertin		
American Absent—Why?	July 30	14

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Upton, Harriet Taylor		
Wade In	July 16	17
U. S. Senate		
Who's Who In It? By Elizabeth	Apr. 8	7
K. P. Stokes	Apr. 22	11

V

Valentine, Lila Meade	Aug. 13	21
Vanderlip, Frank A.		
Turning Debts into Plowshares	Jan. 14	8
Vanderlip, Narcissa Cox		
Wrong Way With Austria, The	Jan. 28	13
Vermont		
Citizenship School	Sept. 24	18
Verse:		
Anne Arnold—Prayer for a Woman		
No Longer Young	June 4	12
Ingrained	July 16	10
Paradox	Oct. 8	13
Ruth Fitch Bartlett—Betrayed	Oct. 22	16
Gabriela Mistral—Hymn to the Tree	Mar. 25	15
Richard Le Gallienne—Illusions of War,	Jan. 14	8
The		
Virginia		
Co-education in U. of V.	July 16	4
Pageant	Aug. 13	18
Election results	Aug. 27	20
Efficiency in Government Conference	Nov. 19	18
Dec. 31	18	
Voting Machines		
Charles H. Porter on	June 4	30

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Wade In—by Harriet Taylor Upton	July 16	17
Wadsworth, Sen.		
Editorials:		
A Question for	July 2	15
Sideights on Certain Senators	Apr. 22	16
Walter, Margaret		
England's Housewife, M. P.	Dec. 17	12
(Mrs. Margaret Wintringham)		
Wambaugh, Sarah		
The Institute of Politics	Aug. 27	15
Wanted: More Pioneers	May 6	17
Washington		
Woman City Clerk of Tacoma		
by Zoe Hartman	Mar. 11	11
Wells, Mrs. Emmeline B.	July 16	29
West Virginia		
Results of Women's Program	July 2	20
What Congress Has Done So Far		
By Elizabeth Fisher Read	Sept. 24	9
What Do You Think About Women?		
By Marie de Montalvo	Mar. 11	10
Answers:		
Lord Riddell	Mar. 11	10
Baron Shidehara	Mar. 11	10
Ex-Premier Briand	Mar. 11	10
Senor J. Montalto de Jesus	Apr. 8	14
Ambassador Ricci	Apr. 8	14
What Farmers Want and Why		
By Charles W. Holman	Oct. 8	8
What is a College Education For		
Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff	July 2	5
by Henry Noble MacCracken	Aug. 27	16
Pauline H. Dederer	Aug. 13	16
Dr. Ada Snell	Sept. 24	16
Widdemer, Margaret		
English War Girl, The	Jan. 14	14
Wilkinson, Marguerite		
Our Rebel Youth	July 16	16
Concerning Christmas	Dec. 17	18
Willie Honore		
That Will Be News!	July 2	16

	No.	P.		No.	P.		No.	P.
Wyoming's Protest	Dec. 17	29	Newfoundland	Oct. 22	20	Belcher, Hilda—"Nat"	Dec. 17	5
A Message to Wyoming	Jan. 14	22	Porto Rico	Apr. 8	11	Cox, Louise—"Dream Days"	Oct. 8	5
Wintringham, Mrs. Margaret	Oct. 8	20	Rumania	Sept. 10	20	Eberle, Abastemia St. L.	Oct. 22	6
Winter, Alice Ames (Mrs. Thomas G.)	July 2	9	Uruguay	Aug. 27	20	"Her Only Brother"	Oct. 22	6
A Joint Letter	Oct. 22	15	A Postscript to Victory by C.C.C.	Mar. 11	12	Emmet, Lydia Field—Pastel	Dec. 3	5
For the New Year	Dec. 31	14	Women Workers' Summer School	Apr. 8	11	Farnham, Sallie James	Nov. 19	5
Reduction of Armament	Nov. 19	15	by Anne O'Hagan	Aug. 13	9	Head of Pres. Harding	Nov. 19	5
What is Education?	Mar. 25	15	Campaign for Equal Rights in	Aug. 13	20	Goldthwaite, Anne	Jan. 28	5
Wisconsin	June 4	25	American Federation of Labor	Aug. 13	20	Chapelle du Val de Grace	Jan. 28	5
Legislative Report	Mar. 11	18	Second International Congress	Nov. 19	20	Hyatt, Anna V.—Jeanne d'Arc	Aug. 27	5
Citizenship School	July 2	20	(Geneva)	Nov. 19	20	Knight, Laura—"On the Rocks"	May 20	5
Woman's Forum—Leon, N. J.	July 2	20	Wyckoff, Elizabeth Porter	July 2	13	MacChesney, Clara	Mar. 25	5
Women's Overseas Hospitals	Oct. 22	10	What is a College Education For?	Aug. 13	10	"The Belle of the Forties"	Mar. 25	5
Babies of Rheims—by Mildred Adams	May 6	20	Any Mother to Her Daughter (verse)	Feb. 25	14	MacLane, Jean—"Brother and Sister"	Jan. 14	5
Dr. Alice Flood	May 6	20	Wylie, Ida R.	Feb. 25	14	Mears, Helen Farnsworth	Apr. 22	5
Dr. Irene Morse	Feb. 25	20	"Change of Heart, A"	Dec. 17	29	"Dawn and Labor"	Apr. 22	5
Mrs. Eleanor Stevenson	Oct. 8	20	Wyoming	Dec. 17	29	Merrill, Katherine	May 6	5
Woman Suffrage In	Apr. 8	11	Wyoming's Protest	Dec. 17	29	"The Polish Cathedral at Milwaukee"	Feb. 11	5
Argentina	Sept. 24	20	By Lucy A. Taliaferro	Jan. 14	22	Muller, Olga Popoff	Feb. 25	5
Brazil	Sept. 10	20	Wyoming Day, December 10th	Sept. 10	11	"Lincoln Reading to Tad"	Feb. 25	5
Central America	July 16	25	Message to, A	Dec. 17	14	Oakley, Violet—Washington Panel	Apr. 8	5
Chili	Apr. 8	11	by Honore Willsie	Mar. 11	20	Oviatt, Anna Parke—"The Marshes"	Dec. 31	5
Cuba	June 18	20-21	Y. W. C. A.	Aug. 13	20	Parsons, Edith Barretto	Aug. 13	5
India	Aug. 27	20	Country Homes	Nov. 19	20	"Turtle Baby"	Sept. 24	5
Jamaica	June 4	26	"Routing The Rent Man"	Nov. 19	20	Richards, Lucy Currier—"Lilies"	Nov. 5	5
Japan	Apr. 8	21	Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington	Mar. 11	20	Scudder, Janet—"Bird Bath"	Nov. 5	5
Mexico	Apr. 8	21	Convention—Hot Springs, Ark.	Sept. 10	5	Whitney, Gertrude Vandeventer	Mar. 11	6
			Woman Artists:			From the "Victory Arch Panel"		
			Armington, Caroline H.—Etching			Wright, Alice Morgan		
						"The Off-Shore Wind"		